PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.*, an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® ADVISOR℠ VARIABLE ANNUITY SERIES ("ADVISOR SERIES")
Flexible Premium Deferred Annuity Offering Highest Daily Lifetime® Income v3.0 Optional Living Benefits
PROSPECTUS: APRIL 27, 2020

(For Annuities Issued on or after February 10, 2014)

This prospectus describes a flexible premium deferred annuity offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company "Pruco Life"), which we refer to in this prospectus as the "Annuity" or the "Advisor Series". This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. The Annuity described in this prospectus may be appropriate for investors who have hired an investment advisor to provide advice about allocating Account Value within the Annuity. The Annuity may be offered as an individual annuity contract or as an interest in a group annuity. The Annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. Certain of the Investment Options and/or features may not be available in all states. Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of the Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to recommend to customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain Annuities and/or optional living benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contract and the optional living benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section. To make this Prospectus easier to read, we sometimes use different labels than are used in the Annuity. Although we use different labels, they have the same meaning in this Prospectus as in the Annuity. For more details, see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, Portfolios of Advanced Series Trust, Prudential Series Funds and ProFunds VP are being offered. Certain Sub-accounts are not available if you participate in an optional living benefit – see "Limitations With Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and keep it for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage. **Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to the ability to elect a living benefit, a death benefit, the opportunity to annuitize the contract and the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.**

When delivered in connection with the sale of a new Annuity, this prospectus must be accompanied by the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement setting forth the then current Roll-up Rate and Withdrawal Percentages.

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your financial professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your financial professional to decide whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address. In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

This Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888

OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus Dated: April 27, 2020
(For Annuities Issued on or after February 10, 2014)

Statement of Additional Information Dated: April 27, 2020
(For Annuities Issued on or after February 10, 2014)

PLEASE SEE OUR IRA, ROTH IRA AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

ATTACHED TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio[1,*]
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio[1,*]
- AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio[1,4,*]
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio[1,5,*]
- AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio[1,5,*]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio[1,*]
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio*
- AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio[6,*]
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio[1,2,*]
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio*
- AST High Yield Portfolio*
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST International Growth Portfolio*
- AST International Value Portfolio*
- AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio[3,*]
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio[1,*]
- AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio*
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*
- AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*
- AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST MFS Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio[7,*]
- AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio*
- AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio*
- AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio[1,*]
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*
- AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio*
- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio*
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio*

ProFunds VP Portfolios

- Consumer Goods
- Consumer Services
- Financials
- Health Care
- Industrials
- Large-Cap Growth
- Large-Cap Value
- Mid-Cap Growth
- Mid-Cap Value
- Real Estate
- Small-Cap Growth
- Small-Cap Value
- Telecommunications
- Utilities

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I

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* These Portfolios are also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits. Please see your prospectus under "Variable Investment Options" in the "Investment Options" section for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolios.

(1) These are the only variable investment options available to you if you select one of the optional living benefits.

(2) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

(3) The AST Investment Grade Bond variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.

(4) Available on newly issued contracts with an application signed date on or after April 30, 2018.

(5) Available for Annuities issued with an application signed date on or after January 28, 2019.The variable investment option is available whether or not an optional living benefit is elected for your Annuity but is not available if you elect any optional death benefit for your Annuity (not all contracts offer optional death benefits).

(6) Available for Annuities issued based on applications signed on or after November 18, 2019.The variable investment option is available whether or not an optional living benefit is elected for your Annuity but is not available if you elect any optional death benefit for your Annuity (not all contracts offer optional death benefits.

(7) Effective as of the close of business on March 13, 2020, this investment option is no longer available for new investments.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts, the Secure Value Account and/or the MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account, the Secure Value Account and for each MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional living benefits.

Annuitant: The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization: The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a nonqualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant: The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Lifetime Withdrawals: Amounts withdrawn under the optional living benefits that provide the Annual Income Amount each year until the death of the Annuitant (or the death of two spouses, if a spousal benefit is elected), regardless of the performance of your Account Value subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in an MVA Option.

Market Value Adjustment Options ("MVA Options"): Investment Options to which a fixed rate of interest is credited for a specified Guarantee Period and to which an MVA may apply. The MVA Options consist of (a) the DCA MVA Option used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and (b) the "Long-Term MVA Options", under which Guarantee Periods of different yearly lengths are offered.

Maturity Date: With respect to an MVA Option, the last day in a Guarantee Period.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity. In certain states, with an Annuity issued as a certificate under a group annuity contract, the "Owner" refers to the person or entity that has the rights and benefits designated to the "participant" in the certificate. Thus, an Owner who is a participant has rights that are comparable to those of the Owner of an individual annuity contract.

Permitted Sub-accounts: The sub-accounts, as determined by us, to which you can allocate amounts if you elect an optional living benefit.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Protected Withdrawal Value: The amount to which the Withdrawal Percentage is applied to determine your Annual Income Amount, which initially equals your Unadjusted Account Value. The Protected Withdrawal Value is also used to determine your benefit fee. It is separate from your Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Roll-Up Rate: The guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. The Roll-Up Rate is set when you elect the benefit and will not change. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.

Secure Value Account: The fixed account to which we allocate 10% of your initial Purchase Payment and 10% of any subsequent Purchase Payments if you elect an optional living benefit. The Secure Value Account earns interest at a rate we declare no more frequently than annually, is supported by assets held in our general account and is subject to our claims paying ability.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

Withdrawal Percentage: The percentage applied to your Protected Withdrawal Value to determine your Annual Income Amount. The applicable Withdrawal Percentage will depend on the age at which you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The applicable Withdrawal Percentages are set when you first elect the benefit and will not change.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you will pay when buying and owning the Annuity. Important additional information about these fees and expenses is contained in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" later in this prospectus.

The first table describes fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you transfer Account Value between Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES	
Transfer Fee[1] (Currently, after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year)	$10
Tax Charge	0% - 3.5%

1 Transfers in connection with one of our systematic programs (such as rebalancing or the formula used with optional living benefits) and transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election or termination of an optional living benefit do not count toward the 20 transfers in an Annuity Year.

The following tables describe the periodic fees and charges you will pay when you own the Annuity, not including the underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES (assessed annually as a percentage of Unadjusted Account Value)	
Annual Maintenance Fee[2]	Lesser of $50 or 2%

For Contracts issued before February 25, 2019, "Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges" are as follows:

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES (assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)	
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	0.40%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[3,4]	0.55%

For Contracts issued on or after February 25, 2019, "Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges" are as follows:

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES (assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)	
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	0.20%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[3,4]	0.35%

2 Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000. For Beneficiaries continuing the Annuity under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the fee is the lesser of $30 and 2% of the Unadjusted Account Value and only applies if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due.

3 The Insurance Charge is a combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.

4 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and Administration Charge do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

The following table sets forth the charges we deduct for each optional living benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the fees and charges and periodic fees and charges described in the tables above.

Optional Living Benefits *(Charge for each benefit is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)*	**Annualized Charge**
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Maximum[5]: 2.00% Current: 1.00%
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Maximum[5]: 2.00% Current: 1.10%
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Maximum[5]: 2.00% Current: 1.50%
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Maximum[5]: 2.00% Current:1.60%

5 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated upon any "step-up" under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or re-elect a benefit after your Annuity has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your Annuity will equal the current charge for then new Annuity owners up to the maximum indicated.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES		
	MINIMUM	**MAXIMUM**
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.31%*	9.20%*

* These expenses do not include the impact of any applicable contractual waivers and expense reimbursements.

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 and do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio*	0.67%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	1.26%	0.34%	0.92%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio *	0.52%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.05%	0.30%	0.75%
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio *	0.52%	0.13%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.01%	0.26%	0.75%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio *	0.68%	8.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	9.20%	8.34%	0.86%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*	1.04%	0.44%	0.25%	0.42%	0.00%	0.03%	2.18%	0.31%	1.87%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	0.25%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
ProFund VP Consumer Goods*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Consumer Services*	0.75%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.04%	1.68%
ProFund VP Financials*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Health Care*	0.75%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.04%	1.68%
ProFund VP Industrials*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.74%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.06%	1.68%
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Real Estate*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Telecommunications*	0.75%	0.76%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.76%	0.08%	1.68%
ProFund VP Utilities*	0.75%	0.74%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.06%	1.68%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser)(exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.92% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio
Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2022. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.86% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2022. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2022 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.420% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

ProFund VP Consumer Goods
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Consumer Services
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Financials
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Health Care
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Industrials
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Large-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Real Estate
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Small-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Telecommunications
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Utilities
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for the Annuity showing what you would pay in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for the Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional living benefit fees, as described below

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Sub-account available under this annuity with both the maximum and the minimum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses and those expenses remain the same each year*
- You elect the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, which has the maximum optional living benefit charge and the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5.0%. There is no other optional living benefit that would result in higher maximum charges than those shown in the examples.
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

*Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional living benefit election, the applicable jurisdiction and selling firm.

THE EXAMPLES ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING (1) WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT (IF ANY); (2) WHETHER YOU DECIDE TO ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO SUB-ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN THOSE WITH THE MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES; AND (3) THE IMPACT OF ANY CONTRACTUAL FEE WAIVERS OR EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS.

For Contracts issued before February 25, 2019, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				**Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available**			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$533	$1,627	$2,758	$5,761	$344	$1,066	$1,839	$4,020
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$533	$1,627	$2,758	$5,761	$344	$1,066	$1,839	$4,020
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$533	$1,627	$2,758	$5,761	$344	$1,066	$1,839	$4,020

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

For Contracts issued on or after February 25, 2019 with Applications dated before November 18, 2019, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				**Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available**			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$513	$1,569	$2,665	$5,593	$323	$1,005	$1,736	$3,812
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$513	$1,569	$2,665	$5,593	$323	$1,005	$1,736	$3,812
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$513	$1,569	$2,665	$5,593	$323	$1,005	$1,736	$3,812

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

For Applications dated on or after November 18, 2019, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,226	$3,489	$5,524	$9,748	$323	$1,005	$1,736	$3,812
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$1,226	$3,489	$5,524	$9,748	$323	$1,005	$1,736	$3,812
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$1,226	$3,489	$5,524	$9,748	$323	$1,005	$1,736	$3,812

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuity offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuity. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application. The maximum age for purchasing this Annuity is 85 and the minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000.

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 and applies to the Key Life.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional living benefits limit your ability to invest in the variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before selecting your Investment Options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate money to an MVA Option that earns interest for a specific time period. In general, if you withdraw your money from this option more than 30 days prior to the end of the "Guarantee Period", you will be subject to a "Market Value Adjustment", which can either increase or decrease your Account Value. We also offer a 6 or 12 Month DCA Program under which your money is transferred monthly from a DCA MVA Option to the other Investment Options you have designated. Premature withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option may also be subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

We also offer other programs to help discipline your investing, such as dollar cost averaging or automatic rebalancing.

Please see "Investment Options" and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax.

You may elect to receive income through fixed annuity payments over your lifetime, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive fixed annuity payments, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs.

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits: We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals". For applications signed on or after April 27, 2015, you have the ability to elect an Optional Living Benefit only at the time of application or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued. Optional Living Benefits cannot be added more than 30 days after your Annuity has been issued.

We currently offer the following optional living benefits:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value and require a mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account. Also, these benefits utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional living benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

In the "Optional Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., "Excess Income"), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional living benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.**

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers a minimum death benefit.

Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Fees and Charges: The Annuity, and the optional living benefits and optional death benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59 1/2, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to the ability to elect a living benefit, a death benefit, the opportunity to annuitize the contract and the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about the Annuity, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under the Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options. In this section, we describe the Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional living benefits. Finally, we discuss the MVA Options.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to an MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in an MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts or MVA Options. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, all of the optional living benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. The optional living benefits also require a mandatory allocation of 10% of your initial Purchase Payment and additional Purchase Payments or Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account.

Whether or not you elect an optional living benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional benefits but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which Portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional living benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional living benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the

prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios") and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Generally, Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. Affiliated Portfolios may provide Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over Unaffiliated Portfolios. As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates.

In addition, we may consider the potential risk to us of offering a Portfolio in light of the benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see "Automatic Rebalancing Programs" and "Limitations with Optional Death Benefits" below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital and secondarily to generate income.*	Capital International, Inc.
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio *(AST Global Real Estate Portfolio)*	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation*	PGIM Investments LLC Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation*	AQR Capital Management, LLC, J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio *(formerly AST New Discovery Asset Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation with a secondary objective of principal preservation.*	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	*Seeks a high potential return while attempting to mitigate downside risk during adverse market cycles.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
ProFund VP Consumer Goods	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Goods℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Consumer Services	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Services℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Financials	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Financials℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
ProFund VP Health Care	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Health Care℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Industrials	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Industrials℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Growth Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Growth Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Real Estate	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Growth Index®.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Telecommunications	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Select Telecommunications℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Utilities	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Utilities℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

Dow Jones has no relationship to the ProFunds VP, other than the licensing of the Dow Jones sector indices and its service marks for use in connection with the ProFunds VP. The ProFunds VP are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by Standard & Poor's or NASDAQ, and neither Standard & Poor's nor NASDAQ makes any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the ProFunds VP.

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).

Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).

QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

As a condition of electing any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in the Permitted Sub-accounts table below. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional living benefit.

Permitted Sub-accounts

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio	AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio	AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS

When you allocate your Account Value to an MVA Option, you earn a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for a set period of time called a Guarantee Period. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. There are two types of MVA Options available under each Annuity – the Long-Term MVA Options and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect an optional living benefit, only the DCA MVA Option will be available to you. We discuss each MVA Option below. In brief, under the Long-Term MVA Options, you earn interest over a multi-year time period that you have selected. Currently, the Guarantee Periods we offer are 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 10 years. We reserve the right to eliminate any or all of these Guarantee Periods or offer Guarantee Periods of different durations. Under the DCA MVA Options, you earn interest over a 6 month or 12 month period while your Account Value in that option is systematically transferred monthly to the Sub-accounts you have designated.

For the Long-Term MVA Option, a Guarantee Period for an MVA Option begins:

- when all or part of a Purchase Payment is allocated to that MVA Option;
- upon transfer of any of your Account Value to a Long-Term MVA Option for that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you "renew" an MVA Option into a new Guarantee Period.

RATES FOR MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the MVA Option, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to an MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. MVA Options may not be available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. This may include, but is not limited to, Owners who elect to use DCA MVA Options.

For any MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate or renew to the MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that MVA Option would end after your Latest Annuity Date. Thus, for example, we would not allow you to start a new Guarantee Period of 5 years if the Owner/Annuitant were aged 94, because the 5 year period would end after the Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from an MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of an MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and

- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from an MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of an Annual Maintenance Fee for the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formulas set forth in Appendix C. We use one formula for the Long-Term MVA Option and another formula for the DCA MVA Option. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your MVA Option. For the Long-Term MVA Option, as detailed in the formula, we essentially (i) divide the current interest rate you are receiving under the Guarantee Period by the interest rate we are crediting for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period (plus a "Liquidity Factor" as defined below) and (ii) raise that quotient by a mathematical power that represents the time remaining until the maturity of the Guarantee Period. That result produces the MVA factor. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or 0.25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the MVA Option. If we have no interest rate for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period, we may use certain US Treasury interest rates to calculate a proxy for that interest rate. All else being equal, the longer the time remaining until the maturity of the MVA Option from which you are making the withdrawal, the larger the mathematical power that is applied to the quotient in (i) above, and thus the larger the MVA itself. The formula for the DCA MVA Option works in a similar fashion, including the Liquidity Factor described above, except that both interest rates used in the MVA formula are derived directly from the Federal Reserve's "Constant Maturity (CMT) rate." Under either formula, the MVA may be positive or negative, and a negative MVA could result in a loss of interest previously earned as well as some portion of your Purchase Payments.

LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

We offer Long-Term MVA Options, offering a range of durations. When you select this option, your payment will earn interest at the established rate for the applicable Guarantee Period. A new Long-Term MVA Option is established every time you allocate or transfer money into a Long-Term MVA Option. You may have money allocated in more than one Guarantee Period at the same time. This could result in your money earning interest at different rates and each Guarantee Period maturing at a different time. While the interest rates we credit to the Long-Term MVA Options may change from time to time, the minimum interest rate is what is set forth in your Annuity.

We retain the right to limit the amount of Account Value that may be transferred into a new or out of an existing Long-Term MVA Option and/or to require advance notice for transfers exceeding a specified amount. In addition, we reserve the right to limit or restrict the availability of certain Guarantee Periods from time to time.

DCA MVA OPTIONS

In addition to the Long-Term MVA Options, we offer DCA MVA Options that are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. Because the interest we credit is applied against a balance that declines as transfers are made periodically to the Sub-accounts, you do not earn interest on the full amount you allocated initially to the DCA MVA Options for the 6 month or 12 month period. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss. For a complete description of our 6 or 12 month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within "Managing Your Account Value."

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

An MVA Option ends on the earliest of: (a) the "Maturity Date" of the Guarantee Period; (b) the date the entire amount in the MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (c) the Annuity Date; (d) the date the Annuity is surrendered; and (e) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

We will notify you before the end of the Guarantee Period. You may elect to have the value of the Long-Term MVA Option on its Maturity Date transferred to any Investment Option, including any Long-Term MVA Option, we then make available. If we do not receive instructions from you in Good Order at our Service Office before the Maturity Date of the Long-Term MVA Option, regarding how the Account Value in your maturing Long-Term MVA Option is to be allocated, we will allocate the Account Value in the maturing Long-Term MVA Option to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless the Maturity Date is the Annuity Date. We will not assess an MVA if you choose to renew an MVA Option on its Maturity Date or transfer the Account Value to another Investment Option on the Maturity Date (or at any time during the 30 days immediately preceding the Maturity Date).

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under the Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under an Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging or Automatic Rebalancing program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from an MVA Option within the 30 days immediately preceding the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Similarly, transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional living benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify, as well as transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit, are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis and then from the MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee will never be deducted from the Secure Value Account. The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable Tax Charge, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the Tax Charge you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity,

including the Annuity's basic Death Benefit (as described in the "Minimum Death Benefit" subsection in "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines, and the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under the Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Charges for Optional Living Benefits: If you elect to purchase an optional living benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the living benefit (as described in "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge is deducted on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the benefit effective date), and is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value calculated on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts but will never be taken out of any MVA Option the Secure Value Account. Please refer to the section titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional living benefit.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1.00%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to an MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to an MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the Total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. Certain of the current limitations, restrictions and standards are described below. We may change these limitations, restrictions and standards in the future.

Your financial professional is required to complete annuity training prior to soliciting an application for an annuity product. If your annuity application was submitted prior to your financial professional fulfilling the applicable annuity training requirements, your application will be returned and the annuity product will need to be re-solicited. If the annuity training is not completed within five (5) Valuation Days from the date your initial Purchase Payment is received by Prudential in Good Order and we do not have your consent to retain the Purchase Payment, we will return your Purchase Payment and your Annuity will not be issued.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered Additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make an initial Purchase Payment of at least $10,000 for the Advisor Series. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. A mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account and investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional living benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary(ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Additionally, we will not permit election or re-election of any optional death benefit or optional living benefit by certain ownership types. We may issue an Annuity in ownership structures where the annuitant is also the participant in a Qualified or Non-Qualified employer sponsored plan and the Annuity represents his or her segregated interest in such plan. We reserve the right to further limit, restrict and/or change to whom we will issue an Annuity in

the future, to the extent permitted by state law. Further, please be aware that we do not provide administration for employer-sponsored plans and may also limit the number of plan participants that may elect to use our Annuity as a funding vehicle.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the annuity, we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 86 years old. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 based on the Key Life. The availability and level of protection of certain optional living benefits may vary based on the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity-owned) on the Issue Date of the Annuity or the date of the Owner's death. In addition, the broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing the Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to your instructions you may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefits, we currently limit additional Purchase Payments made after the benefit has been in effect for one year (the "benefit anniversary") to $50,000 each benefit year. The benefit year begins on the date you elect an optional living benefit (which must be at the time of application or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected the optional living benefit. Subsequent benefit years begin on the anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected an optional living benefit and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected the benefit.

If you have elected a living benefit where we currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year, we will permit contributions into your SEP Annuity contract up to the annual IRS limits. For additional information regarding the IRS limits applicable to SEP Annuity contracts see "Qualified Annuities" section in "Tax Considerations" for additional information.

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we further exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefit that you elected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future. Please see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g, if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" section for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- § Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- § Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.
- § Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is not available if the proceeds are being transferred from an annuity issued by us or one of our affiliates and the annuity offers a "Beneficiary Continuation Option".

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31st of the year following the year of the decedent's death. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 1/2 (72 for those who would have reached age 70 1/2 after 2019). However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a nonqualified Annuity see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit upon death, and you may name "successors" who may either receive the Death Benefit as a lump sum or continue receiving distributions after your death under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect any optional living or death benefits.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Automatic Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or systematic withdrawals.

- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or a qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or become irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.
- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.
- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or Tax Charge deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will, to the extent allowed by applicable state law, calculate any applicable MVA with a zero "Liquidity Factor". See "Market Value Adjustment Options."

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect optional living benefits. No additional Purchase Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective when received at our Service Office. However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general and to the extent permitted by state law, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular timeframe. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional living benefits. Please see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and the non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser for more information.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program may not be available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 Month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 Month Program running simultaneously with a 12 Month Program.

- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred.
- We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you do not have an optional living benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you have any optional living benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional living benefit. No portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used with the optional living benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional living benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional living benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of any MVA.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

If you have an optional living benefit that makes transfers under a predetermined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program. You should also be aware that because of the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account, only the portion of your Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing.

AUTHORIZATION OF A THIRD PARTY INVESTMENT ADVISOR TO MANAGE MY ACCOUNT

This Annuity may be used where you have engaged your own investment advisor to provide advice regarding the allocation of your Account Value. That investment advisor may be a firm or person appointed by us, or whose affiliated broker-dealer is appointed by us, as authorized sellers of the Annuity. Even if this is the case, however, please note that the investment advisor you engage to provide advice and/or make transfers for you is not acting on our behalf, but rather is acting on your behalf. To be eligible to take any action with respect to your Annuity, an investment advisor must meet our standards. These standards include, but are not limited to, restricting the amount of the advisor's fee that the advisor can deduct from your account to a specified percentage of your Account Value (this fee cap may change periodically at our discretion). In general, we reserve the right to change these standards at any time. Although we impose these standards, you bear the responsibility for choosing a suitable investment advisor.

We do not offer advice about how to allocate your Account Value. As such, we are not responsible for any recommendations your investment advisor makes, any investment models or asset allocation programs they choose to follow, or any specific transfers they make on your behalf. Moreover, if you participate in an optional living benefit that transfers Account Value under a predetermined mathematical formula, you and your investment advisor should realize that such transfers will occur as dictated solely by the formula, and may or may not be in accord with the investment program being pursued by your investment advisor. As one possible example, prompted by a decline in the value of your chosen Sub-accounts, the formula might direct a transfer to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account – even though your advisor's program might call for an increased investment in equity Sub-accounts in that scenario.

We are not a party to the agreement you have with your investment advisor, and do not verify that amounts withdrawn from your Annuity, including amounts withdrawn to pay for the investment advisor's fee, are within the terms of your agreement with your investment advisor.

You will, however, receive confirmations of transactions that affect your Annuity that among other things reflect advisory fees deducted from your Account Value. It is your responsibility to arrange for the payment of the advisory fee charged by your investment advisor. Similarly, it is your responsibility to understand the advisory services provided by your investment advisor and the advisory fees charged for those services.

Any fee that is charged by your investment advisor is in addition to the fees and expenses that apply under your Annuity. Please be aware that if you authorize your investment advisor to withdraw amounts from your Annuity to pay for the investment advisor's fee, such fee deduction will be treated as a withdrawal. A withdrawal can have many consequences, particularly if you are participating in certain optional living benefits and/or optional death benefits. For example, as with any other withdrawal from your Annuity, you may incur adverse tax consequences upon the deduction of your advisor's fee from your Annuity. In addition, a withdrawal generally may also reduce the level of various living and death benefit guarantees provided.

Please note that the investment restrictions for certain optional living and death benefits, and/or the investment in certain assets allocation sub-accounts, may limit or preclude the investment advisor's ability to deduct advisory fees from your Annuity. For example, if you elect any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit, we will not allow your investment advisor to deduct fees from your Annuity (although you may pay your advisor in some other manner).

Special Rules for Distributions to Pay Advisory Fees
We treat partial withdrawals to pay advisory fees as taxable distributions unless your Annuity is being used in conjunction with a "qualified" retirement plan (plans meeting the requirements of Sections 401, 403 or 408 of the Code). However, if your Annuity has an optional living benefit that is ineligible for advisory fee deduction, and if you take partial withdrawals from such Annuity to pay advisory fees, such partial withdrawals will be considered taxable distributions for all contracts, including the "qualified" retirement plans enumerated above.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on his or her own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

For certain Broker Dealers: If instructed by your Broker Dealer, we may allow your financial professional to effectuate withdrawals on your behalf. In the event you do not wish that your financial professional have this authority, please contact us immediately.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an asset rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula required as part of an optional living benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. We do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing." For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer and will not count any transfer that: (i) solely involves the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option; (ii) involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals; or (iii) occurs to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit.
Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. The Annuity offers Sub-accounts designed for Owners who wish to engage in frequent transfers (i.e., the Sub-accounts corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Portfolio or ProFunds VP portfolios), and we encourage Owners seeking frequent transfers to utilize those Sub-accounts. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners

if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or a Sub-account corresponding to a ProFund portfolio), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as Automatic Rebalancing or under a predetermined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, the Secure Value Account and/or a ProFund VP Sub-account; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to affect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying Portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional living benefits and may impose an MVA. Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit, and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization
For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age $59^1/_2$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period
During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to an MVA.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected an optional living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options and the Secure Value Account at the time we process each withdrawal.
- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program. If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount

greater than your Annual Income Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.

- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59½ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as non-qualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59½ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax.

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be affected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then, we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Optional Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own an optional living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional living benefits and Excess Income, see "Optional Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions."

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period, you can surrender your Annuity at any time and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable Tax Charge, any applicable optional living benefit charge, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity *without* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity *with* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Optional Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit). We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Optional Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the optional living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law),

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Option 1
Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2
Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available
At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period

certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

Overview

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Optional Living Benefits are not available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional living benefit offers a distinct type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. **We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits for new elections at any time.** If we decide to stop offering an optional living benefit in connection with the Annuity, we will first amend this prospectus.

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits are "Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits." These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence even if you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit.

We currently offer the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits listed below (collectively "Highest Daily v3.0 Benefits").

Benefit	Description
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the life of the Annuitant.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the lives of the Annuitant and his or her spouse.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the life of the Annuitant and a death benefit that locks in gains in your Account Value.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the lives of the Annuitant and his or her spouse, as well as a death benefit that locks in gains in your Account Value.

Please see the benefit descriptions that follow for a complete explanation of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional living benefit. All benefits may not be available in all states. Please see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

To make this Prospectus easier to read, we sometimes use different labels than are used in the Annuity. This is illustrated below. Although we use different labels, they have the same meaning in this prospectus as in the Annuity. You should also note that the label "Investment Options" as used in the Annuity includes the Secure Value Account; however, as used in this prospectus "Investment Options" does not include the Secure Value Account.

Annuity	Prospectus
GA Fixed Account	Secure Value Account
Transfer Account	AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account ("Bond sub-account")
Annual Income Percentage	Withdrawal Percentage
Required Investment Options	Permitted Sub-accounts

Electing An Optional Living Benefit for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015

You may elect any of the optional living benefits listed above only at the time you purchase the Annuity or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015. If you do not elect an optional living benefit at the time you purchase the Annuity or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued, you may not add one in the future. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date. Also, if you elect an optional living benefit in the future, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate applicable to your optional living benefit will be those in effect at the time you elect the optional living benefit, which may be different than the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate available at the time your Annuity is issued.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit and later terminate it, you may be able to re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Optional Living Benefit and Election of a New Optional Living Benefit" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of optional living benefits.

If you wish to elect an optional living benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts, the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account and the Secure Value Account bear to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

Conditions of Electing An Optional Living Benefit

When you elect an optional living benefit, certain conditions apply. First, you are limited in the Sub-accounts to which you can allocate Account Value. Second, we will allocate a portion of your Account Value to the Secure Value Account. Last, we will apply a predetermined mathematical formula that may make transfers of your Account Value. These conditions are discussed briefly below.

Allocation of Account Value

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value (the "Permitted Sub-accounts"). If you elect an optional living benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015), we will require you to reallocate Account Value that is currently allocated to Sub-accounts other than the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts. Please see "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus for a listing of the Permitted Sub-accounts. We reserve the right to terminate your optional living benefit if you allocate amounts to a Sub-account that is not permitted. Prior to terminating an optional living benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate to the Permitted Sub-accounts.

We may change the Permitted Sub-accounts available with an optional living benefit. For more information, see "Other Important Considerations" in the benefit descriptions that follow.

The Secure Value Account

When you elect an optional living benefit at the time you purchase your Annuity, we allocate 10% of your initial Purchase Payment to the Secure Value Account. This means that 90% of your Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. If you elect an optional living benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015), we will then allocate the same mandatory 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account and 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will remain allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. In addition, 10% of all additional Purchase Payments made while an optional living benefit is in effect will be allocated to the Secure Value Account. You cannot make transfers into or out of the Secure Value Account. The percentage of your overall Account Value in the Secure Value Account will change over time due to the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and interest credited to the Secure Value Account. When this happens, we will not rebalance your Account Value in order to maintain the 10% allocation to the Secure Value Account.

We credit a fixed rate of interest daily on the Account Value allocated to the Secure Value Account while the benefit is in effect (the "crediting rate"). We determine this rate not more frequently than once a year based on several factors, including the investment return of the assets underlying our general account. The crediting rate will initially be based on the current crediting rate we offer when you elect the optional living benefit. On each benefit anniversary, your crediting rate will equal the then current renewal rate. We will send you a confirmation that shows the renewal rate each year. The crediting rate will apply to all amounts allocated to the Secure Value Account, including 10% of any additional Purchase Payments you make, until the following benefit anniversary. The minimum crediting rate is shown in your Annuity as the "Minimum GA Fixed Account Rate" and will not be less than 0.50% for the first 10 benefit years, and 1.00% thereafter.

The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Each optional living benefit also requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. For more information, see, "Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula" under "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit" in the benefit descriptions that follow.

Impact of Optional Living Benefit Conditions

The optional living benefit investment requirements and the formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the optional living benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the Permitted Sub-account investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other Investment Options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will not lose value. These requirements, however, could also protect your Account Value from losses that may occur in other Investment Options.

The Secure Value Account reduces potential volatility of your Account Value and provides a fixed, guaranteed rate of return that is supported by our general account. This helps us manage the risks associated with offering optional living benefits. The required allocation to the Secure Value Account could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains that would be possible if you were entirely invested in the Permitted Sub-accounts. The required allocation to the Secure Value Account, however, could also protect your Account Value from losses that may have otherwise occurred if your entire Account Value was allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account.

We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of these conditions. In addition, these conditions do not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Additional Purchase Payments

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time. **We currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year.**

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, **we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would only do so on a non-discriminatory basis.** Circumstances where we may further limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we further exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit to the level you originally intended. This means that your ability to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit through additional Purchase Payments may be limited or suspended. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

Lifetime Withdrawals Under an Optional Living Benefit

The optional living benefits guarantee the ability to withdraw an annual amount each contract year (the "Annual Income Amount"), regardless of the performance of your Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant (or the death of two spouses, if a spousal benefit is elected), subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to a percentage (the "Withdrawal Percentage") of a specific value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") as discussed below.

Under any of the optional living benefits, withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts, as discussed in the benefit descriptions that follow.

Termination of Existing Optional Living Benefit and Election of a New Optional Living Benefit

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may not terminate the benefit prior to the first benefit anniversary. This means once you elect the benefit, you will be subject to the benefit charge and the conditions discussed earlier in this section for at least the first benefit year, unless you surrender the Annuity. After you terminate the benefit, you may elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. Currently, you must wait 90 days from the date you terminate your previous benefit (the "waiting period") before you can make a new benefit election. **Please note that once you terminate an existing Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under that benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the newly elected Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective. Also, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate applicable to the newly elected Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit may be different than those applicable to your terminated benefit.** If you later decide to re-elect an optional living benefit, your Account Value must be allocated to the then Permitted Sub-accounts. The mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account will also apply. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability, waiting periods and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. In purchasing the Annuity and electing benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date. You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit and electing a new Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit is appropriate for you.

Please refer to the benefit descriptions that follow for a complete explanation of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional living benefit. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional living benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 guarantees the ability to withdraw the "Annual Income Amount" regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living benefit. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered "Lifetime Withdrawals" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to withdrawals of Excess Income).

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0.

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our ownership guidelines. Please see Appendix B - Special Contact Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your Periodic Value is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th *	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th *	$325,400

*Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th		$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th		$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the applicable Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The applicable Withdrawal Percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $15,000. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage which varies based on the age of the Annuitant on that Annuity Anniversary. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd,
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%.
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal (“Non-Lifetime Withdrawal”) under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity’s Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see “Surrenders – Surrender Value”). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

On October 3rd the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1 st in the year following the date you turn age 70 1 / 2 (72 for those who would have reached age 70 1 / 2 after 2019) and by December 31 st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments are permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any partial withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears within the section titled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit

You may not terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;

(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the Variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0" earlier in this benefit description. For surviving spouses, however, we are currently waiving the 90 day waiting period. We reserve the right to resume applying this requirement at any time.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. Three of the features that help us accomplish that balance are the Permitted Sub-accounts investment requirement, the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account and the predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account"). The Permitted Sub-accounts and predetermined mathematical formula are designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits. The Secure Value Account helps us manage the risks associated with offering optional living benefits by reducing potential volatility of your Account Value, while also providing a fixed, guaranteed rate of return. These features are not investment advice.

Permitted Sub-accounts

When you elect the benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in "Investment Options" earlier in the prospectus.

The Secure Value Account

When you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will transfer 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. You cannot transfer into, or out of, the Secure Value Account. The Secure Value Account will earn interest at a crediting rate that will be declared annually and reflected on the confirmation you will receive each year.

Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

The formula is described below and set forth in Appendix D.

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, and the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, interest credited to the Secure Value Account and the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts, the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts are two of the variables in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".
(2) Second, we subtract the sum of any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") plus amounts in the Secure Value Account ("F") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Unadjusted Account Value of the DCA MVA Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".
(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.
(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - (B+F))/(V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix D) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix D. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is $11^1/_2$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amounts held within the Bond Sub-account (B) and the Secure Value Account (F) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, the amount in the Secure Value Account is $15,000 and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $161,000)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – $15,000)/$161,000 = 83.5%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap and the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit discussed below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be, subject to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account if the sum of your percentage of Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account and your percentage of Unadjusted Account Value in the Secure Value Account would equal more than 90% on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the combination of the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account will be transferred. For example, assume 83% of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account 6% of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Secure Value Account. If the formula would require a transfer of 5% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account, only 1% of your Unadjusted Account Value would actually be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the combination of the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, as well as interest credited to amounts in the Secure Value Account, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account.

Maximum Daily Transfer Limit

On any given day, notwithstanding the above calculation and the 90% cap discussed immediately above, no more than a predetermined percentage of the sum of the value of Permitted Sub-accounts and the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options (the “Maximum Daily Transfer Limit”) will be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. The applicable Maximum Daily Transfer Limit is stated in your Annuity and is currently 30%. If the formula would result in an amount higher than the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit being transferred into the Bond Sub-account, only amounts up to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit will be transferred. On the following Valuation Day, the formula will calculate the Target Ratio for that day and determine any applicable transfers within your Annuity as described above. The formula will not carry over amounts that exceeded the prior day’s Maximum Daily Transfer Limit, but a transfer to the Bond Sub-account may nevertheless occur based on the application of the formula on the current day. There is no limitation on the amounts of your Unadjusted Account Value that may be transferred out of the Bond Sub-account on any given day.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond Sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- The Secure Value Account is not a Permitted Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Secure Value Account. In addition, the formula will not transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Secure Value Account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
  - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
  - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, 10% of the additional Purchase Payments will be allocated to the Secure Value Account and the balance will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and subject to the formula. Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- Additional Purchase Payments allocate Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account but not to the Bond Sub-account. This means that additional Purchase Payments could adjust the ratio calculated by the formula and may result in Unadjusted Account Value being transferred either to the Permitted Sub-accounts or to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity during a time when the 90% cap has suspended transfers to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
  - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ after 2019) . For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 3.0 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. This benefit guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living benefit. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 after the death of the first spouse.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old when the benefit is elected. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0.

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until your first Lifetime Withdrawal or the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th *	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th *	$325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th		$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th		$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the Withdrawal Percentage applicable to the younger designated life's age at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $13,500. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the

highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%.
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28th value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30th	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98%, the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election is $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

On October 3rd of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

See "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax charge, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the first designated life, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the

AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears in the prospectus section titled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current Owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

You may not terminate the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub–account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions

See "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above for information regarding the conditions of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is offered with or without the Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is a benefit that guarantees your ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount, regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living and death benefits. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered "Lifetime Withdrawals" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments").

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is in effect,

you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see "Investment Options".

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity would then terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

This benefit also provides for a Highest Daily Death Benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. We reserve the right in our sole discretion to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your Periodic Value is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th *	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th *	$325,400

*Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th		$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th		$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the applicable Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Withdrawal Percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $15,000. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage which varies based on the age of the Annuitant on that Annuity Anniversary. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%	Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	HD DB Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28th value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	**Unadjusted Account Value**	**Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)****	**Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)**
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be

calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

On October 3rd, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity-owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:
On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the optional living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the amount of the withdrawal (dollar-for-dollar). All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See "Death Benefits" for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit) and no additional Purchase Payments are permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears within the section titled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current Owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

You may not terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before which you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0" earlier in this benefit description. For surviving spouses, however, we are currently waiving the 90 day waiting period. We reserve the right to resume applying this requirement at any time.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB Conditions

See "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above for information regarding the conditions of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 BENEFIT WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. This benefit guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives," and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount, regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living and death benefits. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered "Lifetime Withdrawals" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse and also want to provide a death benefit. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old when the benefit is elected. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your Periodic Value is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th *	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th *	$325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th		$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th		$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the Withdrawal Percentage applicable to the younger designated life's age at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $13,500. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage which varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on that Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals will make it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*HD DB Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%	Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	HD DB Amount	$110,020.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$2,002.36
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	HD DB Amount	$108,017.64

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28th value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	**Unadjusted Account Value**	**Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)****	**Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)**
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30th	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.

- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

On October 3rd, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

See "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the optional living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph),

made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See "Death Benefits" more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax charge, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted

Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section titled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current Owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a Death Benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation

Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of the Benefit

You may not terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - see Appendix B - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB Conditions

See “Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions” in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above for information regarding the conditions of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see “Additional Tax Considerations” under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of all eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the basic Death Benefit or any Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), any Death Benefit (including the Minimum Death Benefit, any optional Death Benefit and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB) that applies will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value. Thus, if you had elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, and the suspension were in effect, you would be paying the fee for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB even though during the suspension period your Death Benefit would be limited to the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable..

Beneficiary Annuity. With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the Death Benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a Minimum Death Benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the Minimum Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- Your Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day).

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the Minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the spousal continuance, plus all Purchase Payments you have made since the spousal continuance until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse.

With respect to Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB:

- If the Highest Daily Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life, and the Remaining Designated Life chooses to continue the Annuity, the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.
- If a Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life (e.g., if the first of the Spousal Designated Lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

Any Optional Death Benefit in effect at the time the first of the spouses dies will continue only if spousal assumption occurs prior to the Death Benefit Target Date and prior to the assuming spouse's 80th birthday. If spousal assumption occurs after the Death Benefit Target Date (or the 80th birthday of the assuming spouse), then any Optional Death Benefit will terminate as of the date of spousal assumption. In that event, the assuming spouse's Death Benefit will equal the basic Death Benefit.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "five-year deadline"); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline.

If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- as a lump sum payment; or

- as a series of required distributions under the Beneficiary Continuation Option as described below in the section titled “Beneficiary Continuation Option,” unless you have made an election prior to Death Benefit proceeds becoming due.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other “qualified investment” that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other “qualified investment”, the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the “Qualified Ten-Year Deadline”) with the exception of “eligible designated beneficiaries.” ”Eligible designated beneficiaries” may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 1 / 2 (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the “Tax Considerations” section.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the Required Minimum Distribution rules.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other “qualified investment” continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See “Tax Considerations” and consult your tax adviser.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the Death Benefit under an alternative Death Benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections titled “Payment of Death Benefits” and “Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans”. This “Beneficiary Continuation Option” is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)), Beneficiary Annuities and nonqualified Annuities. This option is

different from the “Beneficiary Annuity”, because the Beneficiary Continuation Option is a death benefit payout option used explicitly for annuities issued by a Prudential affiliate.

Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the Death Benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an Annual Maintenance Fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee. No MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- The basic Death Benefit and any optional living benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor. However, the distributions will continue to be based on the Key Life of the Beneficiary Continuation Option the successor received the death benefit proceeds from.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional living benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional living benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See "Additional Purchase Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your additional Purchase Payment that is pending investment in

our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Automatic Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day. In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions."

Death Benefits: Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any death benefit claims from the separate account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Transactions in ProFunds VP Sub-accounts: Generally, purchase or redemption orders or transfer requests must be received by us by no later than the close of the NYSE to be processed on the current Valuation Day. However, any purchase order or transfer request involving the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts must be received by us no later than one hour prior to any announced closing of the applicable securities exchange (generally, 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time) to be processed on the current Valuation Day. The "cut-off" time for such financial transactions involving a ProFunds VP Sub-account will be extended to $^{1}/_{2}$ hour prior to any announced closing (generally, 3:30 p.m. Eastern Time) for transactions submitted electronically through Prudential Annuities' Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). You cannot request a transaction (other than a redemption order) involving the transfer of units in one of the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts between the applicable "cut-off" time and 4:00 p.m. Owners attempting to process a purchase order or transfer request between the applicable "cut-off" time and 4:00 p.m., are informed that their transactions cannot be processed as requested. We will not process the trade until we receive further instructions from you. However, Owners receiving the "cut off" message may process a purchase order or transfer request up until 4:00 p.m. on that same day with respect to any other available investment option under their Annuity, other than ProFunds. Transactions received after 4:00 p.m. will be treated as received by us on the next Valuation Day.

Termination of Optional Living Benefits: In general, if an optional living benefit terminates, we will no longer deduct the charge we apply to purchase the optional living benefit. However, for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted. On the date a charge no longer applies or a charge for an optional living benefit begins to be deducted, your Annuity will become subject to a different charge.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an Annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1 st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after

2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").

- *The new law* . Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31 st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans - Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans . If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v3.0) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed "service providers" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019 , non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account which includes amounts in the Secure Value Account, are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to an annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended

December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000 to $836.969. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as “mirror voting” because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a “proxy” vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;
(2) changes in federal income tax law;
(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or
(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an

annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 2.0% for the Advisor Series. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Unadjusted Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages**.** It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

The following tables show the accumulation Unit Values and the number of outstanding units for each variable investment option under the Annuity on the last business day of the periods shown. The Unit Values and number of units outstanding are for Annuities under the Separate Account with the same daily asset charge which may include other annuities offered. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT ADVISOR SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.35%) (contracts issued on or after 2-25-2019)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99971	$10.76476	1,985
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01531	$11.21439	21,903
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01359	$11.04246	38,594
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01902	$11.24039	180,316
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04338	$10.65785	1,663
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99971	$10.91166	0
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01052	$11.03122	43,752
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00910	$11.16830	60,431
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01801	$11.27442	57,383
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99273	$10.86759	1,985
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99971	$10.32567	1,919
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99246	$10.70023	659
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02024	$11.13121	97,355
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01044	$11.76729	2,600
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.94736	$11.14082	244
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.92811	$11.46917	1,564
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation			
11/18/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99971	$10.31543	0
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00649	$11.10489	17,651
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00684	$10.86607	5,048
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.95361	$10.45891	1,134
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00023	$10.10985	0
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01880	$10.82627	10,321
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04360	$11.13466	0
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.05161	$11.80424	1,667
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04084	$11.00034	2,607

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98662	$10.85752	0
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01201	$11.04313	24,460
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.03905	$11.53192	14,213
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00494	$10.83530	9,739
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.03987	$11.58599	9,232
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00765	$10.81678	22,323
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02909	$11.69467	2,499
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00979	$10.24135	3,121
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00451	$11.54475	3,699
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01272	$11.29976	23,771
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02161	$12.14238	0
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02446	$11.52973	3,306
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.06728	$11.29815	15,162
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99068	$10.87969	0
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99095	$10.27567	4,418
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04231	$10.45851	1,264
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00575	$10.86660	47,676
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99164	$10.77481	25,684
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00569	$10.88131	55,714
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01525	$11.16278	0
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98700	$11.05666	3,447
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01148	$11.10264	0
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.06522	$11.25776	0
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01392	$10.73275	4,891
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96387	$10.35241	2,579
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01642	$11.16251	37,514
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02108	$11.24821	233,196
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00946	$11.21142	12,215

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01292	$11.33983	9,611
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99971	$10.39468	0
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01694	$9.78969	2,619
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98744	$10.45530	6,337
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98693	$11.09769	13,051
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99971	$10.92588	20,272
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01762	$10.90727	0
ProFund VP Consumer Goods Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96608	$11.52467	488
ProFund VP Consumer Services			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96090	$11.18071	0
ProFund VP Financials			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00687	$11.58449	1,015
ProFund VP Health Care			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02430	$11.06208	1,070
ProFund VP Industrials			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.03237	$11.03279	0
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00662	$11.53731	0
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01704	$11.58185	0
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99746	$10.76561	0
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99003	$10.55107	0
ProFund VP Real Estate			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.92846	$11.15609	0
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97702	$10.34328	0
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96365	$10.29373	0
ProFund VP Telecommunications			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99036	$10.13703	0
ProFund VP Utilities			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.93472	$11.38526	338
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97053	$10.43318	12,181
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
02/25/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01394	$11.70417	24,327

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT ADVISOR SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.55%) (contracts issued before 2-25-2019)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.80971	$13.36150	380,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.36150	$12.86039	323,910
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.86039	$13.60001	301,350
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.60001	$15.22751	276,351
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.22751	$13.91131	260,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.91131	$16.05594	235,316
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.26040	$15.17602	504,362
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.17602	$15.21370	548,163
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.21370	$16.20524	553,699
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.20524	$18.84411	575,571
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.84411	$17.63685	551,332
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.63685	$21.37399	537,662
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.88668	$13.66127	303,884
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.66127	$13.56358	464,658
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.56358	$14.13851	435,160
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.13851	$16.34324	460,018
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.34324	$14.96851	435,944
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96851	$17.57274	406,966
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.94955	$9.51423	63,344
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.51423	$11.57219	108,304
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.54890	$9.81901	42,299
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.81901	$8.24911	156,644
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.24911	$9.30035	260,888
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.30035	$12.48182	1,009,577
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.48182	$10.05993	1,152,042
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.05993	$11.78597	1,259,608
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.39005	$13.19717	46,184
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.19717	$13.35121	173,611
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.35121	$14.69891	247,796
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.69891	$17.85383	365,144
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.85383	$16.31095	459,837
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.31095	$19.88371	490,050
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.82335	$14.81389	387,296
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.81389	$14.80258	500,904
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.80258	$15.64832	512,451
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.64832	$17.88213	534,929
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.88213	$16.90589	504,076
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.90589	$20.07748	473,956
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99970	$11.86445	2,867
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99970	$12.29220	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.28380	$11.81961	269,412
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.81961	$11.40201	255,034
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.40201	$12.12852	261,266
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.12852	$13.58310	250,598
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.58310	$12.79499	212,832
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.79499	$14.96675	241,288
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.55819	$10.43586	251,760
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.43586	$10.42842	748,918
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.42842	$10.54071	1,192,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.54071	$10.66178	1,551,769
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.66178	$10.68196	1,814,386
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.68196	$11.11411	2,186,321
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.59387	$11.82336	716,872
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82336	$11.51040	916,979
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.51040	$11.93115	1,365,355
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93115	$12.38316	1,971,485
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.38316	$12.23353	2,257,474
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.23353	$13.28859	2,455,908
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.42226	$15.61208	525,873
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.61208	$15.60905	653,918
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.60905	$16.58454	733,965
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.58454	$19.44400	764,714
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.44400	$18.13417	856,180
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.13417	$22.04669	853,438
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.44873	$13.30316	109,091
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.30316	$12.75751	228,495
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.75751	$14.57703	580,728
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.57703	$17.16491	767,178
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.16491	$16.25661	858,262
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.25661	$21.18395	987,114
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.45351	$16.35228	76,018
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.35228	$16.24773	128,981
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.24773	$16.30301	180,790
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.30301	$17.97850	214,740
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.97850	$17.03720	218,993
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.03720	$21.20061	255,291
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.76250	$19.35793	139,563
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.35793	$20.18398	481,842
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.18398	$21.03941	761,122
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.03941	$22.23067	965,074
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.23067	$21.05669	1,105,371
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.05669	$27.47774	1,169,212
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.32314	$14.05915	245,568
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.05915	$14.12047	253,724
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.12047	$14.64005	303,315
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.64005	$16.95794	328,065
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.95794	$15.55813	323,813
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.55813	$18.56703	302,553

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.63946	$13.25701	218,390
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.25701	$13.06420	210,939
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.06420	$13.67525	257,661
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.67525	$15.27065	441,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.27065	$14.11444	383,969
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.11444	$16.28568	338,045
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.75855	$19.82864	127,569
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.82864	$18.63624	354,363
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.63624	$23.03969	540,552
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$23.03969	$25.70586	822,501
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.70586	$21.96854	951,824
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.96854	$26.79320	990,584
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.79086	$9.74274	758,667
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74274	$9.68853	1,618,342
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.68853	$9.63439	1,352,490
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.63439	$9.61403	1,387,892
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.61403	$9.68510	3,914,496
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.68510	$9.79476	3,488,535
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.60785	$13.75375	708,948
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.75375	$13.19073	810,383
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.19073	$15.13787	1,500,801
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.13787	$16.17968	1,910,621
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.17968	$15.77059	2,018,244
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.77059	$18.08331	2,411,880
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.10670	$18.72158	106,592
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.72158	$17.15979	347,876
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.15979	$20.45910	586,499
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.45910	$24.25165	836,083
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.25165	$20.70449	1,017,326
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.70449	$26.66956	1,118,495
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.45386	$13.13220	155,058
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13220	$13.47109	519,080
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.47109	$12.89093	782,918
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.89093	$17.36165	1,094,727
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.36165	$14.96408	1,503,409
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96408	$19.66045	1,550,609
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.62951	$12.14911	141,046
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.14911	$12.18112	479,194
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.18112	$12.18450	769,512
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.18450	$14.88196	997,560
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.88196	$12.41164	1,222,781
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.41164	$14.81483	1,382,311
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.84872	$13.33332	3,583
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.33332	$13.41562	117,764
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.41562	$13.90265	66,034
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.90265	$14.42260	5,727
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.42260	$14.30466	441,959
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.30466	$15.82352	18,008

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.97167	$15.02740	360,196
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.02740	$14.78826	299,520
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.78826	$15.47418	280,127
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.47418	$17.99862	289,925
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.99862	$16.57969	292,824
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.57969	$19.69210	257,302
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.88484	$12.49876	108,382
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.49876	$12.08274	137,922
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.08274	$12.24843	165,333
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.24843	$15.79065	155,448
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.79065	$12.96028	169,226
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.96028	$16.39776	134,355
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.88169	$13.61329	214,286
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.61329	$13.51372	186,228
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.51372	$13.95519	190,296
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.95519	$15.56368	189,627
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.56368	$14.68420	144,254
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.68420	$16.73682	124,743
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.20772	$18.48089	129,609
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.48089	$20.33378	455,609
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.33378	$19.92584	676,794
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.92584	$26.91650	828,416
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.91650	$26.33651	1,056,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.33651	$34.73090	1,213,121
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99955	$9.95398	2,765
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95398	$9.80980	59,355
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.80980	$10.62586	92,558
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.62586	$12.11096	137,283
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.11096	$11.30103	167,422
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.30103	$13.29037	173,300
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.78600	$18.80146	130,511
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.80146	$20.58128	218,335
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.58128	$21.60939	517,727
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.60939	$28.58020	588,172
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$28.58020	$27.65833	657,267
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.65833	$36.20646	634,829
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
10/19/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.83500	$9.65458	50,937
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.65458	$9.69104	247,435
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.69104	$9.88437	414,723
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.88437	$9.49593	573,949
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.49593	$9.94112	612,483
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.99614	$17.00090	216,603
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.00090	$16.65978	637,161
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.65978	$17.74651	891,130
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.74651	$21.85649	1,240,828
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.85649	$19.65946	1,475,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.65946	$25.40824	1,544,832

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.06295	$12.86226	52,403
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.86226	$12.63270	105,949
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.63270	$13.10620	99,820
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.10620	$15.18385	106,073
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.18385	$13.85053	129,019
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.85053	$16.90964	127,932
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.05285	$18.60599	106,002
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.60599	$19.84126	219,890
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.84126	$20.10933	395,671
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.10933	$26.13996	613,552
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.13996	$26.55456	713,591
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.55456	$36.38537	812,879
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.20153	$15.01238	73,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.01238	$14.82181	225,789
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.82181	$16.72215	610,839
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.72215	$19.51393	979,515
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.51393	$17.43636	1,161,956
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.43636	$22.42933	1,277,230
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.21352	$19.32676	119,092
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.32676	$18.12783	780,996
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.12783	$18.32469	952,990
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.32469	$23.16092	1,236,243
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.16092	$22.03138	1,505,934
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.03138	$28.51725	1,574,092
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
10/19/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.73511	$9.54482	41,823
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.54482	$9.80979	112,640
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.80979	$11.03836	192,205
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.03836	$10.23179	258,800
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.23179	$11.78531	302,560
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.53988	$20.60058	150,489
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.60058	$19.33247	421,896
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.33247	$22.73104	745,668
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.73104	$25.72322	1,046,920
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.72322	$21.37476	1,229,145
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.37476	$25.72441	1,347,058
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.46432	$10.37674	178,262
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.37674	$8.59365	239,424
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.59365	$9.60287	327,323
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.60287	$12.06911	444,745
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.06911	$10.31649	485,250
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.31649	$11.62924	541,733
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.82851	$13.50314	214,414
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.50314	$13.44819	207,295
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.44819	$14.11322	222,598
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.11322	$15.45757	395,268
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.45757	$14.93560	356,245
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.93560	$17.04281	297,541

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.60321	$11.01361	262,070
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.01361	$10.92367	780,414
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.92367	$11.32083	1,512,922
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.32083	$11.89704	1,749,183
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.89704	$11.73504	2,186,742
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.73504	$12.80881	2,599,483
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.95708	$15.41122	898,731
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.41122	$15.23262	1,092,542
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.23262	$16.67801	1,092,045
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.67801	$19.25621	1,469,928
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.25621	$17.69522	1,334,856
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.69522	$20.97284	1,205,796
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.50951	$13.48446	26,043
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.48446	$13.61715	163,863
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.61715	$15.01238	275,906
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.01238	$18.12665	363,927
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.12665	$16.73736	455,605
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.73736	$20.83807	477,087
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.03022	$20.56057	76,467
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.56057	$21.07713	494,076
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$21.07713	$24.07306	887,065
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$24.07306	$29.26771	1,149,363
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$29.26771	$26.71444	1,327,317
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.71444	$33.06724	1,380,016
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.06842	$13.00950	586,439
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.00950	$12.95739	4,693,767
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.95739	$13.70085	8,149,251
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.70085	$16.10404	13,632,796
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.10404	$14.96970	18,715,360
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96970	$18.04423	21,208,049
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.02191	$18.54646	33,461
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.54646	$18.69070	79,128
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.69070	$20.01901	140,484
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.01901	$25.42190	261,123
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.42190	$22.54012	374,602
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.54012	$30.59409	415,233
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.75195	$19.46218	87,626
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.46218	$19.50725	346,710
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.50725	$21.74280	493,024
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.74280	$26.79479	717,762
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.79479	$24.40751	886,189
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.40751	$31.58447	960,012
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.63342	$18.23369	70,735
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.23369	$17.35193	167,975
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.35193	$22.29602	384,954
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.29602	$23.80270	466,697
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.80270	$19.62938	545,441
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.62938	$23.81212	575,131

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.23694	$15.15002	612,742
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.15002	$15.07308	962,958
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.07308	$16.12103	1,001,184
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.12103	$18.50260	1,002,546
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.50260	$17.42029	954,870
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.42029	$20.93561	968,867
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99955	$10.61730	67,660
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.61730	$10.71721	182,483
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.71721	$11.23906	365,592
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.23906	$13.45801	476,495
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.45801	$12.36152	687,122
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.36152	$15.33311	810,162
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.55287	$19.87769	281,647
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.87769	$21.66279	911,177
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$21.66279	$22.12505	1,283,086
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.12505	$30.33956	1,921,579
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$30.33956	$31.33848	2,409,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$31.33848	$39.96439	2,654,109
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.48811	$16.28751	90,054
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.28751	$15.21579	113,099
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.21579	$16.05960	143,493
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.05960	$18.61506	273,482
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.61506	$16.71473	500,110
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.71473	$20.93966	2,072,223
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.34816	$10.58621	228,110
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.58621	$8.50107	600,554
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.50107	$10.53532	1,083,660
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.53532	$11.55722	1,278,364
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.55722	$9.57932	1,221,145
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.57932	$11.13339	1,328,596
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.65197	$10.81974	311,203
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.81974	$10.26337	559,904
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.26337	$10.65173	814,232
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.65173	$10.80949	1,079,654
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.80949	$10.96462	1,247,728
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.96462	$11.07922	1,363,276
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.90412	$19.80782	64,375
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.80782	$18.39726	180,638
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.39726	$20.85670	284,249
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.85670	$24.58567	326,888
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.58567	$20.40937	324,273
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.40937	$24.18302	322,546
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.61531	$12.35983	290,975
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.35983	$12.21406	349,250
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.21406	$12.93940	342,849
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.93940	$14.61758	349,558
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.61758	$13.81035	341,116
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.81035	$16.55736	317,920

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.85937	$12.42713	317,474
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.42713	$12.51159	854,275
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.51159	$13.08358	1,210,057
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.08358	$13.83244	1,601,735
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.83244	$13.44464	4,345,677
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.44464	$15.01534	4,688,304
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.52178	$9.60349	53,120
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60349	$9.25627	98,991
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.25627	$10.18172	157,173
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.18172	$11.06765	280,534
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.06765	$10.27268	332,444
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.27268	$11.73326	359,726
ProFund VP Consumer Goods Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.88376	$18.27284	9,553
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.27284	$18.92880	11,751
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.92880	$19.49188	12,342
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.49188	$22.30308	8,984
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.30308	$18.89669	7,418
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.89669	$23.78440	3,636
ProFund VP Consumer Services			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$19.36822	$22.45403	2,243
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$22.45403	$23.37776	7,728
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$23.37776	$24.22247	11,337
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$24.22247	$28.51417	9,632
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$28.51417	$28.53102	6,828
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.53102	$35.36510	5,769
ProFund VP Financials			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.01065	$16.13532	12,919
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.13532	$15.80683	8,830
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.80683	$18.12837	11,206
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.12837	$21.30820	18,936
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.30820	$18.98044	8,976
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.98044	$24.58989	4,821
ProFund VP Health Care			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.17016	$21.73588	34,979
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$21.73588	$22.70228	33,092
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$22.70228	$21.66260	17,641
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.66260	$26.05019	15,219
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.05019	$27.05543	9,322
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.05543	$32.11881	13,113
ProFund VP Industrials			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.00836	$18.67500	3,029
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.67500	$17.93702	3,848
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.93702	$20.96855	6,962
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.96855	$25.52414	13,292
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.52414	$22.14301	5,591
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.14301	$28.73624	5,638
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.22329	$18.51933	20,907
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.51933	$19.10939	15,388
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.10939	$19.95747	10,594
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.95747	$24.86775	7,466
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.86775	$24.27036	7,073
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.27036	$31.10994	8,518

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.07153	$17.21581	9,846
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.21581	$16.31041	12,053
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.31041	$18.72384	12,266
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.72384	$21.12265	7,120
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.12265	$18.77372	7,087
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.77372	$24.22929	7,174
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.54563	$17.88891	4,758
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.88891	$17.84091	5,289
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.84091	$20.02751	5,818
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.02751	$23.56375	5,204
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.56375	$20.62674	4,063
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.62674	$25.48620	2,283
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.91595	$17.82890	6,518
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.82890	$16.27269	2,530
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.27269	$20.12241	7,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.12241	$22.13478	5,379
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.13478	$19.08710	4,889
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.08710	$23.55330	12,125
ProFund VP Real Estate			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.80436	$17.49199	14,048
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.49199	$17.45217	11,045
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.45217	$18.34986	7,311
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.34986	$19.71806	3,593
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.71806	$18.49195	3,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.49195	$23.31129	8,422
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.52456	$18.82430	20,531
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.82430	$18.94035	14,771
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.94035	$22.64764	21,695
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.64764	$25.44440	15,789
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.44440	$23.84938	12,074
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.84938	$28.25243	5,725
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.95537	$17.67642	3,277
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.67642	$16.12404	2,467
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.12404	$20.64982	2,521
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.64982	$22.53087	8,010
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.53087	$19.22121	6,495
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.22121	$23.42873	1,643
ProFund VP Telecommunications			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.15852	$16.04832	419
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.04832	$16.20279	1,449
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.20279	$19.60331	5,865
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.60331	$19.08175	383
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.08175	$16.11001	369
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.11001	$18.38757	361
ProFund VP Utilities			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.59363	$17.83892	22,684
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.83892	$16.60493	21,501
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.60493	$19.00323	20,756
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.00323	$20.90968	9,566
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.90968	$21.39392	6,361
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.39392	$26.14336	11,236

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90832	$8.87437	293,218
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.87437	$10.80414	576,653
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91901	$9.46776	586,560
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.46776	$12.34150	1,693,777

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	Spousal designated lives must be each other's spouse when the spousal designated lives are named on the date of the death of the first spouse. While both spousal designated lives are named, each Owner must be designated as the other Owner's primary Beneficiary. A remaining designated life must be a natural person who was named as one of the spousal designated lives. A spousal designated life will become the remaining designated life on the earliest of: (i) the death of the first spouse; (ii) removal of one of the spousal designated lives as Beneficiary; and (iii) divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. In connection with any change of Owners and/or designated lives, designations must retain the same ownership and designated life basis that existed prior to the change. For example, a single Owner and single designated life cannot be changed to joint Owners and spousal designated lives. If the designated life or lives are changed, the Protected Withdrawal Value will be recalculated to equal the current Unadjusted Account Value on the date the change is received at the Service Office. This recalculation will change the Annual Income Amount available under the benefit. The Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-up Rate issued with your Annuity will still apply. However, the Withdrawal Percentages applicable to the new designated life's age (or the new younger designated life's age if a spousal benefit was elected) on the later of the date of the first lifetime withdrawal or the date the change is received at our Service Office in good order will be used to determine the new Annual Income Amount. In addition, for Highest Daily Lifetime v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, if the designated life or lives are changed, the Highest Daily Death Benefit will be recalculated to equal the current Unadjusted Account Value on the date the change is received at our Service Center in good order. Beginning on the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and on every Annuity Anniversary thereafter, we will automatically step up your Annual Income Amount if the following calculation would result in an Annual Income Amount greater than your current Annual Income Amount: the applicable Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value (as measured on each Valuation Day since: the first Lifetime Withdrawal; a change in the Designated Life/Lives; or the last anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity, whichever is latest), minus any subsequent withdrawals and plus any additional adjusted purchase payments. For the California annuity forms, "deferred sales charges" are referred to as "surrender charges."
Connecticut	The Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero (0).
Florida	One year waiting period for annuitization.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Ohio	DCA Liquidity Factor equals zero.
Oregon	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Texas	The Beneficiary Annuity is not available.

APPENDIX C – MVA FORMULAS

MVA Formula For Long-Term MVA Options

The MVA formula is applied separately to each MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Crediting Rate for the MVA Option;

J = the Rate for the remaining Guarantee Period, determined as described below;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of months remaining in the Guarantee Period duration, rounded up to the nearest whole month

For the purposes of determining "J",

Y = N /12

GP_1 = the smallest whole number of years greater than or equal to Y.

r_1 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_1, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

GP_2 = the greatest whole number of years less than or equal to Y, but not less than 1.

r_2 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_2, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

If we do not currently offer a Guarantee Period of duration GP_1 or duration GP_2, we will determine r_1 and / or r_2 by linearly interpolating between the current rates of Guarantee Periods closest in duration. If we cannot interpolate because a Guarantee Period of lesser duration is not available, then r_1 and / or r_2 will be equal to [(1) + (2) – (3)], where (1), (2), and (3) are defined as:

(1) = the current Treasury spot rate for GP_1 or GP_2, respectively, and

(2) = the current crediting rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available, and

(3) = the current Treasury spot rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available.

The term "current Treasury spot rate" refers to the rates that existed at the time the crediting rates were last determined.

To determine "J":

If Y is an integer, and if Y is equal to a Guarantee Period duration that we currently offer, "j" is equal to the crediting rate associated with a Guarantee Period duration of Y years.

If Y is less than 1, then "J" = r_2.

Otherwise, we determine "J" by linearly interpolating between r_1 and r_2, using the following formula:

$$J = (r_1 * (Y - GP_2) + r_2 * (GP_1 - Y))/(GP_1 - GP_2)$$

The current rate ("J") in the MVA formula is subject to the same Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate as the Crediting Rate.

We reserve the right to waive the liquidity factor set forth above.

MVA Examples For Long-Term MVA Options

The following hypothetical examples show the effect of the MVA in determining Account Value. Assume the following:

- You allocate $100,000 into an MVA Option (we refer to this as the "Allocation Date" in these examples) with a Guarantee Period of 5 years (we refer to this as the "Maturity Date" in these examples).
- The crediting rate associated with the MVA Option beginning on Allocation Date and maturing on Maturity Date is 2.50% (I = 2.50%).
- You make no withdrawals or transfers until you decide to withdraw the entire MVA Option after exactly three (3) years, at which point 24 months remain before the Maturity Date (N = 24).

Example of Positive MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 1.50% (J = 1.50%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{\wedge(N/12)} = [1.025/1.0175]^{\wedge(2)} = 1.0148$
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $109,282.86

Example of Negative MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 3.50% (J = 3.50%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{\wedge(N/12)} = [1.025/1.0375]^{\wedge(2)} = 0.97605$
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $105,109.91

MVA Formula For 6 or 12 Month DCA MVA Options

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the MVA Options we make available under the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program is as follows:

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{*(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

J = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

APPENDIX D – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME V3.0 SUITE OF OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

Terms and Definitions Referenced in the Calculation Formulas:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – the secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%.
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_V – the Account Value of all elected sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- F – the Account Value of the Secure Value Account.
- UAV – the total Unadjusted Account Value (equal to the sum of VV, VF, B and F).
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments, and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- X – the Maximum Daily Transfer Percentage that can be transferred into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. There is no Maximum Daily Transfer Percentage applied to transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals that are not considered withdrawals of Excess Income do not reduce the Income Basis.

Daily Target Value Calculation:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If (V_V+V_F) is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

Daily Transfer Calculation:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L - (B+F)) / (V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day r is greater than C_u and r is less than or equal to C_{us} or if on any day r is greater than C_{us}, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the elected sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

- If r is less than C_l, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (B is greater than 0), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the elected sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to a combination of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, and the interest credited to the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account value could be more than 90% invested in a combination of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * UAV) – (B+F)), [L – (B+F) – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t), X * [V_V+V_F])	Money is transferred from the elected sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – (B+F) – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts

Maximum Daily Transfer Limit

On any given day, not withstanding the above calculation and the 90% Cap discussed immediately above, no more than a predetermined percentage of the sum of the value of elected sub-accounts and the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options (the "Maximum Daily Transfer Limit") will be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. The applicable Maximum Daily Transfer Limit is stated in your Annuity and is currently 30%. If the formula would result in an amount higher than the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit being transferred into the Bond Sub-account, only amounts up to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit will be transferred. On the following Valuation Day, the formula will calculate the Target Ratio for that day and determine any applicable transfers within your Annuity as described above. The formula will not carry over amounts that exceeded the prior day's Maximum Daily Transfer Limit, but a transfer to the Bond Sub-account may nevertheless occur based on the application of the formula on the current day. There is no limitation on the amounts of your Unadjusted Account Value that may be transferred out of the Bond Sub-account on any given day.

Monthly Transfer Calculation

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * UAV)} is less than (C_u * (V_V + V_F) – L + (B+F)) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * UAV)}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts.

"a" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Months 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® ADVISOR VARIABLE ANNUITY SERIES DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____
(print your name)

_____
(address)

_____
(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
titled "How To Contact Us" for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPADV30DPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® ADVISORSM VARIABLE ANNUITY SERIES ("ADVISOR SERIES")
(For Annuities issued on or after February 25, 2013)

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuity Offering Highest Daily Lifetime® Income v2.1 Optional Benefits

PROSPECTUS: April 27, 2020

This prospectus describes a flexible premium deferred annuity offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life"), which we refer to in this prospectus as the "Annuity" or the "Advisor Series". This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional.

The Annuity described in this prospectus is designed for investors who have hired an investment adviser to provide advice about allocating Account Value within the Annuity. The Annuity may be offered as an individual annuity contract or as an interest in a group annuity. The Annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. **Certain of the Investment Options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of the Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which the Annuity is sold may not recommend all the benefits described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to make available or may not recommend to customers certain of the optional features and/or benefits and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain optional benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contract and the optional benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, Portfolios of Advanced Series Trust, Prudential Series Funds and ProFunds VP are being offered. Certain Sub-accounts are not available if you participate in an optional living benefit – see "Limitations With Optional Benefits" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and the current prospectus for the underlying mutual funds. Keep them for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage. **Please note that if you are investing in this Annuity through a tax-advantaged retirement plan (such as an Individual Retirement Account or 401(k) plan), you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself.**

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your financial professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your financial professional to decide whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

This Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT

WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus Dated: April 27, 2020

Statement of Additional Information Dated: April 27, 2020

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio [1]
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio [1]
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio [1]
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio [1]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio [1]
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio [1]
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio [1, 2]
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio [1]
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio
- AST High Yield Portfolio
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST International Growth Portfolio
- AST International Value Portfolio
- AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio [3]
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio [1]
- AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio [1]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
- AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
- AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
- AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio [1]
- AST MFS Growth Portfolio
- AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio[4]
- AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio [1]
- AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio
- AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio [1]
- AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
- AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio
- AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio
- AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio [1]
- AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
- AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio
- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio [1]
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

ProFunds VP Portfolios

- Consumer Goods
- Consumer Services
- Financials
- Health Care
- Industrials
- Large-Cap Growth
- Large-Cap Value
- Mid-Cap Growth
- Mid-Cap Value
- Real Estate
- Small-Cap Growth
- Small-Cap Value
- Telecommunications
- Utilities

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I

(1) These are the only variable investment options available to you if you select one of the optional living benefits.

(2) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

(3) The AST Investment Grade Bond variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.

(4) Effective as of the close of business on March 13, 2020, this investment option is no longer be available for new investments.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and/or the MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional benefits.

Annuitant : The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization : The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a nonqualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant : The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in an MVA Option.

Market Value Adjustment Options ("MVA Options"): Investment Options to which a fixed rate of interest is credited for a specified Guarantee Period and to which an MVA may apply. The MVA Options consist of (a) the DCA MVA Option used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and (b) the "Long-Term MVA Options", under which Guarantee Periods of different yearly lengths are offered.

Maturity Date: With respect to an MVA Option, the last day in a Guarantee Period.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity. In certain states, with an Annuity issued as a certificate under a group annuity contract, the "Owner" refers to the person or entity that has the rights and benefits designated to the "participant" in the certificate. Thus, an Owner who is a participant has rights that are comparable to those of the Owner of an individual annuity contract.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering the Annuity. Important additional information about these fees and expenses is contained in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" later in this Prospectus.

The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender the Annuity, take a partial withdrawal, or transfer Account Value between the Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES	
FEE/CHARGE	
Sales Charge	None
Transfer Fee [1]	$10
Tax Charge [2]	0% to 3.5%

The following table provides a summary of the periodic fees and charges you will pay while you own your Annuity, excluding the underlying Portfolio annual expenses. These fees and charges are described in more detail within this prospectus.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES	
FEE/CHARGE	
Annual Maintenance Fee [3]	Lesser of $50 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value

ANNUALIZED FEES/CHARGES	
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	0.40%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Charge [4,5]	0.55%

1 Currently, we deduct the fee after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year.

2 We reserve the right to deduct the charge either at the time the tax is imposed, upon a full surrender of the Annuity, or upon Annuitization.

3 Assessed annually on the Annuity's anniversary date or upon surrender. Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000. For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only applicable if Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed.

4 These charges are assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.

5 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality and Expense and Administration Charges do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

The following table sets forth the charge for each optional benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the periodic fees and transaction fees set forth in the tables above. The first column shows the charge for each optional benefit on a maximum and current basis. The next column shows the total expenses you would pay for the Annuity if you purchased the relevant optional benefit. More specifically, this column shows the total charge for the optional benefit plus the Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges applicable to the Annuity (as shown in the prior table). Where the charges cannot actually be totaled (because they are assessed against different base values), we show both individual charges.

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES		
OPTIONAL BENEFIT	**ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEE/ CHARGE [6]**	**TOTAL CHARGE [7]**
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [8]	2.00%	0.55% +2.00%
Current Charge	1.00%	0.55% +1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [8]	2.00%	0.55% +2.00%
Current Charge	1.10%	0.55% +1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [8]	2.00%	0.55% +2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	0.55% +1.50%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [8]	2.00%	0.55% +2.00%
Current Charge	1.60%	0.55% +1.60%

6 The charge for each of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits listed above is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value (PWV). PWV is described in the Living Benefits section of this prospectus.

7 HOW THE OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES ARE DETERMINED
The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts. The current optional benefit charge is in addition to the 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1: 1.00% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1: 1.10% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit: 1.50% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit: 1.60% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.

8 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated, upon any step-up under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or cancel and later re-add a benefit after your contract has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your contract will equal the current charge for then new contract owners up to the maximum indicated.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES		
	MINIMUM	**MAXIMUM**
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.31%	2.18%

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 and do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES									
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)									
For the year ended December 31, 2019									
FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES									
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)									
For the year ended December 31, 2019									
FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*	1.04%	0.44%	0.25%	0.42%	0.00%	0.03%	2.18%	0.31%	1.87%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	0.25%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES									
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)									
For the year ended December 31, 2019									
FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
ProFund VP Consumer Goods*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Consumer Services*	0.75%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.04%	1.68%
ProFund VP Financials*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Health Care*	0.75%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.04%	1.68%
ProFund VP Industrials*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.74%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.06%	1.68%
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Real Estate*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Telecommunications*	0.75%	0.76%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.76%	0.08%	1.68%
ProFund VP Utilities*	0.75%	0.74%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.06%	1.68%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

***See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.**

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.420% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

ProFund VP Consumer Goods
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Consumer Services
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Financials
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Health Care
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Industrials
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Large-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Real Estate
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Small-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Telecommunications
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Utilities
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for the Annuity showing what you would pay in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for the Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional benefit fees, as described below

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- You allocate all of your Account Value to the Sub-account with the maximum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses and these expenses remain the same each year*
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies
- You elect the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, which has the maximum optional benefit charge. There is no other combination of optional benefits that would result in higher maximum charges than those shown in the examples.

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional benefit selection, the applicable jurisdiction and selling firm.

THE EXAMPLES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE LESS THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING UPON WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT OTHER THAN INDICATED IN THE EXAMPLES OR IF YOU ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SUB-ACCOUNTS.

Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	**3 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$533	$1,627	$2,758	$5,761
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$533	$1,627	$2,758	$5,761
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$533	$1,627	$2,758	$5,761

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Please see Appendix A for a table of Accumulation Unit Values.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuity offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuity. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application. The maximum age for purchasing this Annuity is 85 and the minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000.

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 and applies to the Key Life.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional benefits may limit your ability to invest in the variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before selecting your Investment Options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate money to an MVA Option that earns interest for a specific time period. In general, if you withdraw your money from this option more than 30 days prior to the end of the "Guarantee Period", you will be subject to a "Market Value Adjustment", which can either increase or decrease your Account Value. We also offer a 6 or 12 Month DCA Program under which your money is transferred monthly from a DCA MVA Option to the other Investment Options you have designated. Premature withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option may also be subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

We also offer other programs to help discipline your investing, such as dollar cost averaging or automatic rebalancing.

Please see "Investment Options" and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax.

You may elect to receive income through annuity payments over your lifetime, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive annuity payments, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs.

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits

Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits. We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals". If you wish to withdraw Excess Income but are uncertain how it will impact your future level of guaranteed withdrawals, you may contact us prior to requesting the withdrawal to obtain a personalized, transaction specific calculation showing the effect of taking the withdrawal.

We currently offer the following optional benefits:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Also, these benefits utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

In the "Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., "Excess Income"), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.**

Please see "Living Benefits" for more information.

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers a minimum death benefit.

Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Fees and Charges: The Annuity, and the optional living benefits and optional death benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59½, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

You may also purchase the Annuity as a tax-qualified retirement investment such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan. Although there is no additional tax advantage to a variable annuity purchased through one of these plans, the Annuity has features and benefits other than tax deferral that may make it an important investment for a qualified plan. You should consult your tax adviser regarding these features and benefits prior to purchasing a contract for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about the Annuity, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under the Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options. In this section, we describe the Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional benefits. Finally, we discuss the MVA Options.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to an MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in an MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, all of the optional benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

Whether or not you elect an optional benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional benefits but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which Portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code . However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios") and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Generally, Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. Affiliated Portfolios may provide Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over Unaffiliated Portfolios. As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates.

In addition, we may consider the potential risk to us of offering a Portfolio in light of the benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see "Automatic Rebalancing Programs" and "Limitations with Optional Death Benefits" below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio *(formerly AST Global Real Estate Portfolio)*	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio *(formerly AST New Discovery Asset Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation with a secondary objective of principal preservation.*	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	*Seeks a high potential return while attempting to mitigate downside risk during adverse market cycles.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
ProFund VP Consumer Goods	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Goods℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Consumer Services	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Services℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Financials	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Financials℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Health Care	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Health Care℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
ProFund VP Industrials	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Industrials℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Growth Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Growth Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Real Estate	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Growth Index®.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Telecommunications	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Select Telecommunications℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Utilities	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Utilities℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

Dow Jones has no relationship to the ProFunds VP, other than the licensing of the Dow Jones sector indices and its service marks for use in connection with the ProFunds VP. The ProFunds VP are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by Standard & Poor's or NASDAQ, and neither Standard & Poor's nor NASDAQ makes any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the ProFunds VP.

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).

Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).

QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL BENEFITS

As a condition to your electing any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in the Permitted Sub-accounts table below. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional benefit.

Permitted Sub-accounts

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS

When you allocate your Account Value to an MVA Option, you earn a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for a set period of time called a Guarantee Period. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. There are two types of MVA Options available under each Annuity – the Long-Term MVA Options and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect an optional living benefit, only the DCA MVA Option will be available to you. We discuss each MVA Option below. In brief, under the Long-Term MVA Options, you earn interest over a multi-year time period that you have selected. Currently, the Guarantee Periods we offer are 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 10 years. We reserve the right to eliminate any or all of these Guarantee Periods or offer Guarantee Periods of different durations. Under the DCA MVA Options, you earn interest over a 6 month or 12 month period while your Account Value in that option is systematically transferred monthly to the Sub-accounts you have designated.

For the Long-Term MVA Option, a Guarantee Period for an MVA Option begins:

- when all or part of a Purchase Payment is allocated to that MVA Option;
- upon transfer of any of your Account Value to a Long-Term MVA Option for that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you "renew" an MVA Option into a new Guarantee Period.

RATES FOR MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the MVA Option, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to an MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. MVA Options may not be available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Oregon and Washington.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. This may include, but is not limited to, Owners who elect to use DCA MVA Options.

For any MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate or renew to the MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that MVA Option would end after your Latest Annuity Date. Thus, for example, we would not allow you to start a new Guarantee Period of 5 years if the Owner/Annuitant were aged 94, because the 5 year period would end after the Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from an MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of an MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from an MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of a Annual Maintenance Fee for the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formulas set forth in Appendix C. We use one formula for the Long-Term MVA Option and another formula for the DCA MVA Option. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your MVA Option

was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your MVA Option. For the Long-Term MVA Option, as detailed in the formula, we essentially (i) divide the current interest rate you are receiving under the Guarantee Period by the interest rate we are crediting for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period (plus a "Liquidity Factor" as defined below) and (ii) raise that quotient by a mathematical power that represents the time remaining until the maturity of the Guarantee Period. That result produces the MVA factor. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or 0.25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the MVA Option. If we have no interest rate for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period, we may use certain US Treasury interest rates to calculate a proxy for that interest rate. All else being equal, the longer the time remaining until the maturity of the MVA Option from which you are making the withdrawal, the larger the mathematical power that is applied to the quotient in (i) above, and thus the larger the MVA itself. The formula for the DCA MVA Option works in a similar fashion, including the Liquidity Factor described above, except that both interest rates used in the MVA formula are derived directly from the Federal Reserve's "Constant Maturity (CMT) rate." Under either formula, the MVA may be positive or negative, and a negative MVA could result in a loss of interest previously earned as well as some portion of your Purchase Payments.

LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

We offer Long-Term MVA Options, offering a range of durations. When you select this option, your payment will earn interest at the established rate for the applicable Guarantee Period. A new Long-Term MVA Option is established every time you allocate or transfer money into a Long-Term MVA Option. You may have money allocated in more than one Guarantee Period at the same time. This could result in your money earning interest at different rates and each Guarantee Period maturing at a different time. While the interest rates we credit to the Long-Term MVA Options may change from time to time, the minimum interest rate is what is set forth in your Annuity.

We retain the right to limit the amount of Account Value that may be transferred into a new or out of an existing Long-Term MVA Option and/or to require advance notice for transfers exceeding a specified amount. In addition, we reserve the right to limit or restrict the availability of certain Guarantee Periods from time to time.

DCA MVA OPTIONS

In addition to the Long-Term MVA Options, we offer DCA MVA Options that are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. Because the interest we credit is applied against a balance that declines as transfers are made periodically to the Sub-accounts, you do not earn interest on the full amount you allocated initially to the DCA MVA Options for the 6 month or 12 month period. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss. For a complete description of our 6 or 12 month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within "Managing Your Account Value."

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

An MVA Option ends on the earliest of: (a) the "Maturity Date" of the Guarantee Period; (b) the date the entire amount in the MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (c) the Annuity Date; (d) the date the Annuity is surrendered; and (e) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

We will notify you before the end of the Guarantee Period. You may elect to have the value of the Long-Term MVA Option on its Maturity Date transferred to any Investment Option, including any Long-Term MVA Option, we then make available. If we do not receive instructions from you in Good Order at our Service Office before the Maturity Date of the Long-Term MVA Option, regarding how the Account Value in your maturing Long-Term MVA Option is to be allocated, we will allocate the Account Value in the maturing Long-Term MVA Option to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless the Maturity Date is the Annuity Date. We will not assess an MVA if you choose to renew an MVA Option on its Maturity Date or transfer the Account Value to another Investment Option on the Maturity Date (or at any time during the 30 days immediately preceding the Maturity Date).

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under the Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under an Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging or Automatic Rebalancing program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from an MVA Option within the 30 days immediately preceding the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Similarly, transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis and then from the MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity, including the Annuity's basic Death Benefit (as described in the "Minimum Death Benefit" subsection in "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines and the risk that

persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under the Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Charges for Optional Benefits

If you elect to purchase an optional benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the living benefit (as described in "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge is deducted on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the benefit effective date), and is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value calculated on the last Valuation Date prior to the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts quarterly. Please refer to the section titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional benefit.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1.00%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to an MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to an MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. All such conditions are described below.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered Additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make an initial Purchase Payment of at least $10,000 for the Advisor Series. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. These rules are subject to state law. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either Joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary (ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the annuity we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 86 years old. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 based on the Key Life. The availability and level of protection of certain optional living benefits may vary based on the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity-owned) on the Issue Date of the Annuity or the date of the Owner's death. In addition, the broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing the Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday

or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to your instructions. If you have not provided any allocation instructions with the additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, we may limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit that you selected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future. Please see the "Living Benefits" section later in this prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g, if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000.00, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is not available if the proceeds are being transferred from an annuity issued by us or one of our affiliates and the annuity offers a "Beneficiary Continuation Option".

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31st of the year following the year of the decedent's death. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) . However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a nonqualified Annuity see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit upon death, and you may name "successors" who may either receive the Death Benefit as a lump sum or continue receiving distributions after your death under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect any optional living or death benefits.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Automatic Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or systematic withdrawals.
- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or a qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or become irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.
- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.
- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be

mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will, to the extent allowed by applicable state law, calculate any applicable MVA with a zero "Liquidity Factor". See "Market Value Adjustment Options."

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect optional benefits. No additional Purchase Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the MVA Options.

MANAGING YOUR ANNUITY

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective when received at our Service Office. However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant, or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis, and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular time frame. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional benefits. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and the non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor and Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program may not be available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Oregon and Washington.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred.

- We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you do not have an optional living benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you have any optional living benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional living benefit. No portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used with the optional living benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional living benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional living benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of any MVA.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

If you are participating in an optional living benefit (such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) that makes transfers under a pre-determined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used as part of the pre-determined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program.

AUTHORIZATION OF A THIRD PARTY INVESTMENT ADVISOR TO MANAGE MY ACCOUNT

This Annuity is intended to be used where you have engaged your own investment advisor to provide advice regarding the allocation of your Account Value. That investment advisor may be a firm or person appointed by us, or whose affiliated broker-dealer is appointed by us, as authorized sellers of the Annuity. Even if this is the case, however, please note that the investment advisor you engage to provide advice and/or make transfers for you is not acting on our behalf, but rather is acting on your behalf. To be eligible to take any action with respect to your Annuity, an investment advisor must meet our standards. These standards include, but are not limited to, restricting the amount of the advisor's fee that the advisor can deduct from your account to a specified percentage of your Account Value (this fee cap may change periodically at our discretion). In general, we reserve the right to change these standards at any time. Although we impose these standards, you bear the responsibility for choosing a suitable investment advisor.

We do not offer advice about how to allocate your Account Value. As such, we are not responsible for any recommendations your investment advisor makes, any investment models or asset allocation programs they choose to follow, or any specific transfers they make on your behalf. Moreover, if you participate in an optional living benefit that transfers Account Value under a predetermined mathematical formula, you and your investment advisor should realize that such transfers will occur as dictated solely by the formula, and may or may not be in accord with the investment program being pursued by your investment advisor. As one possible example, prompted by a decline in the value of your chosen Sub-accounts, the formula might direct a transfer to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account – even though your advisor's program might call for an increased investment in equity Sub-accounts in that scenario.

We are not a party to the agreement you have with your investment advisor, and do not verify that amounts withdrawn from your Annuity, including amounts withdrawn to pay for the investment advisor's fee, are within the terms of your agreement with your investment advisor. You will, however, receive confirmations of transactions that affect your Annuity that among other things reflect advisory fees deducted from your Account Value. It is your responsibility to arrange for the payment of the advisory fee charged by your investment advisor. Similarly, it is your responsibility to understand the advisory services provided by your investment advisor and the advisory fees charged for those services.

Any fee that is charged by your investment advisor is in addition to the fees and expenses that apply under your Annuity. Please be aware that if you authorize your investment advisor to withdraw amounts from your Annuity to pay for the investment advisor's fee, such fee deduction will be treated as a withdrawal. A withdrawal can have many consequences, particularly if you are participating in certain optional living benefits and/or optional death benefits. For example, as with any other withdrawal from your Annuity, you may incur adverse tax consequences upon the deduction of your advisor's fee from your Annuity. In addition, a withdrawal generally may also reduce the level of various living and death benefit guarantees provided.

Please note that the investment restrictions for certain optional living and death benefits, and/or the investment in certain assets allocation sub-accounts, may limit or preclude the investment advisor's ability to deduct advisory fees from your Annuity. For example, if you elect any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, we will not allow your investment advisor to deduct fees from your Annuity (although you may pay your advisor in some other manner).

Special Rules for Distributions to Pay Advisory Fees

We treat partial withdrawals to pay advisory fees as taxable distributions unless your Annuity is being used in conjunction with a "qualified" retirement plan (plans meeting the requirements of Sections 401, 403 or 408 of the Code). However, if your Annuity has an optional living benefit that is ineligible for advisory fee deduction, and if you take partial withdrawals from such Annuity to pay advisory fees, such partial withdrawals will be considered taxable distributions for all contracts, including the "qualified" retirement plans enumerated above.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions On Transfers Between Investment Options". We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on their own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

For certain Broker Dealers: If instructed by your Broker Dealer, we may allow your financial professional to effectuate withdrawals on your behalf. In the event you do not wish that your financial professional have this authority, please contact us immediately.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, a dollar cost averaging program, an asset rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula required as part of an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we (i) do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing", (ii) will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer, and (iii) do not count any transfer that solely involves Sub-accounts corresponding to any ProFund Portfolio and/or the AST Government Money Market Portfolio, or any transfer that involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. The Annuity offers Sub-accounts designed for Owners who wish to engage in frequent transfers (i.e., the Sub-accounts corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Portfolio or ProFunds VP Portfolios), and we encourage Owners seeking frequent transfers to utilize those Sub-accounts. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of

the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, or a Sub-account corresponding to a ProFund Portfolio), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as Automatic Rebalancing or under a pre-determined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account and/or a ProFund VP Sub-account; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to affect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying Portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional benefits and may impose an MVA. Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit, and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age $59^{1}/_{2}$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to an MVA.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected an optional benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options at the time we process each withdrawal.
- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program. If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount

greater than your Annual Income Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.

- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59½ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as non-qualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59½ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax.

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be affected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then, we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own a living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional benefits and Excess Income, see "Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions."

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period, you can surrender your Annuity at any time and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges, any applicable optional benefit charge, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity without a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity with a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit). We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law),

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will

institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

LIVING BENEFITS

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Optional benefits are available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional benefit offers a distinct type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. **We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits for new elections at any time.** Depending on which optional living benefit you choose, you can have substantial flexibility to invest in the Sub-accounts while:

- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for lifetime withdrawals; or
- providing spousal continuation of certain benefits.

We currently offer the Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1 benefits suite.

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 With Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

Each living benefit requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your account value between the Sub-accounts you have chosen from among those we permit with the benefit (i.e., the "Permitted Sub-accounts") and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See "Investment Options" for a list of Permitted Sub-accounts available with the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The optional living benefit investment requirements and the formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other investment options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will not lose value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. In addition, the formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

The Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1 benefits are "Lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits". These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence.

Under any of the Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1 Benefits (i.e., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit), **withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts.**

Please refer to the benefit description that follows for a complete description of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. We reserve the right to terminate a benefit if you allocate funds into non-permitted Investment Options. Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate to permitted Investment Options applicable to your benefit. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may subsequently terminate the benefit and elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. **Note that once you terminate an existing benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective.** There is currently no waiting period to make a new benefit election (you may elect a new benefit beginning on the next Valuation Day), provided that upon such an election, your Account Value must be allocated to the Investment Options permitted for the optional benefit. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect or elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. You should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing a new benefit is appropriate for you. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any Optional Living Benefit.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex

marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit, for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on* or *before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls on or before the tenth (10th) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of a 5% annual effective rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject, any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Less amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500=1.31%)	1.31 %
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
Reduction in Annual Income Amount 1.31%	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5 %
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
    (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section titled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had**

accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value; (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of the Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Subaccounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix D (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally

represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the “Target Value” or “L”.
(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account (“B”) from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts (“$V_V + V_F$”) where “V_V” is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and “V_F” is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity). We refer to this resulting value as the “Target Ratio” or “R”.
(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.
(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix D) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix D. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments, and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 1/2 months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts (VV + VF).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or

- If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
- Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.

- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
  - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019). For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on

your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls on or before the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of a 5% annual effective rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to

64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of

any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 – reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82	%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary

in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30th	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000

- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000	
Equals ratio	12.5	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375	

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section titled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section titled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the pre-determined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) The Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least

one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and also wish to provide a death benefit to your beneficiaries. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component, however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living or death benefit.

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the benefit effective date and received in Good Order. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount). As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime

Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectis titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of a 5% annual effective rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal

of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals

in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31 %
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31 %
HD DB Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent

years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Ratio ($15,000,00/$120,000,00 = 12.5%)	12.5 %
12.5% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:
- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:
- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:
- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information
- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.

- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity-owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
   - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
   - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:
- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments are permitted.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

   (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or

(2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

(1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section titled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States)* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your

variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the death of the Remaining Designated Life (as described below) (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse (subject to the provisions below regarding a Remaining Designated Life), and also want to provide a death benefit. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit.

An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount

would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitle "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of a 5% annual effective rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life. If you elected this benefit and one of the Spousal Designated Lives becomes the Remaining Designated Life, we will continue to use the age of the younger of both the original Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of calculating the applicable Annual Income percentage. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,900	$115,100.00	
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82	%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,900	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82 %
HD DB Amount	$110,020.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$2,002.36
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$108,017.64

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30th	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00	
Ratio ($15,000/$120,000 = 12.5%)	12.5	%
12.5% Reduction in Annual Income Amount		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00	
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50	

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section titled “Required Minimum Distributions” in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and

- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will continue to make payments until the simultaneous deaths of both spousal designated lives, or the death of the Remaining Designated Life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the Remaining Designated Life We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolios appears in the prospectus section titled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a Death Benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50-79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life who is an Owner (or who is the Annuitant if entity-owned), if the Remaining Designated Life elects not to continue the Annuity;
(ii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of an Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) if the surviving spouse is not eligible to continue the benefit because such spouse is not a spousal designated life and there is any Unadjusted Account Value on the date of death;
(iii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Remaining Designated Life if a Death Benefit is payable under this benefit;
(iv) your termination of the benefit;
(v) your surrender of the Annuity;
(vi) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vii) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(viii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value; (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States)* or
(ix) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease

deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations . If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of the entire universe of eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the minimum Death Benefit or any Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), any Death Benefit (including the Minimum Death Benefit, any optional Death Benefit and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB) that applies will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value. Thus, if you had elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, and the suspension were in effect, you would be paying the fee for the Optional Death Benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB even though during the suspension period your Death Benefit would be limited to the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

Beneficiary Annuity. With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the Death Benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a minimum Death Benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the minimum Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- Your Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day).

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the Minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the spousal continuance, plus all Purchase Payments you have made since the spousal continuance until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse.

With respect to Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB :

- If the Highest Daily Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life, and the Remaining Designated Life chooses to continue the Annuity, the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.
- If a Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life (e.g., if the first of the Spousal Designated Lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (“Custodial Account”) and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

Any Optional Death Benefit in effect at the time the first of the spouses dies will continue only if spousal assumption occurs prior to the Death Benefit Target Date and prior to the assuming spouse’s 80th birthday. If spousal assumption occurs after the Death Benefit Target Date (or the 80th birthday of the assuming spouse), then any Optional Death Benefit will terminate as of the date of spousal assumption. In that event, the assuming spouse’s Death Benefit will equal the basic Death Benefit.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

A surviving spouse’s ability to continue ownership of the Annuity may be impacted by the Defense of Marriage Act (see “Managing Your Annuity – Spousal Designations”). Please consult your tax or legal adviser for more information about such impact in your state.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the “5 Year Deadline”); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the 5 Year Deadline.

If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- as a lump sum payment; or
- as a series of required distributions under the Beneficiary Continuation Option as described below in the section titled “Beneficiary Continuation Option,” unless you have made an election prior to Death Benefit proceeds becoming due.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 1 / 2 (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the Required Minimum Distribution rules.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax adviser.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the Death Benefit under an alternative Death Benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections titled "Payment of Death Benefits" and "Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans". This "Beneficiary Continuation Option" is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)), Beneficiary Annuities and nonqualified Annuities. This option is different from the "Beneficiary Annuity", because the Beneficiary Continuation Option is a death benefit payout option used explicitly for annuities issued by a Prudential affiliate.

Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the Death Benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.

- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- The basic Death Benefit and any optional benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor. However, the distributions will continue to be based on the Key Life of the Beneficiary Continuation Option the successor received the death benefit proceeds from.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See "Additional Purchase Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your additional Purchase Payment that is pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited

with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Automatic Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day. In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions."

Death Benefits: Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Transactions in ProFunds VP Sub-accounts: Generally, purchase or redemption orders or transfer requests must be received by us by no later than the close of the NYSE to be processed on the current Valuation Day. However, any purchase order or transfer request involving the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts must be received by us no later than one hour prior to any announced closing of the applicable securities exchange (generally, 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time) to be processed on the current Valuation Day. The "cut-off" time for such financial transactions involving a ProFunds VP Sub-account will be extended to $^1/_2$ hour prior to any announced closing (generally, 3:30 p.m. Eastern Time) for transactions submitted electronically through Prudential Annuities' Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). You cannot request a transaction (other than a redemption order) involving the transfer of units in one of the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts between the applicable "cut-off" time and 4:00 p.m. Owners attempting to process a purchase order or transfer request between the applicable "cut-off" time and 4:00 p.m., are informed that their transactions cannot be processed as requested. We will not process the trade until we receive further instructions from you. However, Owners receiving the "cut off" message may process a purchase order or transfer request up until 4:00 p.m. on that same day with respect to any other available investment option under their Annuity, other than ProFunds. Transactions received after 4:00 p.m. will be treated as received by us on the next Valuation Day.

Termination of Optional Benefits: In general, if an optional benefit terminates, we will no longer deduct the charge we apply to purchase the optional benefit. However, for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted. Certain optional benefits may be added after you have purchased your Annuity. On the date a charge no longer applies or a charge for an optional benefit begins to be deducted, your Annuity will become subject to a different charge.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an Annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);
- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1 st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after 2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 21, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans - Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans . If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for

life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation.

We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000.00 to $836,969.00. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as “mirror voting” because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a “proxy” vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;

(2) changes in federal income tax law;

(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or

(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required

Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 2.0% for the Advisor Series. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Unadjusted Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial

compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail
Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail
Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives

at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

The following tables show the accumulation Unit Values and the number of outstanding units for each variable investment option under the Annuity on the last business day of the periods shown. The Unit Values and number of units outstanding are for Annuities under the Separate Account with the same daily asset charge which may include other annuities offered. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT ADVISOR SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-25-2013 and before 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.55%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.99845	$12.94119	424,083
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.94119	$13.36150	380,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.36150	$12.86039	323,910
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.86039	$13.60001	301,350
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.60001	$15.22751	276,351
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.22751	$13.91131	260,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.91131	$16.05594	235,316
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.68383	$14.38162	491,660
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.38162	$15.17602	504,362
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.17602	$15.21370	548,163
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.21370	$16.20524	553,699
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.20524	$18.84411	575,571
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.84411	$17.63685	551,332
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.63685	$21.37399	537,662
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.86875	$13.06539	297,534
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.06539	$13.66127	303,884
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.66127	$13.56358	464,658
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.56358	$14.13851	435,160
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.13851	$16.34324	460,018
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.34324	$14.96851	435,944
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96851	$17.57274	406,966
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$10.19183	7,263
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.19183	$9.81901	42,299
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.81901	$8.24911	156,644
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.24911	$9.30035	260,888
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.30035	$12.48182	1,009,577
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.48182	$10.05993	1,152,042
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.05993	$11.78597	1,259,608
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$11.72588	14,893
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.72588	$13.19717	46,184
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.19717	$13.35121	173,611
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.35121	$14.69891	247,796
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.69891	$17.85383	365,144
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.85383	$16.31095	459,837
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.31095	$19.88371	490,050
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.22700	$13.98393	375,566
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.98393	$14.81389	387,296
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.81389	$14.80258	500,904
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.80258	$15.64832	512,451
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.64832	$17.88213	534,929
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.88213	$16.90589	504,076
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.90589	$20.07748	473,956

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.39830	$11.33041	207,257
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.33041	$11.81961	269,412
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.81961	$11.40201	255,034
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.40201	$12.12852	261,266
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.12852	$13.58310	250,598
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.58310	$12.79499	212,832
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.79499	$14.96675	241,288
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.77732	$10.50384	184,374
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.50384	$10.43586	251,760
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.43586	$10.42842	748,918
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.42842	$10.54071	1,192,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.54071	$10.66178	1,551,769
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.66178	$10.68196	1,814,386
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.68196	$11.11411	2,186,321
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.70195	$11.40615	682,213
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.40615	$11.82336	716,872
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82336	$11.51040	916,979
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.51040	$11.93115	1,365,355
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93115	$12.38316	1,971,485
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.38316	$12.23353	2,257,474
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.23353	$13.28859	2,455,908
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.37337	$14.67207	462,685
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.67207	$15.61208	525,873
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.61208	$15.60905	653,918
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.60905	$16.58454	733,965
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.58454	$19.44400	764,714
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.44400	$18.13417	856,180
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.13417	$22.04669	853,438
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$11.77434	20,734
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.77434	$13.30316	109,091
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.30316	$12.75751	228,495
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.75751	$14.57703	580,728
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.57703	$17.16491	767,178
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.16491	$16.25661	858,262
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.25661	$21.18395	987,114
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.99969	$14.43314	43,731
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.43314	$16.35228	76,018
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.35228	$16.24773	128,981
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.24773	$16.30301	180,790
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.30301	$17.97850	214,740
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.97850	$17.03720	218,993
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.03720	$21.20061	255,291
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.95811	$14.86875	50,527
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.86875	$19.35793	139,563
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.35793	$20.18398	481,842
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.18398	$21.03941	761,122
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.03941	$22.23067	965,074
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.23067	$21.05669	1,105,371
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.05669	$27.47774	1,169,212

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.13893	$13.70499	304,195
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.70499	$14.05915	245,568
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.05915	$14.12047	253,724
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.12047	$14.64005	303,315
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.64005	$16.95794	328,065
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.95794	$15.55813	323,813
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.55813	$18.56703	302,553
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.95383	$12.81253	208,146
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.81253	$13.25701	218,390
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.25701	$13.06420	210,939
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.06420	$13.67525	257,661
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.67525	$15.27065	441,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.27065	$14.11444	383,969
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.11444	$16.28568	338,045
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.22881	$18.59944	89,975
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.59944	$19.82864	127,569
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.82864	$18.63624	354,363
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.63624	$23.03969	540,552
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$23.03969	$25.70586	822,501
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.70586	$21.96854	951,824
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.96854	$26.79320	990,584
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.84309	$9.79695	1,071,436
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.79695	$9.74274	758,667
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74274	$9.68853	1,618,342
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.68853	$9.63439	1,352,490
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.63439	$9.61403	1,387,892
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.61403	$9.68510	3,914,496
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.68510	$9.79476	3,488,535
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.85499	$13.48484	1,004,636
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.48484	$13.75375	708,948
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.75375	$13.19073	810,383
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.19073	$15.13787	1,500,801
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.13787	$16.17968	1,910,621
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.17968	$15.77059	2,018,244
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.77059	$18.08331	2,411,880
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.52499	$16.55003	20,956
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.55003	$18.72158	106,592
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.72158	$17.15979	347,876
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.15979	$20.45910	586,499
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.45910	$24.25165	836,083
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.25165	$20.70449	1,017,326
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.70449	$26.66956	1,118,495
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.89412	$13.97695	44,017
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.97695	$13.13220	155,058
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13220	$13.47109	519,080
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.47109	$12.89093	782,918
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.89093	$17.36165	1,094,727
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.36165	$14.96408	1,503,409
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96408	$19.66045	1,550,609

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.14782	$13.09404	36,688
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.09404	$12.14911	141,046
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.14911	$12.18112	479,194
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.18112	$12.18450	769,512
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.18450	$14.88196	997,560
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.88196	$12.41164	1,222,781
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.41164	$14.81483	1,382,311
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.01567	$12.56178	46,171
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.56178	$13.33332	3,583
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.33332	$13.41562	117,764
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.41562	$13.90265	66,034
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.90265	$14.42260	5,727
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.42260	$14.30466	441,959
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.30466	$15.82352	18,008
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.49014	$14.20637	321,788
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.20637	$15.02740	360,196
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.02740	$14.78826	299,520
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.78826	$15.47418	280,127
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.47418	$17.99862	289,925
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.99862	$16.57969	292,824
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.57969	$19.69210	257,302
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.62622	$13.42219	137,817
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.42219	$12.49876	108,382
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.49876	$12.08274	137,922
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.08274	$12.24843	165,333
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.24843	$15.79065	155,448
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.79065	$12.96028	169,226
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.96028	$16.39776	134,355
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.88823	$12.98122	184,600
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.98122	$13.61329	214,286
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.61329	$13.51372	186,228
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.51372	$13.95519	190,296
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.95519	$15.56368	189,627
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.56368	$14.68420	144,254
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.68420	$16.73682	124,743
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.70493	$16.97028	20,322
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.97028	$18.48089	129,609
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.48089	$20.33378	455,609
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.33378	$19.92584	676,794
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.92584	$26.91650	828,416
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.91650	$26.33651	1,056,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.33651	$34.73090	1,213,121
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99955	$9.95398	2,765
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95398	$9.80980	59,355
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.80980	$10.62586	92,558
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.62586	$12.11096	137,283
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.11096	$11.30103	167,422
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.30103	$13.29037	173,300

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.03739	$17.09520	68,668
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.09520	$18.80146	130,511
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.80146	$20.58128	218,335
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.58128	$21.60939	517,727
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.60939	$28.58020	588,172
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$28.58020	$27.65833	657,267
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.65833	$36.20646	634,829
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
10/19/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.83500	$9.65458	50,937
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.65458	$9.69104	247,435
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.69104	$9.88437	414,723
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.88437	$9.49593	573,949
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.49593	$9.94112	612,483
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.60861	$16.49607	85,593
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.49607	$17.00090	216,603
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.00090	$16.65978	637,161
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.65978	$17.74651	891,130
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.74651	$21.85649	1,240,828
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.85649	$19.65946	1,475,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.65946	$25.40824	1,544,832
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.67531	$12.30125	57,569
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.30125	$12.86226	52,403
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.86226	$12.63270	105,949
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.63270	$13.10620	99,820
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.10620	$15.18385	106,073
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.18385	$13.85053	129,019
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.85053	$16.90964	127,932
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.14617	$17.20997	69,998
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.20997	$18.60599	106,002
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.60599	$19.84126	219,890
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.84126	$20.10933	395,671
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.10933	$26.13996	613,552
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.13996	$26.55456	713,591
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.55456	$36.38537	812,879
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.86853	$13.69602	4,202
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.69602	$15.01238	73,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.01238	$14.82181	225,789
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.82181	$16.72215	610,839
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.72215	$19.51393	979,515
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.51393	$17.43636	1,161,956
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.43636	$22.42933	1,277,230
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.82359	$17.42508	46,011
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.42508	$19.32676	119,092
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.32676	$18.12783	780,996
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.12783	$18.32469	952,990
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.32469	$23.16092	1,236,243
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.16092	$22.03138	1,505,934
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.03138	$28.51725	1,574,092

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
10/19/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.73511	$9.54482	41,823
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.54482	$9.80979	112,640
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.80979	$11.03836	192,205
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.03836	$10.23179	258,800
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.23179	$11.78531	302,560
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.72036	$18.13076	71,184
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.13076	$20.60058	150,489
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.60058	$19.33247	421,896
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.33247	$22.73104	745,668
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.73104	$25.72322	1,046,920
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.72322	$21.37476	1,229,145
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.37476	$25.72441	1,347,058
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.96123	$10.94678	90,532
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.94678	$10.37674	178,262
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.37674	$8.59365	239,424
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.59365	$9.60287	327,323
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.60287	$12.06911	444,745
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.06911	$10.31649	485,250
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.31649	$11.62924	541,733
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.98513	$12.83644	224,246
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.83644	$13.50314	214,414
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.50314	$13.44819	207,295
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.44819	$14.11322	222,598
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.11322	$15.45757	395,268
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.45757	$14.93560	356,245
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.93560	$17.04281	297,541
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.72905	$10.44169	48,216
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.44169	$11.01361	262,070
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.01361	$10.92367	780,414
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.92367	$11.32083	1,512,922
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.32083	$11.89704	1,749,183
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.89704	$11.73504	2,186,742
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.73504	$12.80881	2,599,483
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.35021	$14.19120	820,279
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.19120	$15.41122	898,731
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.41122	$15.23262	1,092,542
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.23262	$16.67801	1,092,045
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.67801	$19.25621	1,469,928
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.25621	$17.69522	1,334,856
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.69522	$20.97284	1,205,796
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$11.76574	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.76574	$13.48446	26,043
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.48446	$13.61715	163,863
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.61715	$15.01238	275,906
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.01238	$18.12665	363,927
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.12665	$16.73736	455,605
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.73736	$20.83807	477,087

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.01131	$17.63820	27,488
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.63820	$20.56057	76,467
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.56057	$21.07713	494,076
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$21.07713	$24.07306	887,065
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$24.07306	$29.26771	1,149,363
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$29.26771	$26.71444	1,327,317
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.71444	$33.06724	1,380,016
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.36940	$12.28290	49,997
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.28290	$13.00950	586,439
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.00950	$12.95739	4,693,767
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.95739	$13.70085	8,149,251
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.70085	$16.10404	13,632,796
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.10404	$14.96970	18,715,360
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96970	$18.04423	21,208,049
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.21938	$17.77101	45,450
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.77101	$18.54646	33,461
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.54646	$18.69070	79,128
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.69070	$20.01901	140,484
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.01901	$25.42190	261,123
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.42190	$22.54012	374,602
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.54012	$30.59409	415,233
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.76456	$18.84976	25,568
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.84976	$19.46218	87,626
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.46218	$19.50725	346,710
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.50725	$21.74280	493,024
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.74280	$26.79479	717,762
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.79479	$24.40751	886,189
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.40751	$31.58447	960,012
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.55482	$17.41693	33,330
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.41693	$18.23369	70,735
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.23369	$17.35193	167,975
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.35193	$22.29602	384,954
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.29602	$23.80270	466,697
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.80270	$19.62938	545,441
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.62938	$23.81212	575,131
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.65148	$14.38786	534,227
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.38786	$15.15002	612,742
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.15002	$15.07308	962,958
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.07308	$16.12103	1,001,184
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.12103	$18.50260	1,002,546
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.50260	$17.42029	954,870
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.42029	$20.93561	968,867
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99955	$10.61730	67,660
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.61730	$10.71721	182,483
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.71721	$11.23906	365,592
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.23906	$13.45801	476,495
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.45801	$12.36152	687,122
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.36152	$15.33311	810,162

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.27350	$18.44803	140,866
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.44803	$19.87769	281,647
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.87769	$21.66279	911,177
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$21.66279	$22.12505	1,283,086
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.12505	$30.33956	1,921,579
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$30.33956	$31.33848	2,409,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$31.33848	$39.96439	2,654,109
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.71629	$16.12620	82,160
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.12620	$16.28751	90,054
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.28751	$15.21579	113,099
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.21579	$16.05960	143,493
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.05960	$18.61506	273,482
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.61506	$16.71473	500,110
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.71473	$20.93966	2,072,223
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.27877	$11.61583	82,822
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.61583	$10.58621	228,110
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.58621	$8.50107	600,554
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.50107	$10.53532	1,083,660
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.53532	$11.55722	1,278,364
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.55722	$9.57932	1,221,145
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.57932	$11.13339	1,328,596
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.09203	$10.81930	158,437
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.81930	$10.81974	311,203
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.81974	$10.26337	559,904
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.26337	$10.65173	814,232
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.65173	$10.80949	1,079,654
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.80949	$10.96462	1,247,728
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.96462	$11.07922	1,363,276
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.93776	$17.32411	17,319
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.32411	$19.80782	64,375
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.80782	$18.39726	180,638
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.39726	$20.85670	284,249
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.85670	$24.58567	326,888
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.58567	$20.40937	324,273
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.40937	$24.18302	322,546
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.16671	$11.77971	228,187
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.77971	$12.35983	290,975
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.35983	$12.21406	349,250
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.21406	$12.93940	342,849
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.93940	$14.61758	349,558
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.61758	$13.81035	341,116
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.81035	$16.55736	317,920
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.91113	$11.65696	193,394
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.65696	$12.42713	317,474
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.42713	$12.51159	854,275
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.51159	$13.08358	1,210,057
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.08358	$13.83244	1,601,735
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.83244	$13.44464	4,345,677
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.44464	$15.01534	4,688,304

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.28018	$9.52764	7,731
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.52764	$9.60349	53,120
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60349	$9.25627	98,991
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.25627	$10.18172	157,173
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.18172	$11.06765	280,534
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.06765	$10.27268	332,444
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.27268	$11.73326	359,726
ProFund VP Consumer Goods Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.95688	$16.66911	15,390
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.66911	$18.27284	9,553
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.27284	$18.92880	11,751
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.92880	$19.49188	12,342
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.49188	$22.30308	8,984
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.30308	$18.89669	7,418
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.89669	$23.78440	3,636
ProFund VP Consumer Services			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$15.09900	$20.07642	9,312
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$20.07642	$22.45403	2,243
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$22.45403	$23.37776	7,728
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$23.37776	$24.22247	11,337
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$24.22247	$28.51417	9,632
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$28.51417	$28.53102	6,828
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.53102	$35.36510	5,769
ProFund VP Financials			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.51050	$14.36857	5,337
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.36857	$16.13532	12,919
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.13532	$15.80683	8,830
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.80683	$18.12837	11,206
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.12837	$21.30820	18,936
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.30820	$18.98044	8,976
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.98044	$24.58989	4,821
ProFund VP Health Care			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.61184	$17.66879	28,207
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.66879	$21.73588	34,979
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$21.73588	$22.70228	33,092
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$22.70228	$21.66260	17,641
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.66260	$26.05019	15,219
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.05019	$27.05543	9,322
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.05543	$32.11881	13,113
ProFund VP Industrials			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.67619	$17.78615	5,360
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.78615	$18.67500	3,029
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.67500	$17.93702	3,848
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.93702	$20.96855	6,962
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.96855	$25.52414	13,292
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.52414	$22.14301	5,591
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.14301	$28.73624	5,638
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.08901	$16.49009	9,719
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.49009	$18.51933	20,907
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.51933	$19.10939	15,388
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.10939	$19.95747	10,594
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.95747	$24.86775	7,466
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.86775	$24.27036	7,073
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.27036	$31.10994	8,518

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.80433	$15.66968	24,461
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.66968	$17.21581	9,846
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.21581	$16.31041	12,053
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.31041	$18.72384	12,266
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.72384	$21.12265	7,120
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.12265	$18.77372	7,087
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.77372	$24.22929	7,174
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.69966	$16.98714	3,293
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.98714	$17.88891	4,758
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.88891	$17.84091	5,289
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.84091	$20.02751	5,818
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.02751	$23.56375	5,204
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.56375	$20.62674	4,063
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.62674	$25.48620	2,283
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.25471	$16.27030	20,284
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.27030	$17.82890	6,518
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.82890	$16.27269	2,530
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.27269	$20.12241	7,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.12241	$22.13478	5,379
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.13478	$19.08710	4,889
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.08710	$23.55330	12,125
ProFund VP Real Estate			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.57815	$14.06912	3,957
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.06912	$17.49199	14,048
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.49199	$17.45217	11,045
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.45217	$18.34986	7,311
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.34986	$19.71806	3,593
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.71806	$18.49195	3,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.49195	$23.31129	8,422
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.91688	$18.52593	38,934
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.52593	$18.82430	20,531
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.82430	$18.94035	14,771
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.94035	$22.64764	21,695
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.64764	$25.44440	15,789
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.44440	$23.84938	12,074
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.84938	$28.25243	5,725
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.89891	$16.79752	11,430
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.79752	$17.67642	3,277
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.67642	$16.12404	2,467
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.12404	$20.64982	2,521
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.64982	$22.53087	8,010
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.53087	$19.22121	6,495
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.22121	$23.42873	1,643
ProFund VP Telecommunications			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.86749	$16.04617	340
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.04617	$16.04832	419
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.04832	$16.20279	1,449
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.20279	$19.60331	5,865
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.60331	$19.08175	383
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.08175	$16.11001	369
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.11001	$18.38757	361

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Utilities			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.34380	$14.24930	11,934
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.24930	$17.83892	22,684
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.83892	$16.60493	21,501
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.60493	$19.00323	20,756
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.00323	$20.90968	9,566
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.90968	$21.39392	6,361
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.39392	$26.14336	11,236
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90832	$8.87437	293,218
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.87437	$10.80414	576,653
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91901	$9.46776	586,560
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.46776	$12.34150	1,693,777

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	For the California annuity forms, "deferred sales charges" are referred to as "surrender charges."
Connecticut	The Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero.
Florida	One year waiting period for annuitization.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Ohio	DCA Liquidity Factor equals zero.
Oregon	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. The DCA MVA Option is not available.
Texas	The Beneficiary Annuity is not available.

APPENDIX C – MVA FORMULAS

MVA FORMULA FOR LONG TERM MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{n/12}$$

where:

I = the Crediting Rate for the MVA Option;

J = the Rate for the remaining Guarantee Period, determined as described below;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of months remaining in the Guarantee Period duration, rounded up to the nearest whole month

For the purposes of determining "J",

Y = n /12

GP_1 = the smallest whole number of years greater than or equal to Y.

r_1 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_1, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

GP_2 = the greatest whole number of years less than or equal to Y, but not less than 1.

r_2 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_2, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

If we do not currently offer a Guarantee Period of duration GP_1 or duration GP_2, we will determine r_1 and / or r_2 by linearly interpolating between the current rates of Guarantee Periods closest in duration. If we cannot interpolate because a Guarantee Period of lesser duration is not available, then r_1 and / or r_2 will be equal to [(1) + (2) – (3)], where (1), (2), and (3) are defined as:

(1) = the current Treasury spot rate for GP_1 or GP_2, respectively, and

(2) = the current crediting rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available, and

(3) = the current Treasury spot rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available.

The term "current Treasury spot rate" refers to the rates that existed at the time the crediting rates were last determined.

To determine "J":

If Y is an integer, and if Y is equal to a Guarantee Period duration that we currently offer, "J" is equal to the crediting rate associated with a Guarantee Period duration of Y years.

If Y is less than 1, then "J" = r_2.

Otherwise, we determine "J" by linearly interpolating between r_1 and r_2, using the following formula:

$$J = (R_1 * (Y – GP_2) + r_2 * (GP_1 – Y))/(GP_1 – GP_2)$$

The current rate ("J") in the MVA formula is subject to the same Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate as the Crediting Rate.

We reserve the right to waive the liquidity factor set forth above.

MVA Examples for Long Term MVA Option

The following hypothetical examples show the effect of the MVA in determining Account Value. Assume the following:

- You allocate $50,000 into an MVA Option (we refer to this as the "Allocation Date" in these examples) with a Guarantee Period of 5 years (we refer to this as the "Maturity Date" in these examples).
- The crediting rate associated with the MVA Option beginning on Allocation Date and maturing on Maturity Date is 5.50% (I = 5.50%).
- You make no withdrawals or transfers until you decide to withdraw the entire MVA Option after exactly three (3) years, at which point 24 months remain before the Maturity Date (N = 24).

Example of Positive MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 4.00% (J = 4.00%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{(N/12)} = [1.055/1.0425]^2 = 1.024125$
Unadjusted Value	=	$58,712.07
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $60,128.47

Example of Negative MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 7.00% (J = 7.00%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{N/12} = [1.055/1.0725]^2 = 0.967632$
Unadjusted Value	=	$58,712.07
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $56,811.69

MVA FORMULA FOR 6 OR 12 MONTH DCA MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{n/12}$$

where:

I	=	the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
J	=	the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
K	=	the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and
N	=	the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

APPENDIX D – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME V2.1

SUITE OF LIVING BENEFITS

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULAS:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – The secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_v – the total value of all Permitted Sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals of less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount do not reduce the Income Basis.

DAILY TARGET VALUE CALCULATION:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If $(V_V + V_F)$ is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

Daily Transfer Calculation:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio r} = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day $r > C_u$ and r (less or =) C_{us} or if on any day $r > C_{us}$, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- If $r < C_l$, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account ($B > 0$), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, any transfers into the AST Investment

Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Unadjusted Account value could be more than 90% invested in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) – B), [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))	Money is transferred from the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts

Monthly Transfer Calculation

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))} (less than) (C_u * (V_V + V_F) – L + B) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts.

"a" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Months 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® ADVISER VARIABLE ANNUITY SERIES DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
titled “How To Contact Us” for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPADV21DPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® ADVISORSM VARIABLE ANNUITY SERIES ("ADVISOR SERIES")
(For Annuities purchased prior to February 25, 2013)

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuity

PROSPECTUS: APRIL 27, 2020

This prospectus describes a flexible premium deferred annuity offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life"), which we refer to in this prospectus as the "Annuity" or the "Advisor Series". This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional.

If you are receiving this prospectus, it is because you currently own one of these Annuities These Annuities are no longer offered for new sales. The Annuity described in this prospectus is designed for investors who have hired an investment advisor to provide advice about allocating Account Value within the Annuity. The Annuity may be offered as an individual annuity contract or as an interest in a group annuity. The Annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. **Certain of the Investment Options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of the Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which the Annuity is sold may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to recommend to customers certain of the optional features and/or benefits and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain optional benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the optional benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, portfolios of Advanced Series Trust and ProFunds VP are being offered. Certain Sub-accounts are not available if you participate in an optional living benefit – see "Limitations With Optional Benefits" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and the current prospectus for the underlying mutual funds. Keep them for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage. **Please note that if you are investing in this Annuity through a tax-advantaged retirement plan (such as an Individual Retirement Account or 401(k) plan), you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself.**

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see the section of the prospectus entitled "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

This Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT
WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus Dated: April 27, 2020

Statement of Additional Information Dated: April 27, 2020

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio[1]
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio[1]
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio[4]
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio[4]
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio[1]
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2020[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2021[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2022[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2023[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2024[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2025[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2026[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2027[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2028[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2029[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2030[2]
- AST Bond Portfolio 2031[2]
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio[3]
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio[3]
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio[3]
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio[1,5]
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio[1]
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio[3]
- AST High Yield Portfolio[3]
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST International Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST International Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio[2]
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio[1]
- AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio[3]
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio[1]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio[4]
- AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio[4]
- AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio[3]
- AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST MFS Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio[4,6]
- AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio[3]
- AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio[4]
- AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio[3]
- AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio[4]
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio[3]
- AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio[1]
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio[4]

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I[4]
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I[4]

ProFunds VP Portfolios

- Consumer Goods[3]
- Consumer Services[3]
- Financials[3]
- Health Care[3]
- Industrials[3]
- Large-Cap Growth[3]
- Large-Cap Value[3]
- Mid-Cap Growth[3]
- Mid-Cap Value[3]
- Real Estate[3]
- Small-Cap Growth[3]
- Small-Cap Value[3]
- Telecommunications[3]
- Utilities[3]

(1) Available with all living and death benefits.

(2) The variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.

(3) Not available with HDI v2.1 and 2.0 Suite of benefits.

(4) Not available if you purchased any optional benefit.

(5) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

(6) Effective March 13, 2020, this investment option is no longer available for new investments.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and/or the MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional benefits.

Annuitant: The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization: The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a nonqualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Contingent Annuitant: The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in an MVA Option.

Market Value Adjustment Options ("MVA Options"): Investment Options to which a fixed rate of interest is credited for a specified Guarantee Period and to which an MVA may apply. The MVA Options consist of (a) the DCA MVA Option used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and (b) the "Long-Term MVA Options", under which Guarantee Periods of different yearly lengths are offered.

Maturity Date: With respect to an MVA Option, the last day in a Guarantee Period.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity. In certain states, with an Annuity issued as a certificate under a group annuity contract, the "Owner" refers to the person or entity that has the rights and benefits designated to the "participant" in the certificate. Thus, an Owner who is a participant has rights that are comparable to those of the Owner of an individual annuity contract.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering the Annuity. The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender the Annuity, take a partial withdrawal, or transfer Account Value between the Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES	
Sales Charge	None
Transfer Fee [1]	$10
Tax Charge [2]	0% to 3.5%

The following table provides a summary of the periodic fees and charges you will pay while you own your Annuity, excluding the underlying portfolio annual expenses. These fees and charges are described in more detail within this prospectus.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES	
Annual Maintenance Fee [3]	Lesser of $50 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value

ANNUALIZED FEES/CHARGES	
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	0.40%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Charge [4,5]	0.55%

1 Currently, we deduct the fee after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year.

2 We reserve the right to deduct the charge either at the time the tax is imposed, upon a full surrender of the Annuity, or upon Annuitization.

3 Assessed annually on the Annuity's anniversary date or upon surrender. Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000. For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only applicable if Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed.

4 These charges are assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.

5 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality and Expense Risk and Administration Charges do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

The following table sets forth the charge for each optional benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the fees set forth in the tables above. The first column shows the charge for each optional benefit on a maximum and current basis. The next column shows the total expenses you would pay for the Annuity if you purchased the relevant optional benefit. More specifically, this column shows the total charge for the optional benefit plus the Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges applicable to the Annuity (as shown in the prior table). Where the charges cannot actually be totaled (because they are assessed against different base values), we show both individual charges.

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES		
OPTIONAL BENEFIT	**ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEE/ CHARGE** [4]	**TOTAL CHARGE** [5]
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 [8] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.00%	0.55% + 1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 [8] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.10%	0.55% + 1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [8] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	0.55% + 1.50%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [8] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.60%	0.55% + 1.60%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 [9] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.00%	0.55% + 1.00%

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES		
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 [9] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.10%	0.55% + 1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR [9] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	0.55% + 1.50%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [9] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	0.55% + 1.50%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [9] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.60%	0.55% + 1.60%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME [10] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	1.50%	0.55% + 1.50%
Current Charge	0.95%	0.55% + 0.95%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR [10] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.30%	0.55% + 1.30%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME [11] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	1.50%	0.55% + 1.50%
Current Charge	0.85%	0.55% + 0.85%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR [11] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	2.00%	0.55% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.20%	0.55% + 1.20%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME [11] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)		
Maximum Charge [6]	1.50%	0.55% + 1.50%
Current Charge	0.95%	0.55% + 0.95%
GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION PLUS II (GRO PLUS II)		
Charge [7] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.60%	1.15%
HIGHEST DAILY GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION II (HD GRO II)		
Charge [7] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.60%	1.15%
HIGHEST ANNIVERSARY VALUE DEATH BENEFIT ("HAV")		
Charge [7,12] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.40%	0.95%
COMBINATION 5% ROLL-UP AND HAV DEATH BENEFIT		
Charge [7,12] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.80%	1.35%

4 The charge for each of Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of Benefits listed above is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value (PWV). We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. More information regarding the quarterly deductions and a description of the PWV appear in the Living Benefits section of this prospectus. The charge for each of GRO Plus II, Highest Daily GRO II, Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit, and Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts.

5 HOW THE OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES ARE DETERMINED:
For Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of Benefits listed above: The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts. The current optional benefit charge is in addition to the 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0: 1.00% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0: 1.10% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA: 1.50% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit: 1.50% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit: 1.60% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income: 0.95% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA: 1.30% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus: 0.85% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA: 1.20% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus: 0.95% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 0.55% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity.
For GRO Plus II and Highest Daily GRO II: The optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge is 1.15%.
Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit: The optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge is 0.95%.
Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit: The optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge is 1.35%.

6 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated, upon any step-up under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or re-add a benefit after your contract has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your contract will equal the current charge for new benefit election up to the maximum indicated.

7 Because there is no higher charge to which we could increase the current charge, the current charge and maximum charge are one and the same. Thus, so long as you retain the benefit, we cannot increase your charge for the benefit.

8 This benefit is currently available to you subject to our eligibility requirements.

9 This benefit was offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013.

10 This benefit was offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012.

11 This benefit was offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011.

12 This benefit was offered from March 15, 2010 to August 19, 2012.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios for the year ended December 31, 2019 before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.31%	2.18%

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019, except as noted and except if the underlying Portfolio's inception date is subsequent to December 31, 2019 . The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses but do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Bond Portfolio 2020	0.47%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Bond Portfolio 2021*	0.47%	0.22%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.01%	0.94%
AST Bond Portfolio 2022*	0.47%	0.29%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.08%	0.93%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Bond Portfolio 2023*	0.47%	0.49%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.21%	0.28%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2024*	0.47%	0.37%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.09%	0.16%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2025*	0.47%	0.30%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.09%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2026	0.47%	0.13%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%	0.00%	0.85%
AST Bond Portfolio 2027	0.47%	0.15%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST Bond Portfolio 2028*	0.47%	0.53%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	0.32%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2029*	0.47%	0.46%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.18%	0.25%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2030*	0.47%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	0.51%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2031*	0.47%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%	0.80%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*	1.04%	0.44%	0.25%	0.42%	0.00%	0.03%	2.18%	0.31%	1.87%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	0.25%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%
ProFund VP Consumer Goods*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Consumer Services*	0.75%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.04%	1.68%
ProFund VP Financials*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Health Care*	0.75%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.04%	1.68%
ProFund VP Industrials*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.74%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.06%	1.68%
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Real Estate*	0.75%	0.71%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%	0.03%	1.68%
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth*	0.75%	0.73%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	0.05%	1.68%
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value*	0.75%	0.75%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.07%	1.68%
ProFund VP Telecommunications*	0.75%	0.76%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.76%	0.08%	1.68%
ProFund VP Utilities*	0.75%	0.74%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.06%	1.68%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2021
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2022
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2023
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2024
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2025
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2028
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2029
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2030
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2031
The Portfolio commenced operations on January 2, 2020. Other expenses (which include expenses for accounting and valuation services, custodian fees, audit fees, legal fees, transfer agency fees, fees paid to Independent Trustees, and certain other miscellaneous items) are estimated. Estimate based in part on assumed average daily net assets of $200 million for the Portfolio for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2020.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.420% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

ProFund VP Consumer Goods
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Consumer Services
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Financials
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Health Care
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Industrials
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Large-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Real Estate
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Small-Cap Value
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Telecommunications
ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Utilities

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2021. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for the Annuity showing what you would pay in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for the Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional benefit fees, as described below

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- You allocate all of your Account Value to the Sub-account with the maximum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses and those expenses remain the same each year*
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies
- You elected the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and the Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit (which has the maximum combination of optional benefit charges)

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional benefit selection, the applicable jurisdiction and selling firm.

THE EXAMPLES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE LESS THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING UPON WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT OTHER THAN INDICATED IN THE EXAMPLES OR IF YOU ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SUB-ACCOUNTS.

Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	**3 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$613	$1,856	$3,122	$6,394
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$613	$1,856	$3,122	$6,394
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$613	$1,856	$3,122	$6,394

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Please see Appendix A for a table of Accumulation Unit Values.

SUMMARY

Prudential Premier Advisor Variable Annuity Series ("Advisor Series")

This Summary describes key features of the Annuity offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing the Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuity. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in "underlying" mutual funds.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application. The maximum age for purchasing the Annuity is 85 and the minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000.

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 and applies to the Key Life.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional benefits limit your ability to invest in certain variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before investing. You can obtain the summary prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate money to an MVA Option that earns interest for a specific time period. In general, if you withdraw your money from this option more than 30 days prior to the end of the "Guarantee Period", you will be subject to a "Market Value Adjustment", which can either increase or decrease your Account Value. We also offer a 6 or 12 Month DCA Program under which your money is transferred monthly from a DCA MVA Option to the other Investment Options you have designated. Premature withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option may also be subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

We also offer other programs to help discipline your investing, such as dollar cost averaging or automatic rebalancing.

Please see "Investment Options," and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access to Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax.

You may elect to receive income through annuity payments over your lifetime, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive annuity payments, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs.

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits

Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits. We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals".

We currently offer the following optional benefits:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v 2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

We previously offered the following optional living benefits during the periods indicated.

Offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

Please see Appendix E for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits.

Offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

Please see Appendix D for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits.

Offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011:

- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income

Please see Appendix C for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits.

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Also, these benefits utilize predetermined mathematical formulas to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

In the "Living Benefits", we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., Excess Income), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.**

Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefits. For Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm, we offer two optional benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your Account Value to a certain level after a stated period of years. As part of these benefits you may invest only in certain permitted Investment Options. These benefits each utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under each pre-determined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and a Sub-account within a group of bond portfolio Sub-accounts differing with respect to their target maturity date. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

These benefits are:

Highest Daily Guaranteed Return Option II*

Guaranteed Return Option Plus II*

* Available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm.

Please see "Living Benefits" for more information.

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers a minimum death benefit. Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Fees and Charges: The Annuity, and the optional living benefits and optional death benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax

at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59½, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

You may also purchase the Annuity as a tax-qualified retirement investment such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan. Although there is no additional tax advantage to a variable annuity purchased through one of these plans, the Annuity has features and benefits other than tax deferral that may make it an important investment for a qualified plan. You should consult your tax adviser regarding these features and benefits prior to purchasing a contract for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus entitled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see the section entitled "Other Information" for more information about the Annuity, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under the Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options. In this section, we describe the portfolios in which the Sub-Accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional benefits. Finally, we discuss the MVA Options.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to an MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in an MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

As a condition of participating in the optional benefits, you will be prohibited from investing in certain Sub-accounts or MVA Options. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, the optional living benefits (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) employ a pre-determined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and a bond portfolio (e.g., the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account).

Whether or not you elect an optional benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional benefits but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs and asset flows for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios") and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Generally, Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. Affiliated Portfolios may provide Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over Unaffiliated Portfolios. As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see "Automatic Rebalancing Programs" and "Limitations with Optional Death Benefits" below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock Singapore Limited

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Bond Portfolio 2020	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2021	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2022	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2023	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2024	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2025	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2026	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2027	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2028	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2029	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2030	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2031	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC, J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC. Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation with a secondary objective of principal preservation.*	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	*Seeks a high potential return while attempting to mitigate downside risk during adverse market cycles.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC
ProFund VP Consumer Goods	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Goods℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Consumer Services	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Services℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Financials	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Financials℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Health Care	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Health Care℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Industrials	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Industrials℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Growth Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Growth Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Real Estate	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Growth Index®.*	ProFund Advisors LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Value Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Telecommunications	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Select Telecommunications℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC
ProFund VP Utilities	*Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Utilities℠ Index.*	ProFund Advisors LLC

Dow Jones has no relationship to the ProFunds VP, other than the licensing of the Dow Jones sector indices and its service marks for use in connection with the ProFunds VP. The ProFunds VP are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by Standard & Poor's or NASDAQ, and neither Standard & Poor's nor NASDAQ makes any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the ProFunds VP.
FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).
Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL BENEFITS

As a condition to your participating in certain optional benefits, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Broadly speaking, we offer two groups of "Permitted Sub-accounts". Under the first group (Group I), your allowable Investment Options are more limited, but you are not subject to mandatory quarterly re balancing. We call the second group (Group II) our "Custom Portfolios Program." The Custom Portfolios Program offers a larger menu of Portfolios, but you are subject to certain other restrictions. Specifically:

- you must allocate at least 20% of your Account Value to certain fixed income portfolios (currently, the AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio, the AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio, and/or the AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio); and
- you may allocate up to 80% in the portfolios listed in the table below; and
- on each benefit quarter (or the next Valuation Day, if the quarter-end is not a Valuation Day), we will automatically re-balance your Sub-accounts used with this Program, so that the percentages devoted to each portfolio remain the same as those in effect on the immediately preceding quarter-end, subject to the pre-determined mathematical formula inherent in the benefit. Note that on the first quarter-end following your participation in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will re-balance your Sub-accounts so that the percentages devoted to each portfolio remain the same as those in effect when you began the Custom Portfolios Program (subject to the predetermined mathematical formula inherent in the benefit); and
- between quarter-ends, you may re-allocate your Account Value among the Investment Options permitted within this category. If you reallocate, the next quarterly rebalancing will restore the percentages to those of your most recent reallocation; and
- if you are already participating in the Custom Portfolios Program and add a new benefit that also participates in this program, your rebalancing date will continue to be based upon the quarterly anniversary of your initial benefit election.

While those who do not participate in any optional benefit generally may invest in any of the Investment Options described in the prospectus, only those who participate in the optional benefits listed in Group II below may participate in the Custom Portfolios Program. Please note that the Custom Portfolios Program is not available with any of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0 benefits. If you currently have an optional death benefit that allows you to participate in the Custom Portfolios Program and wish to elect a Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, you may not continue to invest under the Custom Portfolios Program. Instead, you will have to allocate your Account Value to the Investment Options permitted for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit at the time you elect it. If you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, you may not participate in other Automatic Rebalancing Programs. **We may modify or terminate the Custom Portfolios Program at any time. Any such modification or termination will (i) be implemented only after we have notified you in advance, (ii) not affect the guarantees you had accrued under the optional benefit or your ability to continue to participate in those optional benefits, and (iii) not require you to transfer Account Value out of any portfolio in which you participated immediately prior to the modification or termination.** If you are not participating in the Custom Portfolios Program at the time of any modification or termination, or if you voluntarily transfer your Account Value out of the Custom Portfolios Program after any modification or termination, we may restrict your further eligibility to participate in the Custom Portfolios Program.

In the following tables, we set forth the optional benefits that you may have if you also participate in the Group I or Group II programs, respectively. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional benefit.

Group I: Allowable Benefit Allocations

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
Highest Daily Lifetime Income
Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus
GRO Plus II
Highest Daily GRO II
Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit
Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio

Group II: Custom Portfolios Program

Highest Daily Lifetime Income
Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus
GRO Plus II
Highest Daily GRO II
Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit
Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Government Money Market Portfolio
AST High Yield Portfolio
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST International Growth Portfolio
AST International Value Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio

AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio
Profund VP Consumer Goods
Profund VP Consumer Services
Profund VP Financials
Profund VP Health Care
Profund VP Industrials
Profund VP Large-Cap Growth
Profund VP Large-Cap Value
Profund VP Mid-Cap Growth
Profund VP Mid-Cap Value
Profund VP Real Estate
Profund VP Small-Cap Growth
Profund VP Small-Cap Value
Profund VP Telecommunications
Profund VP Utilities

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS

When you allocate your Account Value to an MVA Option, you earn a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for a set period of time called a Guarantee Period. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. There are two types of MVA Options available under each Annuity – the Long-Term MVA Options and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect an optional living benefit, only the DCA MVA Option will be available to you. We discuss each MVA Option below. In brief, under the Long-Term MVA Options, you earn interest over a multi-year time period that you have selected. Currently, the Guarantee Periods we offer are 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 10 years. We reserve the right to eliminate any or all of these Guarantee Periods or offer Guarantee Periods of different durations. Under the DCA MVA Options, you earn interest over a 6 month or 12 month period while your Account Value in that option is systematically transferred monthly to the Sub-accounts you have designated.

For the Long-Term MVA Option, a Guarantee Period for an MVA Option begins:

- when all or part of a Purchase Payment is allocated to that MVA Option;
- upon transfer of any of your Account Value to a Long-Term MVA Option for that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you "renew" an MVA Option into a new Guarantee Period.

RATES FOR MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the MVA Option, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to an MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. MVA Options may not be available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. This may include, but is not limited to, Owners who elect to use DCA MVA Options.

For any MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate or renew to the MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that MVA Option would end after your Latest Annuity Date. Thus, for example, we would not allow you to start a new Guarantee Period of 5 years if the Owner/Annuitant were aged 94, because the 5 year period would end after the Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from an MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of an MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from an MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of a Annual Maintenance Fee for the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1).

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formulas set forth in Appendix H. We use one formula for the Long-Term MVA Option and another formula for the DCA MVA Option. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your MVA Option. For the Long-Term MVA Option, as detailed in the formula, we essentially (i) divide the current interest rate you are receiving under the Guarantee Period by the interest rate we are crediting for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period (plus a "Liquidity Factor" as defined below) and (ii) raise that quotient by a mathematical power that represents the time remaining until the maturity of the Guarantee Period. That result produces the MVA factor. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or .25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the MVA Option. If we have no interest rate for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period, we may use certain US Treasury interest rates to calculate a proxy for that interest rate. All else being equal, the longer the time remaining until the maturity of the MVA Option from which you are making the withdrawal, the larger the mathematical power that is applied to the quotient in (i) above, and thus the larger the MVA itself. The formula for the DCA MVA Option works in a similar fashion, including the Liquidity Factor described above, except that both interest rates used in the MVA formula are derived directly from the Federal Reserve's "Constant Maturity (CMT) rate." Under either formula, the MVA may be positive or negative, and a negative MVA could result in a loss of interest previously earned as well as some portion of your Purchase Payments.

LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

We offer Long-Term MVA Options, offering a range of durations. When you select this option, your payment will earn interest at the established rate for the applicable Guarantee Period. A new Long-Term MVA Option is established every time you allocate or transfer money into a Long-Term MVA Option. You may have money allocated in more than one Guarantee Period at the same time. This could result in your money earning interest at different rates and each Guarantee Period maturing at a different time. While the interest rates we credit to the Long-Term MVA Options may change from time to time, the minimum interest rate is what is set forth in your Annuity.

We retain the right to limit the amount of Account Value that may be transferred into a new or out of an existing Long-Term MVA Option and/or to require advance notice for transfers exceeding a specified amount. In addition, we reserve the right to limit or restrict the availability of certain Guarantee Periods from time to time.

DCA MVA OPTIONS

In addition to the Long-Term MVA Options, we offer DCA MVA Options that are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. Because the interest we credit is applied against a balance that declines as transfers are made periodically to the Sub-accounts, you do not earn interest on the full amount you allocated initially to the DCA MVA Options for the 6 month or 12 month period. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss. For a complete description of our 6 or 12 month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this

prospectus within “Managing Your Account Value.” For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see “Market Value Adjustment” in “Investment Options.”

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

An MVA Option ends on the earliest of (a) the “Maturity Date” of the Guarantee Period; (b) the date the entire amount in the MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (c) the Annuity Date; (d) the date the Annuity is surrendered, and (e) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. “Annuity Date” means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the “Latest Annuity Date.”

We will notify you before the end of the Guarantee Period. You may elect to have the value of the Long-Term MVA Option on its Maturity Date transferred to any Investment Option, including any Long-Term MVA Option, we then make available. If we do not receive instructions from you in Good Order at our Service Office before the Maturity Date of the Long-Term MVA Option, regarding how the Account Value in your maturing Long-Term MVA Option is to be allocated, we will allocate the Account Value in the maturing Long-Term MVA Option to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless the Maturity Date is the Annuity Date. We will not assess an MVA if you choose to renew an MVA Option on its Maturity Date or transfer the Account Value to another Investment Option on the Maturity Date (or at any time during the 30 days immediately preceding the Maturity Date).

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under the Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under the Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing or Custom Portfolio Program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from an MVA Option within the 30 days immediately preceding the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Similarly, transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, and then from the MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity, including the Annuity's basic Death Benefit (as described in the "Minimum Death Benefit" subsection in "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value

declines. The Insurance Charge also compensates us for the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under the Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Charges for Optional Benefits: If you elect to purchase optional benefits, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the optional benefit (as described in "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefits to will live longer than our assumptions. For some optional benefits, the charge is assessed against your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts. These charges are included in the daily calculation of the Unit Price for each Sub-account. For certain other optional benefits, such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, the charge is assessed against the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value and is taken out of the Sub-accounts quarterly. Please refer to the section entitled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional benefit.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to an MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to an MVA Option.

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

Please note that this Annuity is no longer available for new sales. The information provided in this section is for informational purposes only.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. All such conditions are described below.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make an initial Purchase Payment of at least $10,000 for the Advisor Series. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. These rules are subject to state law. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either Joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary (ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the Annuity we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 86 years old. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 based on the Key Life. The availability and level of protection of certain optional benefits may vary based on the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity-owned) on the Issue Date of the Annuity or the date of the Owner's death. In addition, the broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing the Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Additional Purchase Payments will be allocated to the Investment Options according to your instructions. If you have not provided any allocation instructions with the additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If you have elected a living benefit where we currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year, we will permit contributions into your SEP Annuity contract up to the annual IRS limits. For additional information regarding the IRS limits applicable to SEP Annuity contracts see "Qualified Annuities" section in "Tax Considerations" for additional information.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, we may limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit that you selected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities. Please see the "Living Benefits" section later in this prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g., if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000 as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if each Owner provides us with an instruction that we find acceptable, we will permit each Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.

Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian

or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is not available if the proceeds are being transferred from an annuity issued by us or one of our affiliates and the annuity offers a "Beneficiary Continuation Option".

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of the decedent's death. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a nonqualified Annuity see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit upon death, and you may name "successors" who may either receive the Death Benefit as a lump sum or continue receiving distributions after your death under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect any optional living or death benefits.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Auto Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or systematic withdrawals.
- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or become irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.
- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary Annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.

- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will calculate, to the extent allowed by applicable state law, any applicable MVA with a zero "liquidity factor". See the section of this prospectus entitled "Market Value Adjustment Options."

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect optional benefits. No additional Purchase Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective when received at our Service Office. However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant, or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular time frame. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional benefits. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See the Death Benefits section later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the Owner and the non-Owner ex-spouses. The non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an

entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is not available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.

- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred.
- We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the Program.
- If you are not participating in an optional benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you are participating in any optional benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options in the following manner: (a) if you are participating in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will allocate to the Sub-accounts in accordance with the rules of that program (b) if you are not participating in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional benefit and (c) whether or not you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, no portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used with the optional benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the pre-determined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of a market value adjustment.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

If you are participating in an optional living benefit (such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) that makes transfers under a pre-determined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST bond portfolio used as part of the pre-determined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program.

AUTHORIZATION OF A THIRD PARTY INVESTMENT ADVISOR TO MANAGE MY ACCOUNT

This Annuity is intended to be used where you have engaged your own investment advisor to provide advice regarding the allocation of your Account Value. That investment advisor may be a firm or person appointed by us, or whose affiliated broker-dealer is appointed by us, as authorized sellers of the Annuity. Even if this is the case, however, please note that the investment advisor you engage to provide advice and/or make transfers for you is not acting on our behalf, but rather is acting on your behalf. To be eligible to take any action with respect to your Annuity, an investment advisor must meet our standards. These standards include, but are not limited to, restricting the amount of the advisor's fee that the advisor can deduct from your account to a specified percentage of your Account Value (this fee cap may change periodically at our discretion). In general, we reserve the right to change these standards at any time. Although we impose these standards, you bear the responsibility for choosing a suitable investment advisor.

We do not offer advice about how to allocate your Account Value. As such, we are not responsible for any recommendations your investment advisor makes, any investment models or asset allocation programs they choose to follow, or any specific transfers they make on your behalf. Moreover, if you participate in an optional living benefit that transfers Account Value under a pre-determined mathematical formula, you and your investment advisor should realize that such transfers will occur as dictated solely by the formula, and may or may not be in accord with the investment program being pursued by your investment advisor. As one possible example, prompted by a decline in the value of your chosen Sub-accounts, the formula might direct a transfer to an AST bond portfolio – even though your advisor's program might call for an increased investment in equity Sub-accounts in that scenario.

We are not a party to the agreement you have with your investment advisor, and do not verify that amounts withdrawn from your Annuity, including amounts withdrawn to pay for the investment advisor's fee, are within the terms of your agreement with your investment advisor. You will, however, receive confirmations of transactions that affect your Annuity that among other things reflect advisory fees deducted from your Account Value. It is your responsibility to arrange for the payment of the advisory fee charged by your investment advisor. Similarly, it is your responsibility to understand the advisory services provided by your investment advisor and the advisory fees charged for those services.

Any fee that is charged by your investment advisor is in addition to the fees and expenses that apply under your Annuity. Please be aware that if you authorize your investment advisor to withdraw amounts from your Annuity to pay for the investment advisor's fee, such fee deduction will be treated as a withdrawal. A withdrawal can have many consequences, particularly if you are participating in certain optional living benefits and/or optional death benefits. For example, as with any other withdrawal from your Annuity, you may incur adverse tax consequences upon the deduction of your advisor's fee from your Annuity. In addition, a withdrawal generally may also reduce the level of various living and death benefit guarantees provided.

Please note that the investment restrictions for certain optional living and death benefits, and/or the investment in certain assets allocation sub-accounts, may limit or preclude the investment advisor's ability to deduct advisory fees from your Annuity. For example, if you elect any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0 benefit, we will not allow your investment advisor to deduct fees from your Annuity (although you may pay your advisor in some other manner).

Special Rules for Distributions to Pay Advisory Fees

We treat partial withdrawals to pay advisory fees as taxable distributions unless your Annuity is being used in conjunction with a "qualified" retirement plan (plans meeting the requirements of Sections 401, 403 or 408 of the Code). However, if your Annuity has an optional benefit that is ineligible for advisory fee deduction, and if you take partial withdrawals from such Annuity to pay advisory fees, such partial withdrawals will be considered taxable distributions for all contracts, including the "qualified" retirement plans enumerated above.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below entitled "Restrictions On Transfers Between Investment Options". We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on their own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

For certain Broker Dealers: If instructed by your Broker Dealer, we may allow your financial professional to effectuate withdrawals on your behalf. In the event you do not wish that your financial professional have this authority, please contact us immediately.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an asset rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula required as part of an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the predetermined mathematical formula the former type of transfer (i.e., a transfer that you initiate).

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we (i) do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing", (ii) will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer, and (iii) do not count any transfer that solely involves Sub-accounts corresponding to any ProFund portfolio and/or the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, or any transfer that involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. The Annuity offers Sub-accounts designed for Owners who wish to engage in frequent transfers (i.e., the Sub-accounts corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Portfolio or ProFunds VP portfolios), and we encourage Owners seeking frequent transfers to utilize those Sub-accounts. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed

below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, or a Sub-account corresponding to a ProFund portfolio), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as auto rebalancing or under a pre-determined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account and/or a ProFund VP Portfolio; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to effect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying mutual fund portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional benefits and may impose an MVA. Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit, and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age 59½ , you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Systematic withdrawals can be made from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts or certain MVA Options. Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable MVA.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected an optional living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options at the time we process each withdrawal.

- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount or LIA Amount (only applicable to a Lifetime Income Accelerator benefit) and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program.
- If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount or LIA Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will further negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.
- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59½ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59 1/2 that are not subject to the 10% additional tax.

Please note that if a withdrawal under 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own a living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional benefits and Excess Income, see "Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions."

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges, any applicable optional benefit charge, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity without a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity with a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit). We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law).

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of the period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of a second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.

- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of a second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

LIVING BENEFITS

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Optional benefits are not available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional benefit offers a distinct type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. **We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits at any time for new elections.** Depending on which optional living benefit you choose, you can have substantial flexibility to invest in the Sub-accounts while:

- protecting a principal amount from decreases in value due to investment performance;
- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for lifetime withdrawals; or
- providing spousal continuation of certain benefits.

We currently offer the following "living benefits":

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 With Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

The following "living benefits" are available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm:

- Highest Daily Guaranteed Return Option II (HD GRO II)
- Guaranteed Return Option Plus II (GRO PLUS II)

We previously offered the following optional living benefits during the periods indicated.

Offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 With Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

Offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

Offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011:

- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income

Please see Appendix E for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits; Appendix D for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits; and Appendix C for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits.

Each living benefit requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your account value between the Sub-accounts you have chosen from among those we permit with the benefit (i.e., the "Permitted Sub-accounts" – see "Investment Options" for lists of Permitted Sub-accounts available by optional benefit) and certain bond portfolio Sub-accounts of AST. The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits, Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits, and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits use one predetermined mathematical formula. GRO Plus II and HD GRO II each uses a separate and different predetermined mathematical formula. Under the predetermined mathematical formula used with the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. Under each predetermined mathematical formula used with GRO Plus II and HD GRO II, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and a Sub-account within a group of bond portfolio Sub-accounts differing with respect to their target maturity date. The formulas differ because of the nature of the underlying guarantees, and thus could result in different transfers of account value over time. Although not guaranteed, the optional living benefit investment requirements and the applicable formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other investment options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account will not lose value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of any of the formulas. In addition, the formulas do not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Here is a general description of each kind of living benefit that exists under this Annuity:

Lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits. These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is one example of this type of benefit. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence.

Under any of the Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit), **withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts.**

Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefits. The common characteristic of these benefits is that your Account Value is guaranteed to be at least a specified amount at some point in the future. Thus, these benefits may be appropriate for an annuity Owner who wants a guaranteed minimum

Account Value after a specified number of years. Because the guarantee inherent in the benefit does not take effect until a specified number of years into the future, you should elect such a benefit only if your investment time horizon is of at least that duration. HD GRO II is one example of this type of benefit.

Please refer to the benefit description that follows for a complete description of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. We reserve the right to terminate a benefit if you allocate funds into non-permitted Investment Options. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may subsequently terminate the benefit and elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. There is currently no waiting period for such an election (you may elect a new benefit beginning on the next Valuation Day), provided that upon such an election, your Account Value must be allocated to the Investment Options permitted for the optional benefit. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect or elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. **Note that once you terminate an existing benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective.** You should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing a new benefit is appropriate for you.

No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any Optional Living Benefit. The DCA MVA Options are not available with GRO Plus II and HD GRO II. For Annuities purchased in Illinois, if you are currently invested in any Market Value Adjustment Options and/or are enrolled in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program but wish to elect one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits, at the time you elect such Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, you will have to cancel your enrollment in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and reallocate your Account Value to the Investment Options permitted for such Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit (see "Investment Options – Group I Allowable Benefit Allocations").

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor* and *Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit, for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to

zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on* or *before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls on or before the tenth (10th) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.

- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject, any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are

less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual

Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant’s age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is

being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 – $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020 .

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the

single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the permitted elected Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the

close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);

(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;

(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of the Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix J (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased

on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".
(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".
(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.
(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$R = (L – B) / (V_V + V_F)$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix J. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments, and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 $^1/_2$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below

78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
  - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
  - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in a Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.

- The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
- A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Unadjusted Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit",

"Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:
- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity, in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income (i.e., Excess Income) to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. When $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce

your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by pre-determined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in a cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your Financial

Professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted

Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and also wish to provide a death benefit to your beneficiaries. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component, however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living or death benefit.

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the benefit effective date and received in Good Order. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount). As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected

Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½;

4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity, in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
HD DB Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant’s age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28		$238,000.00	
	$238,000.00		$11,900.00
June 29		$228,009.60	
	$226,500.00		$11,400.48
June 30		$228,009.60	
	$226,800.00		$11,400.48
July 1		$233,500.00	
	$233,500.00		$11,675.00
July 2		$233,500.00	
	$231,900.00		$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals Ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 – $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity-owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
   - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
   - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed

in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

(1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted

first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership requirements.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant for if entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the death of the Remaining Designated Life (as described below) (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse (subject to the provisions below regarding a Remaining Designated Life), and

also want to provide a death benefit. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit.

An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no

further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit). As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit"(including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life. If you elected this benefit and one of the Spousal Designated Lives becomes the Remaining Designated Life, we will continue to use the age of the younger of both the original Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of calculating the applicable Annual Income percentage. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity, in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
HD DB Amount	$110,020.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$2,002.36
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$108,017.64

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50

(adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
   - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
   - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph),

made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will continue to make payments until the simultaneous deaths of both spousal designated lives, or the death of the Remaining Designated Life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the Remaining Designated Life We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a Death Benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50-79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life who is an Owner (or who is the Annuitant if entity-owned), if the Remaining Designated Life elects not to continue the Annuity;

(ii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of an Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) if the surviving spouse is not eligible to continue the benefit because such spouse is not a spousal designated life and there is any Unadjusted Account Value on the date of death;
(iii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Remaining Designated Life if a Death Benefit is payable under this benefit;
(iv) your termination of the benefit;
(v) your surrender of the Annuity;
(vi) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vii) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(viii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(ix) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION Plus II (GRO Plus II)

GRO Plus II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. Guaranteed Return Option Plus II (GRO Plus II) is a form of "guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit" that guarantees a specified Unadjusted Account Value at one or more dates in the future. If you participate in this benefit, you are subject to the predetermined mathematical formula described below that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Under GRO Plus II, we guarantee that on the seventh anniversary of benefit election, and each anniversary thereafter, the Unadjusted Account Value will be not less than the Unadjusted Account Value on the date that the benefit is added to your Annuity (adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals as detailed below). We refer to this initial guarantee as the "base guarantee." In addition to the base guarantee, GRO Plus II offers the possibility of an enhanced guarantee. You may "manually" lock in an enhanced guarantee once per "benefit year" (i.e., a year beginning on the date you acquired the benefit and each anniversary thereafter) if your Unadjusted Account Value on that Valuation Day exceeds the amount of any outstanding base guarantee or enhanced guarantee. If you elect to manually lock-in an enhanced guarantee, on an anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, that lock-in will not count towards the one elective manual lock-in you may make each benefit year. We guarantee that the Unadjusted Account Value locked-in by that enhanced guarantee will not be any less seven years later, and each anniversary of that date thereafter. In addition, you may elect an automatic enhanced guarantee feature under which, if your Unadjusted Account Value on a benefit anniversary exceeds the highest existing guarantee by 7% or more, we guarantee that such Unadjusted Account Value will not be any less seven benefit anniversaries later and each benefit anniversary thereafter. You may maintain only one enhanced guarantee in addition to your base guarantee. Thus, when a new enhanced guarantee is created, it cancels any existing enhanced guarantee. However, the fact that an enhanced guarantee was effected automatically on a benefit anniversary does not prevent you from "manually" locking-in an enhanced guarantee during the ensuing benefit year. In addition, the fact that you "manually" locked in an enhanced guarantee does not preclude the possibility of an automatic enhanced guarantee on the subsequent benefit anniversary. Please note that upon creation of a new enhanced guarantee, an immediate transfer to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account (which is used as part of this benefit) may occur depending on the discount rate (as described below) used to determine the present value of each of your guarantees. You may elect to terminate

an enhanced guarantee without also terminating the base guarantee. If you do, any amounts held in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (which is used as part of a pre-determined mathematical formula required with this benefit) with respect to that enhanced guarantee will be transferred to your other Sub-accounts in accordance with your most recent allocation instructions, and if none exist, then pro rata to your variable Sub-accounts (see below "Key Feature - Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value"). Amounts held in an AST bond portfolio Sub-account with respect to the base guarantee will not be transferred as a result of the termination of an enhanced guarantee. You may not lock in an enhanced guarantee, either manually or through our optional automatic program, within seven years prior to the Latest Annuity Date (please see "Annuity Options" for further information). This also applies to a new Owner who has acquired the Annuity from the original Owner.

In this section, we refer to a date on which the Unadjusted Account Value is guaranteed to be present as the "Maturity Date". If the Account Value on the Maturity Date is less than the guaranteed amount, we will contribute funds from our general account to bring your Unadjusted Account Value up to the guaranteed amount. If the Maturity Date is not a Valuation Day, then we would contribute such an amount on the next Valuation Day. We will allocate any such amount to each Sub-account (other than the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit and described below) in accordance with your most recent allocation instructions, which means: a) the Custom Portfolio Program or, b) if you are not participating in this program, then such amounts will be allocated to your Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis. Regardless of whether we need to contribute funds at the end of a Guarantee Period, we will at that time transfer all amounts held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the maturing guarantee in accordance with your most recent allocation instructions, which means: a) the Custom Portfolio Program or, b) if you are not participating in this program, then such amounts will be allocated to your Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis. If the former (i.e., an asset allocation program), your Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred according to the program.

Any addition or transferred amount may be subsequently re-allocated based on the predetermined mathematical formula described below.

The guarantees provided by the benefit exist only on the applicable Maturity Date(s). However, due to the ongoing monitoring of your Unadjusted Account Value, and the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value to support your future guarantees, the benefit may provide some protection from significant Sub-account losses. For this same reason, the benefit may limit your ability to benefit from Sub-account increases while it is in effect.

We increase both the base guarantee and any enhanced guarantee by the amount of each Purchase Payment made subsequent to the date that the guarantee was established. For example, if the effective date of the benefit was January 3, 2011 and the Account Value was $100,000 on that date, then a $30,000 Purchase Payment made on March 30, 2012 would increase the base guarantee amount to $130,000.

If you make a withdrawal, we effect a proportional reduction to each existing guarantee amount. We calculate a proportional reduction by reducing each existing guarantee amount by the percentage represented by the ratio of the withdrawal amount to your Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

If you make a withdrawal, we will deduct the withdrawal amount pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts (including the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit).

EXAMPLE

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of a withdrawal on each guarantee amount under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2010
- The benefit is elected on December 1, 2010
- The Unadjusted Account Value on December 1, 2010 is $200,000, which results in a base guarantee of $200,000
- An enhanced guarantee amount of $350,000 is locked in on December 1, 2011
- The Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal is equal to $380,000

If a withdrawal of $50,000 is taken on December 15, 2011, all guarantee amounts will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Unadjusted Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation (figures are rounded):

Withdrawal Amount	$50,000.00
Divided by Unadjusted Account Value before withdrawal	$380,000.00
Equals ratio	13.16%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (13.16%)	
Base guarantee amount	$173,680.00
Enhanced guarantee amount	$303,940.00

Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value For GRO Plus II (and Highest Daily GRO II, if elected prior to July 16, 2010)

We limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect GRO Plus II and Highest Daily GRO Plus II (see below for information pertaining to HD GRO II). For purposes of these benefits, we refer to those permitted Investment Options (other than the required bond portfolio Sub-accounts discussed below) as the "Permitted Sub-accounts."

GRO Plus II and HD GRO II use a predetermined mathematical formula to help manage your guarantees through all market cycles. The formula applicable to you may not be altered once you elect the benefit. However, subject to regulatory approval, we do reserve the right to amend the formula for newly-issued Annuities that elect or re-elect GRO Plus II and HD GRO II and for existing Annuities that elect the benefit post-issue. This required formula helps us manage our financial exposure under GRO Plus II and HD GRO II, by moving assets out of certain Sub-accounts if dictated by the formula (see below). In essence, we seek to preserve Unadjusted Account Value, by transferring them to a more stable option (i.e., one or more specified bond Portfolios of Advanced Series Trust). We refer to the Sub-accounts corresponding to these bond Portfolios collectively as the "AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts". The formula also contemplates the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the other Sub-accounts. Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the likelihood that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced below the base and/or enhanced guarantee(s), they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth. The formula is set forth in Appendix G of this prospectus. A summary description of each AST bond portfolio Sub-account appears within the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST bond portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

For purposes of operating the formula applicable to GRO Plus II and HD GRO II, we have included within this Annuity several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Each AST bond portfolio is unique, in that its underlying investments generally mature at different times. For example, there would be an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2020, an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2021, and so forth. As discussed below, the formula determines the appropriate AST bond portfolio Sub-account to which Account Value is transferred. We will introduce new AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts in subsequent years, to correspond generally to the length of new Guarantee Periods that are created under this benefit (and the Highest Daily GRO II benefit). If you have elected GRO Plus II or HD GRO II, you may have Unadjusted Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account only by operation of the formula, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Although we employ several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts for purposes of the benefit, the formula described in the next paragraph operates so that your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to only one AST bond portfolio Sub-account at one time. The formula determines the appropriate AST Bond Portfolio Sub-account to which Unadjusted Account Value is transferred. On any day a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account is made the formula may dictate that a transfer out of one AST bond portfolio Sub-account be made into another AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Any transfer into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be directed to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the "current liability", as described below. As indicated, the formula and AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are employed with this benefit to help us mitigate the financial risks under our guarantee. Thus, the formula applicable to you under the benefit determines which AST bond portfolio Sub-account your Account Value is transferred to, and under what circumstances a transfer is made. Please note that upon creation of a new enhanced guarantee, an immediate transfer to the AST Bond Portfolio Sub-account associated with the "current liability" may occur, depending on the discount rate (as described in the next paragraph) used to determine the present value of each of your guarantees. **As such, a low discount rate could cause a transfer of Unadjusted Account Value into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account, despite the fact that your Unadjusted Account Value had increased.**

In general, the formula works as follows. On each Valuation Day, the formula automatically performs an analysis with respect to each guarantee that is outstanding. For each outstanding guarantee, the formula begins by determining the present value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable "discount rate", would equal the applicable guarantee amount on the Maturity Date. As detailed in the formula, the discount rate is an interest rate determined by taking a benchmark index used within the financial services industry and then reducing that interest rate by a prescribed adjustment. Once selected, we do not change the applicable benchmark index (although we do reserve the right to use a new benchmark index if the original benchmark is discontinued). The greatest of each such present value is referred to as the "current liability" in the formula. The formula compares the current liability to the amount of your Unadjusted Account Value held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and to your Unadjusted Account Value held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts, exceeds an upper target value (currently, 85%), then the formula will make a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, in the amount dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount within the Permitted Sub-accounts, is less than a lower target value (currently, 79%), then the formula will transfer Unadjusted Account Value from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the Permitted Sub-accounts, in the amount dictated by the formula.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account ("90% cap"). Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the

AST bond portfolio Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts.

This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).

For example,

- March 17, 2011 – a transfer is made to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts.
- March 18, 2011 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on March 17, 2011.
- On March 18, 2011 (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the AST bond portfolio Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

As discussed above, each Valuation Day, the formula analyzes the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantees, as well as how long you have owned the benefit, and determines if any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value needs to be transferred into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Therefore, at any given time, some, none, or most of your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantee amount(s);
- The amount of time until the maturity of your guarantee(s);
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the Permitted Sub-accounts;
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts;
- The discount rate used to determine the present value of your guarantee(s);
- Additional Purchase Payments, if any, that you make to the Annuity; and
- Withdrawals, if any, taken from the Annuity.

Any amounts invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts will affect your ability to participate in a subsequent market recovery within the Permitted Sub-accounts. Conversely, the Unadjusted Account Value may be higher at the beginning of the recovery, e.g. more of the Unadjusted Account Value may have been protected from decline and volatility than it otherwise would have been had the benefit not been elected. The AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are available only with certain optional living benefits, and you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or transfer Account Value to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Transfers under the formula do not impact any guarantees under the benefit that have already been locked-in.

Election/Cancellation of the Benefit

GRO Plus II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. GRO Plus II can be elected on any Valuation Day thereafter as long as the benefit is available, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in a manner permitted with the benefit and that you otherwise meet our eligibility rules. You may elect GRO Plus II only if the oldest of the Owner and Annuitant is 84 or younger on the date of election. GRO Plus II is not available if you participate in any other optional living benefit. However, GRO Plus II may be elected together with any optional death benefit.

GRO Plus II will terminate automatically upon: (a) the death of the Owner or the Annuitant (in an entity-owned contract), unless the Annuity is continued by the surviving spouse; (b) as of the date Unadjusted Account Value is applied to begin annuity payments; (c) as of the anniversary of benefit election that immediately precedes the contractually-mandated latest Annuity Date, or (d) upon full surrender of the Annuity. If you elect to terminate the benefit, GRO Plus II will no longer provide any guarantees. The charge for the GRO Plus II benefit will no longer be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value upon termination of the benefit.

If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the permitted Investment Options that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not arise until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

If you wish, you may cancel the GRO Plus II benefit. You may also cancel an enhanced guarantee, but leave the base guarantee intact. Upon cancellation, you may elect any other currently available living benefit on any Valuation Day after you have cancelled the GRO Plus II benefit, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in a manner permitted with that new benefit and that you otherwise meet our eligibility rules. Upon cancellation of the GRO Plus II benefit, any Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with the formula will be reallocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts according to your most recent allocation instructions or, in absence of such instructions, pro rata (i.e., in direct proportion to your current allocations). Upon your re-election of GRO Plus II, Unadjusted Account Value may be transferred between the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts and the Permitted Sub-accounts according to the predetermined mathematical formula (see "Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value" above for more details). You also should be aware that upon cancellation of the GRO Plus II benefit, you will lose all guarantees that you had accumulated under the benefit. Thus, the guarantees under any newly-elected benefit will be based on your current Unadjusted Account Value at benefit effectiveness. The benefit you elect or re-elect may be more expensive than the benefit you cancel. Once the GRO Plus II benefit is canceled you are not required to re-elect another optional living benefit and any subsequent benefit election may be made on or after the first Valuation Day following the cancellation of the GRO Plus II benefit provided that the benefit you are looking to elect is available at that time and on a post-issue basis.

Special Considerations under GRO Plus II

This benefit is subject to certain rules and restrictions, including, but not limited to the following:

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. The Permitted Sub-accounts are those described in the Investment Option section of this prospectus. No MVA Options may be in effect as of the date that you elect to participate in the benefit, nor may you add such allocations after you have acquired the benefit.
- Transfers as dictated by the formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under the Annuity.
- Any amounts applied to your Unadjusted Account Value by us on a Maturity Date will not be treated as "investment in the contract" for income tax purposes.
- Only systematic withdrawal programs in which amounts withdrawn are being taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Unadjusted Account Value) will be permitted if you participate in GRO Plus II. Thus, you may not elect GRO Plus II so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata. Similarly, if you currently participate in GRO Plus II, we will allow you to add a systematic withdrawal program only if withdrawals under the program are to be taken pro rata.
- As the time remaining until the applicable Maturity Date(s) gradually decreases, the benefit may become increasingly sensitive to moves to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Charges under the Benefit

We deduct an annualized charge equal to 0.60% of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts (including any AST bond portfolio Sub-account) for participation in the GRO Plus II benefit. The annualized charge is deducted daily. The charge is deducted to compensate us for: (a) the risk that your Account Value on a Maturity Date is less than the amount guaranteed and (b) administration of the benefit. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit. We will not refund the charges you have paid even if we never have to make any payments under the benefit.

HIGHEST DAILY® GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION II (HD® GRO II)

HD GRO II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. Highest Daily Guaranteed Return Option II (HD GRO II) is a form of "guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit" that guarantees a specified Account Value at one or more dates in the future. If you participate in this benefit, you are subject to a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

HD GRO II creates a series of separate guarantees, each of which is based on the highest Unadjusted Account Value attained on a day during the applicable time period. As each year of your participation in the benefit passes, we create a new guarantee. Each guarantee then remains in existence until the date on which it matures (unless the benefit terminates sooner). We refer to each date on which the specified Unadjusted Account Value is guaranteed as the "Maturity Date" for that guarantee. HD GRO II will not create a guarantee if the Maturity Date of that guarantee would extend beyond the Latest Annuity Date. This is true even with respect to a new Owner who has acquired the Annuity from the original Owner.

The guarantees provided by the benefit exist only on the applicable Maturity Date(s). However, due to the ongoing monitoring of your Unadjusted Account Value, and the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value to support your future guarantees, the benefit may provide some protection from significant Sub-account losses. For this same reason, the benefit may limit your ability to benefit from Sub-account increases while it is in effect.

The initial guarantee is created on the day that the HD GRO II benefit is added to your Annuity. We guarantee that your Unadjusted Account Value on the tenth anniversary of that day (we refer to each such anniversary as a "benefit anniversary") will not be less than your Unadjusted Account Value on the day that the HD GRO II benefit was added to your Annuity. Each benefit anniversary thereafter, we create a new guarantee. With respect to each such subsequent guarantee, we identify the highest Unadjusted Account Value that occurred between the date of that benefit anniversary and the date

on which HD GRO II was added to your Annuity. We guarantee that your Unadjusted Account Value ten years after that benefit anniversary will be no less than the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value (adjusted for Purchase Payments and withdrawals, as described below) that occurred during that time period. The following example illustrates the time period over which we identify the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value for purposes of each subsequent guarantee under the benefit. If the date of benefit election were January 6, 2011, we would create a guarantee on January 6 of each subsequent year. For example, we would create a guarantee on January 6, 2015 based on the highest Unadjusted Account Value occurring between January 6, 2011 and January 6, 2015, and that guarantee would mature on January 6, 2025. As described below, we adjust each of the guarantee amounts for Purchase Payments and withdrawals.

If the Unadjusted Account Value on the Maturity Date is less than the guaranteed amount, we will contribute funds from our general account to bring your Unadjusted Account Value up to the guaranteed amount. If the Maturity Date is not a Valuation Day, then we would contribute such an amount on the next Valuation Day. We will allocate any such amount to each Sub-account (other than the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit and described below) in accordance with your most recent allocations instructions. Regardless of whether we need to contribute funds at the end of a Guarantee Period, we will at that time transfer all amounts held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the maturing guarantee to your other Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, unless your Account Value is either (1) being allocated according to an asset allocation program or (2) at that time allocated entirely to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account. If the former (i.e., an asset allocation program), your Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred according to the program. If the latter (i.e., an AST bond portfolio Sub-account), then your Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred to the Sub-accounts permitted with this benefit according to your most recent allocation instructions. Any addition or transferred amount may subsequently be re-allocated based on the predetermined mathematical formula described below.

We increase the amount of each guarantee that has not yet reached its Maturity Date, as well as the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value that we calculate to establish a guarantee, by the amount of each subsequent Purchase Payment made prior to the applicable Maturity Date. For example, if the effective date of the benefit was January 4, 2011, and there was an initial guaranteed amount that was set at $100,000 maturing January 4, 2021, and a second guaranteed amount that was set at $120,000 maturing January 4, 2022, then a $30,000 Purchase Payment made on March 30, 2012 would increase the guaranteed amounts to $130,000 and $150,000, respectively.

If you make a withdrawal, we effect a proportional reduction to each existing guarantee amount. We calculate a proportional reduction by reducing each existing guarantee amount by the percentage represented by the ratio of the withdrawal amount to your Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

If you make a withdrawal, we will deduct the withdrawal amount pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts (including the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit).

EXAMPLE

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of a withdrawal on each guarantee amount under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2010
- The benefit is elected on December 1, 2010
- The Unadjusted Account Value on December 1, 2010 is $200,000, which results in an initial guarantee of $200,000
- An additional guarantee amount of $350,000 is locked in on December 1, 2011
- The Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal is equal to $380,000

If a withdrawal of $50,000 is taken on December 15, 2011, all guarantee amounts will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Unadjusted Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation (figures are rounded):

Withdrawal Amount	$50,000.00
Divided by Unadjusted Account Value before withdrawal	$380,000.00
Equals ratio	13.16%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (13.16%)	
Initial guarantee amount	$173,680.00
Additional guarantee amount	$303,940.00

Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value

We limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect HD GRO II. For purposes of this benefit, we refer to those permitted investment options (other than the AST bond portfolio used with this benefit) as the “Permitted Sub-accounts”.

HD GRO II uses a predetermined mathematical formula to help manage your guarantees through all market cycles. The formula applicable to you may not be altered once you elect the benefit. However, subject to regulatory approval, we do reserve the right to amend the formula for existing Annuities that elect the benefit post-issue. This required formula helps us manage our financial exposure under HD GRO II, by moving assets out of certain Sub-accounts if dictated by the formula (see below). In essence, we seek to preserve Unadjusted Account Value, by transferring it to a more stable option

(i.e., one or more specified bond Portfolios of Advanced Series Trust). We refer to the Sub-accounts corresponding to these bond Portfolios collectively as the "AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts". The formula also contemplates the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the other Sub-accounts. Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the likelihood that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced below the base and/or enhanced guarantee(s), they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth. The formula is set forth in Appendix I of this prospectus. A summary description of each AST bond portfolio Sub-account appears within the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST bond portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

For purposes of operating the HD GRO II formula, we have included within each Annuity several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Each AST bond portfolio is unique, in that its underlying investments generally mature at different times. For example, there would be an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2020, an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2021, and so forth. As discussed below, the formula determines the appropriate AST bond portfolio Sub-account to which Unadjusted Account Value is transferred. We will introduce new AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts in subsequent years, to correspond generally to the length of new guarantee periods that are created under this benefit. If you have elected HD GRO II, you may have Unadjusted Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account only by operation of the formula, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Although we employ several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts for purposes of the benefit, the formula described in the next paragraph operates so that your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to only one AST bond portfolio Sub-account at one time. The formula determines the appropriate AST bond portfolio Sub-account to which Unadjusted Account Value is transferred. On any day a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account is made the formula may dictate that a transfer out of one AST bond portfolio Sub-account be made into another AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Any transfer into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be directed to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the "current liability", as described below. As indicated, the formula and AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are employed with this benefit to help us mitigate the financial risks under our guarantee. Thus, the applicable formula under the benefit determines which AST bond portfolio Sub-account your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to, and under what circumstances a transfer is made.

In general, the formula works as follows. Under the formula, Unadjusted Account Value will transfer between the "Permitted Sub-accounts" and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account when dictated by the pre-determined mathematical formula. On each Valuation Day, including the effective date of the benefit, the pre-determined mathematical formula is used to compare your Unadjusted Account Value to an amount based on the guarantees provided under the benefit. The formula determines whether a transfer occurs based, among other things, on an identification of the outstanding guarantee that has the largest present value. Based on the formula, a determination is made as to whether any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is to be transferred to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. In identifying those guarantees, we consider each guarantee that already has been set (i.e., on a benefit anniversary), as well as an amount that we refer to as the "Projected Future Guarantee." The "Projected Future Guarantee" is an amount equal to the highest Unadjusted Account Value (adjusted for withdrawals, additional Purchase Payments, as described in the section of the prospectus concerning HD GRO II) within the current benefit year that would result in a new guarantee. For the Projected Future Guarantee, the assumed guarantee period begins on the current Valuation Day and ends 10 years from the next anniversary of the effective date of the benefit. As such, a Projected Future Guarantee could cause a transfer of Unadjusted Account Value into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account. We only calculate a Projected Future Guarantee if the assumed guarantee period associated with that Projected Future Guarantee does not extend beyond the latest Annuity Date applicable to the Annuity. The amount that is transferred to and from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts pursuant to the formula depends upon the factors set forth in the seven bullet points below, some of which relate to the guarantee amount(s), including the Projected Future Guarantee.

For each outstanding guarantee and the Projected Future Guarantee, the formula begins by determining the present value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable "discount rate", would equal the applicable guarantee amount on the Maturity Date. As detailed in the formula, the discount rate is an interest rate determined by taking a benchmark index used within the financial services industry and then reducing that interest rate by a prescribed adjustment. Once selected, we do not change the applicable benchmark index (although we do reserve the right to use a new benchmark index if the original benchmark is discontinued). The greatest of each such present value is referred to as the "current liability" in the formula. The formula compares the current liability to the amount of your Unadjusted Account Value held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and to your Unadjusted Account Value held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts, exceeds an upper target value (currently, 85%), then the formula will make a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, in the amount dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap feature discussed below). If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount within the Permitted Sub-accounts, is less than a lower target value (currently, 79%), then the formula will transfer Unadjusted Account Value from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the Permitted Sub-accounts, in the amount dictated by the formula.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account ("90% cap"). Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap feature). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be

more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).

For example,

- March 17, 2011 – a transfer is made to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts.
- March 18, 2011 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on March 17, 2011.
- On March 18, 2011 (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap feature).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Unadjusted Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the AST bond portfolio Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

As discussed above, each Valuation Day, the formula analyzes the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantees as well as how long you have owned the benefit, and determines if any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value needs to be transferred into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Therefore, at any given time, some, none, or most of your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantee amount(s);
- The amount of time until the maturity of your guarantee(s);
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the Permitted Sub-accounts;
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts;
- The discount rate used to determine the present value of your guarantee(s);
- Additional Purchase Payments, if any, that you make to the Annuity; and
- Withdrawals, if any, taken from the Annuity.

Any amounts invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts will affect your ability to participate in a subsequent market recovery within the Permitted Sub-accounts. Conversely, the Unadjusted Account Value may be higher at the beginning of the market recovery, e.g. more of the Unadjusted Account Value may have been protected from decline and volatility than it otherwise would have been had the benefit not been elected. The AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are available only with certain optional living benefits, and you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Transfers under the formula do not impact any guarantees under the benefit that have already been locked-in.

Election/Cancellation of the Benefit

HD GRO II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. HD GRO II can be elected on Valuation Day thereafter as long as the benefit is available, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in a manner permitted with the benefit and you otherwise meet our eligibility requirements. You may elect HD GRO II only if the oldest of the Owner and Annuitant is 84 or younger on the date of election. If you currently participate in a living benefit that may be cancelled, you may terminate that benefit at any time and elect HD GRO II. However you will lose all guarantees that you had accumulated under the previous benefit. The initial guarantee under HD GRO II will be based on your current Unadjusted Account Value at the time the new benefit becomes effective on your Annuity. HD GRO II is not available if you participate in any other living benefit. However, HD GRO II may be elected together with any optional death benefit.

HD GRO II will terminate automatically upon: (a) the death of the Owner or the Annuitant (in an entity-owned contract), unless the Annuity is continued by the surviving spouse; (b) as of the date Unadjusted Account Value is applied to begin annuity payments; (c) as of the anniversary of benefit election that immediately precedes the contractually-mandated latest Annuity Date, or (d) upon full surrender of the

Annuity. If you elect to terminate the benefit, HD GRO II will no longer provide any guarantees. The charge for the HD GRO II benefit will no longer be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value upon termination of the benefit.

If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Investment Options that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not arise until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

If you wish, you may cancel the HD GRO II benefit. You may then elect any other currently available living benefit on any Valuation Day after you have cancelled the HD GRO II benefit, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in the manner permitted with that new benefit and you otherwise meet our eligibility requirements. Upon cancellation of the HD GRO II benefit, any Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts used with the formula will be reallocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts according to your most recent allocation instructions or, in absence of such instructions, pro rata (i.e., in direct proportion to your current allocations). Upon your re-election of HD GRO II, Unadjusted Account Value may be transferred between the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts and the other Sub-accounts according to the predetermined mathematical formula (see "Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value" section for more details). You also should be aware that upon cancellation of the HD GRO II benefit, you will lose all guarantees that you had accumulated under the benefit. Thus, the guarantees under your newly-elected benefit will be based on your current Unadjusted Account Value at the time the new benefit becomes effective. The benefit you elect or re-elect may be more expensive than the benefit you cancel.

Special Considerations under HD GRO II

This benefit is subject to certain rules and restrictions, including, but not limited to the following:

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. The Permitted Sub-accounts are those described in the Investment Option section.
- Transfers as dictated by the formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under the Annuity.
- Any amounts applied to your Unadjusted Account Value by us on a Maturity Date will not be treated as "investment in the contract" for income tax purposes.
- As the time remaining until the applicable Maturity Date gradually decreases, the benefit may become increasingly sensitive to moves to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.
- Only systematic withdrawal programs in which amounts withdrawn are being taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Unadjusted Account Value) will be permitted if you participate in HD GRO II. Thus, you may not elect HD GRO II so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata. Similarly, if you currently participate in HD GRO II, we will allow you to add a systematic withdrawal program only if withdrawals under the program are to be taken pro rata.

Charges under the Benefit

We deduct an annualized charge equal to 0.60% of the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts (including any AST bond portfolio Sub-account) for participation in the HD GRO II benefit. The annualized charge is deducted daily. The charge is deducted to compensate us for: (a) the risk that your Account Value on the Maturity Date is less than the amount guaranteed and (b) administration of the benefit. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit. We will not refund the charges you have paid even if we never have to make any payments under the benefit.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death". Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of the entire universe of eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, **the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.**

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the minimum Death Benefit or any Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), any Death Benefit (including the Minimum Death Benefit, any optional Death Benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB) that applies will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value. Thus, if you had elected an Optional Death benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, and the suspension were in effect, you would be paying the fee for the Optional Death Benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB even though during the suspension period your Death Benefit would be limited to the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

Beneficiary Annuity. With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the Death Benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a minimum Death Benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the minimum Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; AND
- Your Unadjusted Account Value.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the pre-determined mathematical formula on the same day).

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the spousal continuance, plus all Purchase Payments you have made since the spousal continuance until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; AND
- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the assuming spouse.

With respect to Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB:

- If the Highest Daily Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life, and the Remaining Designated Life chooses to continue the Annuity, the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.
- If a Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life (e.g., if the first of the Spousal Designated Lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

Any Optional Death Benefit in effect at the time the first of the spouses dies will continue only if spousal assumption occurs prior to the Death Benefit Target Date and prior to the assuming spouse's 80th birthday. If spousal assumption occurs after the Death Benefit Target Date (or the 80th birthday of the assuming spouse), then any Optional Death Benefit will terminate as of the date of spousal assumption. In that event, the assuming spouse's Death Benefit will equal the basic Death Benefit.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

A surviving spouse's ability to continue ownership of the Annuity may be impacted by the Defense of Marriage Act (see "Managing Your Annuity – Spousal Designations"). Please consult your tax or legal adviser for more information about such impact in your state.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "5 Year Deadline"); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the 5 Year Deadline. If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- as a lump sum payment; or
- as a series of required distributions under the Beneficiary Continuation Option as described below in the section entitled “Beneficiary Continuation Option,” unless you have made an election prior to Death Benefit proceeds becoming due

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other “qualified investment” that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other “qualified investment”, the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the “Qualified Ten-Year Deadline”) with the exception of “eligible designated beneficiaries.” ”Eligible designated beneficiaries” may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31st of the year following the year of death, or December 31st of the year in which you would have reached age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the “Tax Considerations” section.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the Required Minimum Distribution rules.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other “qualified investment” continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See “Tax Considerations” and consult your tax advisor.

Beneficiary Continuation Option

Instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the Death Benefit under an alternative Death Benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections entitled “Payment of Death Benefits” and “Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans.” This “Beneficiary Continuation Option” is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)), Beneficiary Annuities and nonqualified Annuities. This option is different from the “Beneficiary Annuity because the Beneficiary Continuation Option is a death benefit payout option used explicitly for annuities issued by a Prudential affiliate.

Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the Death Benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- The basic Death Benefit and any optional benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor. However, the distributions will continue to be based on the Key Life of the Beneficiary Continuation Option the successor received the death benefit proceeds from.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price." The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions requested in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions requested on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See "Additional Purchase Payments" under "Purchasing your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your Additional Purchase Payments that are pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will

not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Auto Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions".

Death Benefits: Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We are generally required by law to pay any death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Transactions in ProFunds VP Sub-accounts: Generally, purchase or redemption orders or transfer requests must be received by us by no later than the close of the NYSE to be processed on the current Valuation Day. However, any purchase order or transfer request involving the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts must be received by us no later than one hour prior to any announced closing of the applicable securities exchange (generally, 3:00 p.m. Eastern time) to be processed on the current Valuation Day. The "cut-off" time for such financial transactions involving a ProFunds VP Sub-account will be extended to $^1/_2$ hour prior to any announced closing (generally, 3:30 p.m. Eastern time) for transactions submitted electronically through Prudential Annuities' Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). You cannot request a transaction (other than a redemption order) involving the transfer of units in one of the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts between the applicable "cut-off" time and 4:00 p.m. Owners attempting to process a purchase order or transfer request between the applicable "cut-off" time and 4:00 p.m., are informed that their transactions cannot be processed as requested. We will not process the trade until we receive further instructions from you. However, Owners receiving the "cut off" message may process a purchase order or transfer request up until 4:00 p.m. on that same day with respect to any other available investment option under their Annuity, other than ProFunds. Transactions received after 4:00 p.m. will be treated as received by us on the next Valuation Day.

Termination of Optional Benefits: In general, if an optional benefit terminates, we will no longer deduct the charge we apply to purchase the optional benefit. However, for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income or Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted. Certain optional benefits may be added after you have purchased your Annuity. On the date a charge no longer applies or a charge for an optional benefit begins to be deducted, your Annuity will become subject to a different charge.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments , surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons . At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);
- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below ;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020 , or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020 . These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. I ndividuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after 2019, by t he Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31 st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for

life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed "service providers" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019 , non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;
- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;

- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000.00 to $836,969.00. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as "mirror voting" because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also "mirror vote" shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio's shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under "mirror voting", it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a "proxy" vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;

(2) changes in federal income tax law;

(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or

(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Auto Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 2.0% for the Advisor Series. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Unadjusted Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center

P.O. Box 7960

Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center

2101 Welsh Road

Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

As we have indicated throughout this prospectus, the Annuity is a contract that allows you to select or decline any of several features that carries with it a specific asset-based charge. We maintain a unique Unit Value corresponding to each combination of such contract features.

Here, we set forth the historical Unit Values corresponding to the lowest charge level and the highest charge level. This Appendix includes outstanding units for each such sub-account, which may include other variable annuities offered, as of the dates shown. In the Statement of Additional Information, which is available free of charge upon request, we set forth Unit Values corresponding to the remaining charge levels. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Variable Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT ADVISOR SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.55%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96884	$10.91855	74,477
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.91855	$10.56970	337,702
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.56970	$11.83261	412,807
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.83261	$12.94119	424,083
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.94119	$13.36150	380,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.36150	$12.86039	323,910
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.86039	$13.60001	301,350
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.60001	$15.22751	276,351
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.22751	$13.91131	260,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.91131	$16.05594	235,316
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97953	$11.02556	104,954
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.02556	$10.97730	228,928
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.97730	$12.40699	460,607
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.40699	$14.38162	491,660
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.38162	$15.17602	504,362
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.17602	$15.21370	548,163
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.21370	$16.20524	553,699
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.20524	$18.84411	575,571
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.84411	$17.63685	551,332
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.63685	$21.37399	537,662
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98861	$10.91062	80,329
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.91062	$10.65343	184,877
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.65343	$11.68426	292,467
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.68426	$13.06539	297,534
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.06539	$13.66127	303,884
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.66127	$13.56358	464,658
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.56358	$14.13851	435,160
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.13851	$16.34324	460,018
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.34324	$14.96851	435,944
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96851	$17.57274	406,966
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$10.19183	7,263
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.19183	$9.81901	42,299
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.81901	$8.24911	156,644
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.24911	$9.30035	260,888
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.30035	$12.48182	1,009,577
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.48182	$10.05993	1,152,042
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.05993	$11.78597	1,259,608
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$11.72588	14,893
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.72588	$13.19717	46,184
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.19717	$13.35121	173,611
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.35121	$14.69891	247,796
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.69891	$17.85383	365,144
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.85383	$16.31095	459,837
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.31095	$19.88371	490,050

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98980	$10.87633	25,699
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.87633	$10.68503	183,634
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.68503	$11.95204	311,752
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.95204	$13.98393	375,566
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.98393	$14.81389	387,296
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.81389	$14.80258	500,904
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.80258	$15.64832	512,451
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.64832	$17.88213	534,929
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.88213	$16.90589	504,076
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.90589	$20.07748	473,956
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99955	$9.23573	77,994
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.23573	$10.27765	185,128
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.27765	$11.33041	207,257
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.33041	$11.81961	269,412
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.81961	$11.40201	255,034
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.40201	$12.12852	261,266
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.12852	$13.58310	250,598
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.58310	$12.79499	212,832
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.79499	$14.96675	241,288
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00897	$10.19767	16,423
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.19767	$10.36935	322,974
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.36935	$10.79661	865,162
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.79661	$10.50384	184,374
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.50384	$10.43586	251,760
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.43586	$10.42842	748,918
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.42842	$10.54071	1,192,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.54071	$10.66178	1,551,769
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.66178	$10.68196	1,814,386
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.68196	$11.11411	2,186,321
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00789	$10.47335	67,052
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.47335	$10.74672	449,590
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.74672	$11.68390	726,909
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.68390	$11.40615	682,213
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.40615	$11.82336	716,872
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82336	$11.51040	916,979
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.51040	$11.93115	1,365,355
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93115	$12.38316	1,971,485
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.38316	$12.23353	2,257,474
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.23353	$13.28859	2,455,908
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97871	$10.95793	140,271
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.95793	$10.63313	229,672
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.63313	$12.02581	342,619
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.02581	$14.67207	462,685
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.67207	$15.61208	525,873
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.61208	$15.60905	653,918
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.60905	$16.58454	733,965
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.58454	$19.44400	764,714
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.44400	$18.13417	856,180
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.13417	$22.04669	853,438

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$11.77434	20,734
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.77434	$13.30316	109,091
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.30316	$12.75751	228,495
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.75751	$14.57703	580,728
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.57703	$17.16491	767,178
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.16491	$16.25661	858,262
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.25661	$21.18395	987,114
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97122	$11.67844	3,313
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.67844	$11.02904	23,431
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.02904	$13.90830	31,713
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.90830	$14.43314	43,731
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.43314	$16.35228	76,018
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.35228	$16.24773	128,981
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.24773	$16.30301	180,790
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.30301	$17.97850	214,740
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.97850	$17.03720	218,993
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.03720	$21.20061	255,291
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96094	$11.92152	12,982
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.92152	$12.63728	19,811
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.63728	$14.49675	60,014
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.49675	$14.86875	50,527
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.86875	$19.35793	139,563
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.35793	$20.18398	481,842
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.18398	$21.03941	761,122
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.03941	$22.23067	965,074
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.23067	$21.05669	1,105,371
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.05669	$27.47774	1,169,212
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97702	$11.14198	101,174
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.14198	$10.91397	264,894
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.91397	$12.00836	419,069
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.00836	$13.70499	304,195
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.70499	$14.05915	245,568
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.05915	$14.12047	253,724
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.12047	$14.64005	303,315
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.64005	$16.95794	328,065
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.95794	$15.55813	323,813
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.55813	$18.56703	302,553
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98929	$10.82536	16,972
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.82536	$10.71118	124,993
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.71118	$11.73132	207,653
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.73132	$12.81253	208,146
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.81253	$13.25701	218,390
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.25701	$13.06420	210,939
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.06420	$13.67525	257,661
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.67525	$15.27065	441,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.27065	$14.11444	383,969
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.11444	$16.28568	338,045

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96618	$11.62367	8,201
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.62367	$11.71028	27,971
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.71028	$13.47316	60,882
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.47316	$18.59944	89,975
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.59944	$19.82864	127,569
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.82864	$18.63624	354,363
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.63624	$23.03969	540,552
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$23.03969	$25.70586	822,501
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.70586	$21.96854	951,824
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.96854	$26.79320	990,584
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99955	$9.95679	113,884
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.95679	$9.90502	163,013
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.90502	$9.85149	373,803
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.85149	$9.79695	1,071,436
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.79695	$9.74274	758,667
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74274	$9.68853	1,618,342
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.68853	$9.63439	1,352,490
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.63439	$9.61403	1,387,892
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.61403	$9.68510	3,914,496
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.68510	$9.79476	3,488,535
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98552	$10.88751	59,828
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.88751	$11.17117	459,988
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.17117	$12.65112	803,300
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.65112	$13.48484	1,004,636
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.48484	$13.75375	708,948
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.75375	$13.19073	810,383
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.19073	$15.13787	1,500,801
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.13787	$16.17968	1,910,621
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.17968	$15.77059	2,018,244
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.77059	$18.08331	2,411,880
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99153	$10.74205	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.74205	$10.23602	4,395
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.23602	$11.89873	1,064
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.89873	$16.55003	20,956
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.55003	$18.72158	106,592
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.72158	$17.15979	347,876
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.15979	$20.45910	586,499
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.45910	$24.25165	836,083
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.25165	$20.70449	1,017,326
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.70449	$26.66956	1,118,495
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93038	$11.38764	16,066
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.38764	$9.86148	40,033
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.86148	$11.80465	40,608
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.80465	$13.97695	44,017
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.97695	$13.13220	155,058
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13220	$13.47109	519,080
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.47109	$12.89093	782,918
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.89093	$17.36165	1,094,727
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.36165	$14.96408	1,503,409
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96408	$19.66045	1,550,609

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93025	$10.92098	445
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.92098	$9.49800	40,297
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.49800	$11.02094	26,373
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.02094	$13.09404	36,688
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.09404	$12.14911	141,046
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.14911	$12.18112	479,194
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.18112	$12.18450	769,512
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.18450	$14.88196	997,560
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.88196	$12.41164	1,222,781
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.41164	$14.81483	1,382,311
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00778	$10.72322	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.72322	$11.99120	1,030,976
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.99120	$13.04648	358,326
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.04648	$12.56178	46,171
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.56178	$13.33332	3,583
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.33332	$13.41562	117,764
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.41562	$13.90265	66,034
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.90265	$14.42260	5,727
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.42260	$14.30466	441,959
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.30466	$15.82352	18,008
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97778	$10.99818	40,991
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.99818	$10.87544	133,855
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.87544	$12.28481	223,785
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.28481	$14.20637	321,788
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.20637	$15.02740	360,196
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.02740	$14.78826	299,520
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.78826	$15.47418	280,127
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.47418	$17.99862	289,925
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.99862	$16.57969	292,824
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.57969	$19.69210	257,302
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92290	$10.68034	11,169
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.68034	$9.64981	58,908
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.64981	$11.69932	113,299
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.69932	$13.42219	137,817
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.42219	$12.49876	108,382
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.49876	$12.08274	137,922
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.08274	$12.24843	165,333
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.24843	$15.79065	155,448
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.79065	$12.96028	169,226
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.96028	$16.39776	134,355
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99955	$10.71072	22,671
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.71072	$10.67659	85,671
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.67659	$11.75609	124,477
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.75609	$12.98122	184,600
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.98122	$13.61329	214,286
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.61329	$13.51372	186,228
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.51372	$13.95519	190,296
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.95519	$15.56368	189,627
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.56368	$14.68420	144,254
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.68420	$16.73682	124,743

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97240	$10.90162	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.90162	$10.91346	19,041
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.91346	$12.50182	27,841
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.50182	$16.97028	20,322
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.97028	$18.48089	129,609
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.48089	$20.33378	455,609
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.33378	$19.92584	676,794
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.92584	$26.91650	828,416
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.91650	$26.33651	1,056,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.33651	$34.73090	1,213,121
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99955	$9.95398	2,765
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95398	$9.80980	59,355
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.80980	$10.62586	92,558
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.62586	$12.11096	137,283
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.11096	$11.30103	167,422
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.30103	$13.29037	173,300
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99365	$11.43693	7,736
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.43693	$11.27014	58,971
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.27014	$12.58302	51,788
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.58302	$17.09520	68,668
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.09520	$18.80146	130,511
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.80146	$20.58128	218,335
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.58128	$21.60939	517,727
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.60939	$28.58020	588,172
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$28.58020	$27.65833	657,267
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.65833	$36.20646	634,829
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
10/19/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.83500	$9.65458	50,937
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.65458	$9.69104	247,435
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.69104	$9.88437	414,723
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.88437	$9.49593	573,949
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.49593	$9.94112	612,483
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98868	$11.02151	8,958
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.02151	$10.61758	35,143
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.61758	$12.99605	60,698
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.99605	$16.49607	85,593
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.49607	$17.00090	216,603
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.00090	$16.65978	637,161
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.65978	$17.74651	891,130
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.74651	$21.85649	1,240,828
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.85649	$19.65946	1,475,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.65946	$25.40824	1,544,832
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99955	$10.40185	67,606
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.40185	$12.30125	57,569
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.30125	$12.86226	52,403
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.86226	$12.63270	105,949
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.63270	$13.10620	99,820
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.10620	$15.18385	106,073
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.18385	$13.85053	129,019
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.85053	$16.90964	127,932

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99955	$10.99680	2,140
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.99680	$10.87129	15,411
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.87129	$12.65867	47,842
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.65867	$17.20997	69,998
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.20997	$18.60599	106,002
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.60599	$19.84126	219,890
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.84126	$20.10933	395,671
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.10933	$26.13996	613,552
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.13996	$26.55456	713,591
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.55456	$36.38537	812,879
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99955	$10.23902	41
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.23902	$13.69602	4,202
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.69602	$15.01238	73,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.01238	$14.82181	225,789
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.82181	$16.72215	610,839
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.72215	$19.51393	979,515
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.51393	$17.43636	1,161,956
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.43636	$22.42933	1,277,230
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.02087	$11.54780	8,034
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.54780	$11.14234	32,146
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.14234	$13.25460	36,197
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.25460	$17.42508	46,011
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.42508	$19.32676	119,092
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.32676	$18.12783	780,996
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.12783	$18.32469	952,990
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.32469	$23.16092	1,236,243
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.16092	$22.03138	1,505,934
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.03138	$28.51725	1,574,092
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
10/19/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.73511	$9.54482	41,823
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.54482	$9.80979	112,640
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.80979	$11.03836	192,205
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.03836	$10.23179	258,800
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.23179	$11.78531	302,560
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99210	$11.36456	9,746
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.36456	$11.02136	23,854
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.02136	$12.83819	34,952
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.83819	$18.13076	71,184
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.13076	$20.60058	150,489
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.60058	$19.33247	421,896
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.33247	$22.73104	745,668
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.73104	$25.72322	1,046,920
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.72322	$21.37476	1,229,145
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.37476	$25.72441	1,347,058

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.94002	$11.81030	15,683
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.81030	$9.36446	36,765
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.36446	$10.98278	70,967
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.98278	$10.94678	90,532
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.94678	$10.37674	178,262
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.37674	$8.59365	239,424
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.59365	$9.60287	327,323
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.60287	$12.06911	444,745
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.06911	$10.31649	485,250
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.31649	$11.62924	541,733
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99051	$10.71977	9,906
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.71977	$10.76697	84,520
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.76697	$11.81872	189,521
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.81872	$12.83644	224,246
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.83644	$13.50314	214,414
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.50314	$13.44819	207,295
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.44819	$14.11322	222,598
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.11322	$15.45757	395,268
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.45757	$14.93560	356,245
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.93560	$17.04281	297,541
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01947	$10.09000	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.09000	$10.74805	26,650
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.74805	$10.44169	48,216
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.44169	$11.01361	262,070
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.01361	$10.92367	780,414
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.92367	$11.32083	1,512,922
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.32083	$11.89704	1,749,183
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.89704	$11.73504	2,186,742
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.73504	$12.80881	2,599,483
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96454	$11.64166	248,574
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.64166	$10.85814	409,315
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.85814	$12.19366	647,533
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.19366	$14.19120	820,279
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.19120	$15.41122	898,731
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.41122	$15.23262	1,092,542
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.23262	$16.67801	1,092,045
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.67801	$19.25621	1,469,928
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.25621	$17.69522	1,334,856
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.69522	$20.97284	1,205,796
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99955	$11.76574	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.76574	$13.48446	26,043
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.48446	$13.61715	163,863
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.61715	$15.01238	275,906
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.01238	$18.12665	363,927
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.12665	$16.73736	455,605
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.73736	$20.83807	477,087

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99955	$11.01723	3,698
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.01723	$11.33550	8,088
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.33550	$13.39295	18,219
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.39295	$17.63820	27,488
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.63820	$20.56057	76,467
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.56057	$21.07713	494,076
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$21.07713	$24.07306	887,065
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$24.07306	$29.26771	1,149,363
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$29.26771	$26.71444	1,327,317
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$26.71444	$33.06724	1,380,016
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99955	$8.96673	3,080
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.96673	$10.09074	4,453
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.09074	$12.28290	49,997
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.28290	$13.00950	586,439
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.00950	$12.95739	4,693,767
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.95739	$13.70085	8,149,251
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.70085	$16.10404	13,632,796
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.10404	$14.96970	18,715,360
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96970	$18.04423	21,208,049
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97288	$12.29839	7,148
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.29839	$10.62720	22,041
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.62720	$12.69028	42,166
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.69028	$17.77101	45,450
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.77101	$18.54646	33,461
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.54646	$18.69070	79,128
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.69070	$20.01901	140,484
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.01901	$25.42190	261,123
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.42190	$22.54012	374,602
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.54012	$30.59409	415,233
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96193	$12.76367	2,152
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.76367	$12.56912	18,588
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.56912	$14.02211	21,108
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.02211	$18.84976	25,568
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.84976	$19.46218	87,626
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.46218	$19.50725	346,710
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.50725	$21.74280	493,024
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.74280	$26.79479	717,762
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.79479	$24.40751	886,189
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.40751	$31.58447	960,012
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96536	$11.59998	7,178
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.59998	$10.84682	23,589
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.84682	$12.74615	25,635
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.74615	$17.41693	33,330
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.41693	$18.23369	70,735
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.23369	$17.35193	167,975
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.35193	$22.29602	384,954
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.29602	$23.80270	466,697
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.80270	$19.62938	545,441
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.62938	$23.81212	575,131

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99324	$10.81684	106,925
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.81684	$10.97070	246,552
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.97070	$12.38296	516,116
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.38296	$14.38786	534,227
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.38786	$15.15002	612,742
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.15002	$15.07308	962,958
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.07308	$16.12103	1,001,184
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.12103	$18.50260	1,002,546
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.50260	$17.42029	954,870
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.42029	$20.93561	968,867
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99955	$10.61730	67,660
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.61730	$10.71721	182,483
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.71721	$11.23906	365,592
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.23906	$13.45801	476,495
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.45801	$12.36152	687,122
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.36152	$15.33311	810,162
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97212	$11.26616	16,088
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.26616	$11.01429	50,798
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.01429	$12.87972	120,788
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.87972	$18.44803	140,866
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.44803	$19.87769	281,647
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.87769	$21.66279	911,177
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$21.66279	$22.12505	1,283,086
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.12505	$30.33956	1,921,579
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$30.33956	$31.33848	2,409,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$31.33848	$39.96439	2,654,109
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98716	$10.79198	951
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.79198	$10.67985	17,615
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.67985	$12.04456	92,049
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.04456	$16.12620	82,160
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.12620	$16.28751	90,054
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.28751	$15.21579	113,099
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.21579	$16.05960	143,493
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.05960	$18.61506	273,482
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.61506	$16.71473	500,110
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.71473	$20.93966	2,072,223
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.86080	$11.60989	9,135
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.60989	$9.82364	40,366
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.82364	$10.12304	66,755
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.12304	$11.61583	82,822
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.61583	$10.58621	228,110
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.58621	$8.50107	600,554
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.50107	$10.53532	1,083,660
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.53532	$11.55722	1,278,364
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.55722	$9.57932	1,221,145
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.57932	$11.13339	1,328,596

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98123	$10.43110	8,662
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.43110	$10.80147	71,668
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.80147	$11.30344	141,381
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.30344	$10.81930	158,437
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.81930	$10.81974	311,203
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.81974	$10.26337	559,904
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.26337	$10.65173	814,232
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.65173	$10.80949	1,079,654
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.80949	$10.96462	1,247,728
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.96462	$11.07922	1,363,276
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98981	$11.63494	1,095
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.63494	$11.17156	9,619
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.17156	$13.15554	12,502
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.15554	$17.32411	17,319
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.32411	$19.80782	64,375
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.80782	$18.39726	180,638
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.39726	$20.85670	284,249
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.85670	$24.58567	326,888
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.58567	$20.40937	324,273
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.40937	$24.18302	322,546
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99955	$8.90375	9,882
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.90375	$9.82957	82,505
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.82957	$11.77971	228,187
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.77971	$12.35983	290,975
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.35983	$12.21406	349,250
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.21406	$12.93940	342,849
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.93940	$14.61758	349,558
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.61758	$13.81035	341,116
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.81035	$16.55736	317,920
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99955	$10.52123	19,353
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.52123	$11.09359	127,608
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.09359	$11.89901	180,326
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.89901	$11.65696	193,394
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.65696	$12.42713	317,474
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.42713	$12.51159	854,275
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.51159	$13.08358	1,210,057
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.08358	$13.83244	1,601,735
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.83244	$13.44464	4,345,677
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.44464	$15.01534	4,688,304
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99955	$10.42862	251
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.42862	$9.52764	7,731
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.52764	$9.60349	53,120
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60349	$9.25627	98,991
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.25627	$10.18172	157,173
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.18172	$11.06765	280,534
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.06765	$10.27268	332,444
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.27268	$11.73326	359,726

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Consumer Goods Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.03945	$11.12815	214
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.12815	$11.83570	9,868
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.83570	$13.04871	12,532
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.04871	$16.66911	15,390
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.66911	$18.27284	9,553
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.27284	$18.92880	11,751
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.92880	$19.49188	12,342
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.49188	$22.30308	8,984
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.30308	$18.89669	7,418
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.89669	$23.78440	3,636
ProFund VP Consumer Services			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.02799	$11.32891	656
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.32891	$11.88626	7,646
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.88626	$14.43316	8,412
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.43316	$20.07642	9,312
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$20.07642	$22.45403	2,243
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$22.45403	$23.37776	7,728
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$23.37776	$24.22247	11,337
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$24.22247	$28.51417	9,632
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$28.51417	$28.53102	6,828
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.53102	$35.36510	5,769
ProFund VP Financials			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98678	$10.29102	248
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.29102	$8.81882	235
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.81882	$10.93910	24,275
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.93910	$14.36857	5,337
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.36857	$16.13532	12,919
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.13532	$15.80683	8,830
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.80683	$18.12837	11,206
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.12837	$21.30820	18,936
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.30820	$18.98044	8,976
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.98044	$24.58989	4,821
ProFund VP Health Care			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.04848	$9.94250	65
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.94250	$10.88771	6,524
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.88771	$12.71236	31,593
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.71236	$17.66879	28,207
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.66879	$21.73588	34,979
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$21.73588	$22.70228	33,092
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$22.70228	$21.66260	17,641
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.66260	$26.05019	15,219
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.05019	$27.05543	9,322
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.05543	$32.11881	13,113
ProFund VP Industrials			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00913	$11.50573	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.50573	$11.23828	475
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.23828	$12.94217	4,902
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.94217	$17.78615	5,360
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.78615	$18.67500	3,029
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.67500	$17.93702	3,848
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.93702	$20.96855	6,962
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.96855	$25.52414	13,292
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.52414	$22.14301	5,591
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.14301	$28.73624	5,638

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98938	$11.03756	682
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.03756	$11.32042	10,467
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.32042	$12.68990	9,312
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.68990	$16.49009	9,719
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.49009	$18.51933	20,907
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.51933	$19.10939	15,388
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.10939	$19.95747	10,594
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.95747	$24.86775	7,466
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.86775	$24.27036	7,073
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.27036	$31.10994	8,518
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.01531	$10.76394	1,064
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.76394	$10.56792	29,270
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.56792	$12.13040	14,948
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.13040	$15.66968	24,461
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.66968	$17.21581	9,846
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.21581	$16.31041	12,053
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.31041	$18.72384	12,266
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.72384	$21.12265	7,120
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.12265	$18.77372	7,087
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.77372	$24.22929	7,174
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97527	$11.80941	12,937
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.80941	$11.40463	2,266
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.40463	$13.08646	2,164
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.08646	$16.98714	3,293
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.98714	$17.88891	4,758
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.88891	$17.84091	5,289
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.84091	$20.02751	5,818
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.02751	$23.56375	5,204
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.56375	$20.62674	4,063
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.62674	$25.48620	2,283
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98259	$11.17632	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.17632	$10.67879	24,469
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.67879	$12.37923	19,353
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.37923	$16.27030	20,284
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.27030	$17.82890	6,518
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.82890	$16.27269	2,530
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.27269	$20.12241	7,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.12241	$22.13478	5,379
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.13478	$19.08710	4,889
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.08710	$23.55330	12,125
ProFund VP Real Estate			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96864	$11.64323	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.64323	$12.12925	3,651
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.12925	$14.13382	3,784
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.13382	$14.06912	3,957
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.06912	$17.49199	14,048
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.49199	$17.45217	11,045
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.45217	$18.34986	7,311
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.34986	$19.71806	3,593
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.71806	$18.49195	3,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.49195	$23.31129	8,422

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97481	$11.77367	7,298
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.77367	$11.85894	10,778
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.85894	$13.26579	9,148
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.26579	$18.52593	38,934
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.52593	$18.82430	20,531
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.82430	$18.94035	14,771
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.94035	$22.64764	21,695
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.64764	$25.44440	15,789
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.44440	$23.84938	12,074
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.84938	$28.25243	5,725
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98046	$11.13592	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.13592	$10.62040	23,357
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.62040	$12.26837	10,666
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.26837	$16.79752	11,430
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.79752	$17.67642	3,277
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.67642	$16.12404	2,467
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.12404	$20.64982	2,521
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.64982	$22.53087	8,010
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.53087	$19.22121	6,495
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.22121	$23.42873	1,643
ProFund VP Telecommunications			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.04702	$12.26438	2,320
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.26438	$12.42479	1,419
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.42479	$14.39725	6,324
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.39725	$16.04617	340
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.04617	$16.04832	419
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.04832	$16.20279	1,449
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.20279	$19.60331	5,865
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.60331	$19.08175	383
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.08175	$16.11001	369
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.11001	$18.38757	361
ProFund VP Utilities			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.03515	$10.86454	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.86454	$12.69674	22,095
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.69674	$12.64461	17,124
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.64461	$14.24930	11,934
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.24930	$17.83892	22,684
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.83892	$16.60493	21,501
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.60493	$19.00323	20,756
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.00323	$20.90968	9,566
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.90968	$21.39392	6,361
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.39392	$26.14336	11,236
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90832	$8.87437	293,218
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.87437	$10.80414	576,653
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91901	$9.46776	586,560
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.46776	$12.34150	1,693,777

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT ADVISOR SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Combo 5%/HAV and HD GRO II OR Combo 5%/HAV and GRO Plus II (1.95%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96768	$10.79459	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.79459	$10.30301	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.30301	$11.37139	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.37139	$12.26179	295,082
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.26179	$12.48173	551,264
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.48173	$11.84439	604,863
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.84439	$12.34986	603,927
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.34986	$13.63376	549,707
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.63376	$12.27897	437,323
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.27897	$13.97250	471,140
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97836	$10.90048	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.90048	$10.70029	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.70029	$11.92321	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.92321	$13.62639	624,160
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.62639	$14.17675	1,171,009
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.17675	$14.01190	1,247,187
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.01190	$14.71567	1,158,521
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.71567	$16.87191	1,082,153
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.87191	$15.56746	932,761
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.56746	$18.60060	953,250
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98744	$10.78676	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.78676	$10.38467	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.38467	$11.22883	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.22883	$12.37947	552,625
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.37947	$12.76196	900,012
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.76196	$12.49236	1,838,258
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.49236	$12.83910	1,689,605
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.83910	$14.63299	1,596,417
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.63299	$13.21234	1,223,479
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.21234	$15.29277	1,266,280
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98864	$10.75293	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.75293	$10.41544	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.41544	$11.48609	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.48609	$13.24959	827,882
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.24959	$13.83858	1,708,098
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.83858	$13.63343	1,870,901
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.63343	$14.21012	1,995,760
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.21012	$16.01070	1,909,332
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.01070	$14.92226	1,730,718
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.92226	$17.47237	1,742,487

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99838	$9.14815	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.14815	$10.03646	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.03646	$10.90887	279,640
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.90887	$11.21978	597,762
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.21978	$10.67092	771,829
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.67092	$11.19160	762,742
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.19160	$12.35800	703,529
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.35800	$11.47605	586,023
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.47605	$13.23508	621,107
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00781	$10.08182	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.08182	$10.10787	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.10787	$10.37566	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.37566	$9.95218	78,063
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.95218	$9.74855	63,760
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74855	$9.60469	104,446
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60469	$9.57184	100,779
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.57184	$9.54545	119,611
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.54545	$9.42801	304,356
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.42801	$9.67143	176,167
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00673	$10.35460	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.35460	$10.47570	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.47570	$11.22866	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.22866	$10.80747	152,050
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.80747	$11.04504	192,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.04504	$10.60140	208,235
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.60140	$10.83465	218,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.83465	$11.08728	189,216
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.08728	$10.79815	172,375
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.79815	$11.56442	181,544
AST Bond Portfolio 2019			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99838	$10.63215	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.63215	$12.09037	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.09037	$12.54878	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.54878	$11.70961	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.70961	$11.97093	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.97093	$11.86328	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.86328	$11.80065	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.80065	$11.65901	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.65901	$11.49512	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.49512	$11.42892	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2020			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00920	$10.66292	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.66292	$12.40802	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.40802	$12.93454	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.93454	$11.85600	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.85600	$12.34085	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.34085	$12.28496	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.28496	$12.28154	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.28154	$12.14928	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.14928	$11.94601	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.94601	$12.12303	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2021			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00814	$10.76459	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.76459	$12.69774	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.69774	$13.29566	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.29566	$12.12372	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.12372	$12.80037	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.80037	$12.77459	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.77459	$12.78073	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.78073	$12.73025	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.73025	$12.48906	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.48906	$12.86617	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2022			
01/03/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99838	$12.00227	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.00227	$12.45591	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.45591	$11.02272	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.02272	$11.92850	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.92850	$11.94110	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.94110	$11.92259	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.92259	$11.87410	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.87410	$11.62414	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.62414	$12.06890	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2023			
01/03/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99785	$10.38301	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.38301	$9.14225	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.14225	$10.09511	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.09511	$10.16634	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.16634	$10.15898	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.15898	$10.13031	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.13031	$9.90555	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.90555	$10.34450	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2024			
01/02/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99892	$8.73620	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.73620	$9.81570	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.81570	$9.89769	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.89769	$9.89014	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.89014	$9.86093	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.86093	$9.60543	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.60543	$10.16746	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2025			
01/02/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99892	$11.28566	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.28566	$11.28671	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.28671	$11.34064	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.34064	$11.32346	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.32346	$11.01993	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.01993	$11.74701	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2026			
01/02/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99892	$9.92263	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.92263	$9.93156	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.93156	$9.97422	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.97422	$9.67702	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.67702	$10.43992	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2027			
01/04/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99785	$9.86438	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.86438	$9.93225	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.93225	$9.61494	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.61494	$10.43493	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2028			
01/03/2017* to 12/31/2017	$9.99784	$10.02131	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.02131	$9.62290	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.62290	$10.52869	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2029			
01/02/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.99784	$9.64707	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.64707	$10.62222	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2030			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$11.21706	0
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97755	$10.83357	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.83357	$10.36490	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.36490	$11.55717	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.55717	$13.90187	699,794
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.90187	$14.58431	1,350,832
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.58431	$14.37624	1,716,354
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.37624	$15.06021	1,793,894
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.06021	$17.40931	1,829,143
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.40931	$16.00667	1,602,798
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.00667	$19.18633	1,785,078
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99838	$11.63263	13,671
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.63263	$12.95816	78,182
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.95816	$12.25169	92,962
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.25169	$13.80263	123,900
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.80263	$16.02504	120,403
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.02504	$14.96220	132,760
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96220	$19.22288	125,268
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97005	$11.54589	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.54589	$10.75060	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.75060	$13.36595	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.36595	$13.67513	21,544
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.67513	$15.27541	32,827
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.27541	$14.96410	20,514
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.96410	$14.80436	15,012
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.80436	$16.09670	13,624
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.09670	$15.03778	13,292
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.03778	$18.44931	13,345
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95977	$11.78629	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.78629	$12.31847	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.31847	$13.93167	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.93167	$14.08804	23,181
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.08804	$18.08363	50,944
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.08363	$18.58999	51,478
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.58999	$19.10615	60,321
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.10615	$19.90464	37,948
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.90464	$18.58652	39,343
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.58652	$23.91310	31,894

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97586	$11.01548	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.01548	$10.63862	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.63862	$11.54024	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.54024	$12.98549	433,305
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.98549	$13.13356	734,068
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13356	$13.00501	930,968
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.00501	$13.29434	969,718
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.29434	$15.18313	939,256
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.18313	$13.73261	751,025
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.73261	$16.15790	753,806
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98813	$10.70252	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.70252	$10.44097	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.44097	$11.27410	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.27410	$12.13992	355,573
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.13992	$12.38417	774,341
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.38417	$12.03231	790,550
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.03231	$12.41831	764,758
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.41831	$13.67252	1,179,148
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.67252	$12.45833	954,838
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.45833	$14.17255	924,408
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96501	$11.49167	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.49167	$11.41458	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.41458	$12.94766	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.94766	$17.62272	33,714
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.62272	$18.52290	58,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.52290	$17.16384	58,247
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.16384	$20.92171	51,387
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.92171	$23.01537	44,199
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.01537	$19.39053	40,833
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.39053	$23.31613	40,091
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99839	$9.84417	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.84417	$9.65467	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.65467	$9.46715	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.46715	$9.28256	153,146
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.28256	$9.10155	202,354
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.10155	$8.92406	264,286
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.92406	$8.75052	393,692
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.75052	$8.60953	347,979
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.60953	$8.55049	368,066
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.55049	$8.52557	303,078
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98436	$10.76408	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.76408	$10.88933	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.88933	$12.15812	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.15812	$12.77707	77,179
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.77707	$12.84826	173,223
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.84826	$12.14884	89,028
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.14884	$13.74652	132,547
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.74652	$14.48626	80,596
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.48626	$13.92015	70,590
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.92015	$15.73690	106,722

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99037	$10.62014	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.62014	$9.97766	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.97766	$11.43483	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.43483	$15.68115	17,739
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.68115	$17.48897	36,948
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.48897	$15.80416	28,776
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.80416	$18.57845	23,304
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.57845	$21.71355	16,855
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.71355	$18.27510	18,525
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.27510	$23.20903	23,673
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92921	$11.25842	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.25842	$9.61244	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.61244	$11.34422	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.34422	$13.24272	8,451
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.24272	$12.26716	25,450
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.26716	$12.40655	40,184
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.40655	$11.70557	44,682
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.70557	$15.54412	46,759
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.54412	$13.20772	50,124
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.20772	$17.10876	38,360
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92908	$10.79698	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.79698	$9.25815	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.25815	$10.59118	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.59118	$12.40630	5,074
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.40630	$11.34887	14,258
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.34887	$11.21849	41,090
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.21849	$11.06410	39,554
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.06410	$13.32384	24,799
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.32384	$10.95470	29,185
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.95470	$12.89182	33,022
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.00000	$9.57812	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.57812	$10.02333	2,251
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.02333	$9.94319	488,563
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94319	$10.15962	854,625
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.15962	$10.39166	57,327
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.39166	$10.16076	3,571,729
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.16076	$11.08150	138,013
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97662	$10.87344	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.87344	$10.60098	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.60098	$11.80585	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.80585	$13.46046	267,024
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.46046	$14.03808	564,156
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.03808	$13.62016	720,389
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.62016	$14.05190	795,509
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.05190	$16.11489	822,656
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.11489	$14.63422	641,596
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.63422	$17.13688	621,707

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92173	$10.55915	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.55915	$9.40606	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.40606	$11.24296	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.24296	$12.71713	18,975
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.71713	$11.67544	28,934
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.67544	$11.12782	50,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.12782	$11.12214	45,687
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.12214	$14.13753	35,934
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.13753	$11.43896	35,290
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.43896	$14.26924	34,019
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99838	$10.58918	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.58918	$10.40724	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.40724	$11.29788	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.29788	$12.29971	398,212
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.29971	$12.71703	696,661
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.71703	$12.44625	799,325
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.44625	$12.67248	735,225
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.67248	$13.93478	713,105
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.93478	$12.96124	585,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.96124	$14.56503	571,949
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97123	$10.77808	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.77808	$10.63823	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.63823	$12.01456	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.01456	$16.07967	3,178
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.07967	$17.26455	29,448
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.26455	$18.72818	49,226
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.72818	$18.09482	39,900
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.09482	$24.10032	35,235
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.10032	$23.24710	47,897
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.24710	$30.22521	39,256
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99249	$11.30712	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.30712	$10.98573	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.98573	$12.09238	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.09238	$16.19761	2,427
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.19761	$17.56365	18,419
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.56365	$18.95565	34,622
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.95565	$19.62334	45,764
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.62334	$25.58953	41,324
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.58953	$24.41349	29,919
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.41349	$31.50901	37,658
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98751	$10.89651	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.89651	$10.34966	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.34966	$12.48942	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.48942	$15.62997	22,820
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.62997	$15.88154	57,047
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.88154	$15.34368	46,503
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.34368	$16.11518	34,391
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.11518	$19.56910	34,072
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.56910	$17.35259	34,552
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.35259	$22.11127	41,741

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99839	$10.30238	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.30238	$12.01215	110,206
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.01215	$12.38315	265,675
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.38315	$11.99089	333,340
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.99089	$12.26583	342,613
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.26583	$14.01090	342,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.01090	$12.59953	296,288
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.59953	$15.16596	300,142
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99838	$10.87212	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.87212	$10.59713	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.59713	$12.16523	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.16523	$16.30651	16,546
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.30651	$17.38120	20,480
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.38120	$18.27432	28,786
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.27432	$18.26129	22,723
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.26129	$23.40483	20,200
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.40483	$23.43933	37,511
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.43933	$31.66495	37,884
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99839	$10.18530	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.18530	$13.43256	8,761
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.43256	$14.51650	21,098
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.51650	$14.13049	29,877
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.13049	$15.71864	41,149
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.71864	$18.08552	25,372
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.08552	$15.93110	39,241
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.93110	$20.20463	38,067
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.01970	$11.41677	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.41677	$10.86117	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.86117	$12.73791	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.73791	$16.51027	21,840
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.51027	$18.05438	88,188
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.05438	$16.69584	126,779
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.69584	$16.64033	103,488
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.64033	$20.73706	99,604
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.73706	$19.44630	101,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.44630	$24.81686	114,602
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99094	$11.23563	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.23563	$10.74320	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.74320	$12.33771	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.33771	$17.17903	39,123
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.17903	$19.24449	56,892
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.24449	$17.80559	69,290
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.80559	$20.64205	68,080
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.64205	$23.03160	44,555
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.03160	$18.86707	41,463
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.86707	$22.38686	52,167

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93886	$11.67642	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.67642	$9.12817	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.12817	$10.55462	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.55462	$10.37187	1,966
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.37187	$9.69334	13,704
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69334	$7.91448	21,126
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.91448	$8.71971	21,925
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.71971	$10.80550	12,529
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.80550	$9.10554	34,936
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.10554	$10.11973	13,157
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98935	$10.59811	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.59811	$10.49531	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.49531	$11.35787	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.35787	$12.16225	1,037,160
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.16225	$12.61382	1,931,565
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.61382	$12.38563	1,892,796
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.38563	$12.81566	1,864,655
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.81566	$13.83945	2,240,690
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.83945	$13.18272	1,896,463
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.18272	$14.83091	1,915,815
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01830	$10.06532	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.06532	$10.57033	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.57033	$10.12445	24,243
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.12445	$10.52868	41,019
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.52868	$10.29570	157,359
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.29570	$10.52039	178,574
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52039	$10.90076	156,597
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.90076	$10.60014	185,802
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.60014	$11.40726	148,353
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96338	$11.50962	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.50962	$10.58418	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.58418	$11.71839	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.71839	$13.44621	306,590
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.44621	$14.39666	798,332
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.39666	$14.02945	1,419,696
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.02945	$15.14513	1,353,285
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.14513	$17.24100	2,360,200
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.24100	$15.61901	1,998,234
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.61901	$18.25166	2,041,847
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99838	$10.89215	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.89215	$11.04937	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.04937	$12.87084	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.87084	$16.71236	6,715
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.71236	$19.20716	7,597
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.20716	$19.41249	17,712
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.41249	$21.86067	17,246
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.86067	$26.20500	20,838
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.20500	$23.58016	20,200
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.58016	$28.77694	17,416

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99838	$8.88173	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.88173	$9.85416	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.85416	$11.82614	41,958
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.82614	$12.34930	278,378
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.34930	$12.12670	378,792
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.12670	$12.64255	369,206
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.64255	$14.65171	314,214
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.65171	$13.42675	319,175
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.42675	$15.95658	295,357
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97171	$12.15886	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.15886	$10.35886	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.35886	$12.19542	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.19542	$16.83782	2,586
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.83782	$17.32530	47,903
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.32530	$17.21422	41,793
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.21422	$18.17879	37,140
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.17879	$22.76113	35,881
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.76113	$19.89505	47,896
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.89505	$26.62386	41,579
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96076	$12.61895	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.61895	$12.25206	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.25206	$13.47553	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.47553	$17.86028	11,372
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.86028	$18.18082	14,841
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.18082	$17.96644	32,117
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.96644	$19.74442	21,835
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.74442	$23.99069	16,123
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.99069	$21.54355	24,858
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.54355	$27.48601	30,398
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96419	$11.46830	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.46830	$10.57291	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.57291	$12.24897	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.24897	$16.50218	9,819
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.50218	$17.03278	37,540
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.03278	$15.98081	45,119
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.98081	$20.24620	59,069
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.24620	$21.31100	47,651
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.31100	$17.32545	62,146
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.32545	$20.72150	52,660
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99208	$10.69412	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.69412	$10.69397	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.69397	$11.90033	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.90033	$13.63266	1,229,283
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.63266	$14.15273	2,418,358
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.15273	$13.88256	3,819,853
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.88256	$14.63936	3,828,183
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.63936	$16.56631	3,606,476
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.56631	$15.37631	3,017,412
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.37631	$18.21917	2,800,682

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97096	$11.13831	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.13831	$10.73626	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.73626	$12.37744	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.37744	$17.47928	97,590
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.47928	$18.56872	162,907
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.56872	$19.95142	181,564
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.95142	$20.09122	143,016
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.09122	$27.16440	147,409
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$27.16440	$27.66160	155,612
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.66160	$34.77894	144,961
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98599	$10.66957	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.66957	$10.41049	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.41049	$11.57511	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.57511	$15.27963	20,844
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.27963	$15.21507	47,471
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.21507	$14.01372	43,295
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.01372	$14.58315	46,372
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.58315	$16.66646	51,025
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.66646	$14.75303	56,275
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.75303	$18.22203	189,895
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.85964	$11.47801	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.47801	$9.57547	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.57547	$9.72797	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.72797	$11.00540	13,172
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.00540	$9.88848	32,758
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.88848	$7.82886	36,855
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.82886	$9.56611	44,405
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.56611	$10.34689	28,693
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.34689	$8.45462	33,376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.45462	$9.68791	33,680
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98007	$10.31267	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.31267	$10.52883	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.52883	$10.86266	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.86266	$10.25105	28,272
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.25105	$10.10718	70,310
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.10718	$9.45252	82,962
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.45252	$9.67249	67,138
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.67249	$9.67795	55,071
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.67795	$9.67785	103,232
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.67785	$9.64131	79,611
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98864	$11.50287	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.50287	$10.88962	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.88962	$12.64274	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.64274	$16.41458	7,874
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.41458	$18.50386	27,033
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.50386	$16.94400	16,509
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.94400	$18.93968	21,345
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.93968	$22.01273	17,804
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.01273	$18.01453	17,376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.01453	$21.04498	14,955

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99838	$8.81921	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.81921	$9.59876	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.59876	$11.34130	484,589
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.34130	$11.73220	1,052,187
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.73220	$11.43065	1,337,686
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.43065	$11.93960	1,212,083
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93960	$13.29891	1,174,575
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.29891	$12.38664	994,300
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.38664	$14.64141	1,022,496
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99838	$10.40176	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.40176	$10.81378	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.81378	$11.43530	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.43530	$11.04489	21,427
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.04489	$11.60900	33,022
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.60900	$11.52348	66,160
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.52348	$11.88113	84,162
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.88113	$12.38495	82,807
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.38495	$11.86726	213,589
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.86726	$13.06724	213,961
ProFund VP Consumer Goods Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.03828	$11.00193	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.00193	$11.53717	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.53717	$12.54020	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.54020	$15.79414	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.79414	$17.06996	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.06996	$17.43391	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.43391	$17.70056	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.70056	$19.96937	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.96937	$16.67974	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.67974	$20.69862	0
ProFund VP Consumer Services			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.02682	$11.20042	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.20042	$11.58632	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.58632	$13.87043	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.87043	$19.02239	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$19.02239	$20.97562	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.97562	$21.53114	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$21.53114	$21.99613	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.99613	$25.53009	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.53009	$25.18357	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.18357	$30.77657	0
ProFund VP Financials			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98562	$10.17414	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.17414	$8.59599	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.59599	$10.51235	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.51235	$13.61387	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.61387	$15.07268	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.07268	$14.55788	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.55788	$16.46166	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.46166	$19.07772	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.07772	$16.75297	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.75297	$21.39872	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Health Care			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.04732	$9.82963	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.82963	$10.61300	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.61300	$12.21679	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.21679	$16.74113	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.74113	$20.30494	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$20.30494	$20.90914	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.90914	$19.67150	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.67150	$23.32381	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.32381	$23.88084	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.88084	$27.95099	0
ProFund VP Industrials			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00796	$11.37516	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.37516	$10.95460	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.95460	$12.43758	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.43758	$16.85234	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.85234	$17.44532	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.44532	$16.52005	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.52005	$19.04111	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.04111	$22.85288	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.85288	$19.54464	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.54464	$25.00713	0
ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98822	$10.91227	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.91227	$11.03482	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.03482	$12.19519	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.19519	$15.62434	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.62434	$17.30020	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.30020	$17.60020	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.60020	$18.12331	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.12331	$22.26558	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.26558	$21.42297	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.42297	$27.07365	0
ProFund VP Large-Cap Value			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.01415	$10.64179	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.64179	$10.30111	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.30111	$11.65741	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.65741	$14.84696	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.84696	$16.08223	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.08223	$15.02196	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.02196	$17.00280	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.00280	$18.91209	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.91209	$16.57093	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.57093	$21.08551	0
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97411	$11.67549	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.67549	$11.11693	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.11693	$12.57626	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.57626	$16.09526	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.09526	$16.71117	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.71117	$16.43176	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.43176	$18.18673	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.18673	$21.09771	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.09771	$18.20643	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.20643	$22.17911	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98143	$11.04959	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.04959	$10.40935	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.40935	$11.89664	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.89664	$15.41595	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.41595	$16.65487	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.65487	$14.98699	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.98699	$18.27250	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.27250	$19.81787	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.81787	$16.84717	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.84717	$20.49679	0
ProFund VP Real Estate			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96747	$11.51128	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.51128	$11.82336	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.82336	$13.58313	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.58313	$13.33060	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.33060	$16.34066	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.34066	$16.07391	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.07391	$16.66363	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.66363	$17.65491	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.65491	$16.32257	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.32257	$20.28687	0
ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97365	$11.64005	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.64005	$11.55965	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.55965	$12.74855	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.74855	$17.55332	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.55332	$17.58504	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.58504	$17.44437	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.44437	$20.56620	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.56620	$22.78165	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.78165	$21.05103	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.05103	$24.58649	0
ProFund VP Small-Cap Value			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97929	$11.00947	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.00947	$10.35219	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.35219	$11.78985	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.78985	$15.91542	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.91542	$16.51243	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.51243	$14.85015	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.85015	$18.75156	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.75156	$20.17263	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.17263	$16.96553	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.96553	$20.38821	0
ProFund VP Telecommunications			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.04585	$12.12540	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.12540	$12.11136	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.11136	$13.83621	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.83621	$15.20383	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.20383	$14.99175	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.99175	$14.92301	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.92301	$17.80193	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.80193	$17.08515	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.08515	$14.22000	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.22000	$16.00188	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
ProFund VP Utilities			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.03398	$10.74131	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.74131	$12.37651	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.37651	$12.15179	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.15179	$13.50111	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.50111	$16.66449	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.66449	$15.29335	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.29335	$17.25687	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.25687	$18.72162	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.72162	$18.88399	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.88399	$22.75143	0

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B - SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. For the California annuity forms, "deferred sales charges" are referred to as "surrender charges."
Connecticut	Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. For Annuities purchased on or after August 20, 2012, the Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero (0).
Florida	One year waiting period for annuitization.
Hawaii	Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Ohio	DCA Liquidity Factor equals zero.
Oregon	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. The DCA MVA Option is not available.
South Dakota	Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available.
Texas	The Beneficiary Annuity is not available.
Virginia	Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available.
Washington	Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available.

APPENDIX C – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME WITH INCOME ACCELERATOR, AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME – NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR NEW ELECTIONS

These benefits were offered March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011

Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we are no longer accepting additional Purchase Payments for Annuities that have these benefits.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT (HD® 6 Plus)

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit (HD6 Plus) is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is no longer available.

If you have elected this benefit, the benefit guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit -the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. As to the impact of such scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 6% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:

(a) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

(b) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

(c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

In the rider for this benefit, we use slightly different terms for the calculation described. We use the term "Guaranteed Base Value" to refer to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit, plus the amount of any "adjusted" Purchase Payments made within one year after the effective date of the benefit. "Adjusted" Purchase Payments means Purchase Payments we receive, decreased by any fees or tax charges deducted from such Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity.

This means that: if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 10th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election; or if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 20th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 20th anniversary will be at least quadruple (400%) of your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see below).

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 4% for ages 45 – less than 59½; 5% for ages 59½ – 79, and 6% for ages 80 or older. (Note that for purposes of the age tiers used with this benefit, we deem the Annuitant to have reached age 59½ on the 183rd day after his/her 59th birthday). Under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.

- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 4% for ages 45 – less than 59½; 5% for ages 59½ – 79 and 6% for ages 80 and older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion

is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner. Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we no longer permit additional Purchase Payments to Annuities with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. For Annuities issued in Oregon, this restriction does not apply and you may continue to make additional Purchase Payments at this time.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 4% for ages 45 – less than 59½; 5% for ages 59½ – 79, and 6% for ages 80 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2010
- The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on August 1, 2011
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2011, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 59½ and 79 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2011) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 27, 2011 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The

remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary Date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is higher than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value" earlier in this prospectus). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

benefit. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantees on the tenth and twentieth anniversaries of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

The Issue Date is December 1st

- The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on September 1st
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 10th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the 20th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $420,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
10th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750
20th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$367,500

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1 in the year following the date you turn age 70 1/2 and by December 31 for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied:

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2016 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.

- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elected, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

- The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 0.85% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2125% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

We no longer permit elections of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Previously, for elections of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, there must have been either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must have been a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must have been at least 45 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus could be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions.

If you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not have elected Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;

(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;

(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);

(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Custom Portfolios Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit terminates upon Due Proof of Death.

How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

An integral part of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus (including Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus) is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and a specified bond fund within

the Advanced Series Trust (the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to as the "Bond Sub-account"). This predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") runs each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity and, as a result, transfers of Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account can occur on any Valuation Day subject to the conditions described below. Only the predetermined mathematical formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to and from the Bond Sub-account, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from the Bond Sub-account. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula by which the transfer operates is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. The formula is described below.

As indicated above, we limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. For purposes of these benefits, we refer to those permitted Investment Options as the "Permitted Sub-accounts". Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth.

If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of the discussion below concerning transfers from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, amounts held within the DCA MVA Options are included within the term "Permitted Sub-accounts". Thus, amounts may be transferred from the DCA MVA Options in the circumstances described above and in the section of the prospectus entitled 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program. Any transfer dictated by the formula out of the Bond Sub-account will only be transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, not the DCA MVA Options. We will not assess any applicable Market Value Adjustment with respect to transfers under the formula from the DCA MVA Options.

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, operates as follows. The formula starts by identifying an Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day and then multiplies that figure by 5%, to produce a projected (i.e., hypothetical) income amount. This amount may be different than the actual Annual Income Amount currently guaranteed under your benefit. Then it produces an estimate of the total amount targeted in the formula, based on the projected income amount and factors set forth in the formula. In the formula, we refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L". If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your projected income amount (and thus your Target Value) would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments, and any withdrawals of Excess Income. Next, the formula subtracts from the Target Value the amount held within the Bond Sub-account on that day, and divides that difference by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. That ratio, which essentially isolates the amount of your Target Value that is not offset by amounts held within the Bond Sub-account, is called the "Target Ratio" or "r". If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on such third Valuation Day, make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts in which you are invested (subject to the 90% cap discussed below) to the Bond Sub-account. Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts (subject to the 90% cap) to the Bond Sub-account (as described above). If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account). For example,

- September 4 – a transfer is made to the Bond Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts.
- September 5 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on September 4.

- On September 5 – (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the Bond Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the Bond Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the Bond Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Unadjusted Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the Bond Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account because such investment performance will tend to increase the Target Ratio. In deciding how much to transfer, we use another formula, which essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80%. The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be. Once you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, the values we use to compare to the Target Ratio will be fixed. For newly-issued Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and existing Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus in the future, however, we reserve the right to change such values.

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, we will perform an additional monthly calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after the transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account; or

b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

While you are not notified when your Annuity reaches a transfer trigger under the formula, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:

- Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
- If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
- Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, as time goes on, while none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the smaller the difference between the Protected Withdrawal Value and the Unadjusted Account Value, the more the Unadjusted Account Value can decrease prior to a transfer to the Bond Sub-account.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

Because the amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. The greater the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or to the Permitted Sub-accounts, the greater the impact performance of that Sub-account has on your Unadjusted Account Value and thus the greater the impact on whether (and how much) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible, under the formula, that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated in accordance with your Annuity. Once allocated, they will also be subject to the formula described above and therefore may be transferred to the Bond Sub-account, if dictated by the formula and subject to the 90% cap feature described above.

Any Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account will not participate in the positive or negative investment experience of the Permitted Sub-accounts until it is transferred out of the Bond Sub-account.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age $70^1/_2$. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR (HD®6 Plus with LIA)

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA is no longer available. If you have elected this benefit, the benefit guarantees, until the death of the single designated life, the ability to withdraw an amount equal to double the Annual Income Amount (which we refer to as the "LIA Amount") if you meet the conditions set forth below. You could choose Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with or without also electing LIA, however you could not elect LIA without Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and you must have elected the LIA benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and elected the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA you would lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. This benefit may not be combined with any other optional living benefit or death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted and available Investment Option(s) with this benefit. The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 45 and 75 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. All terms and conditions of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus apply to this version of the benefit, except as described herein. As is the case with Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA involves your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Sub-account. Please see Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus above for a description of the predetermined mathematical formula.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA is not long-term care insurance and should not be purchased as a substitute for long-term care insurance. The income you receive through the Lifetime Income Accelerator may be used for any purpose, and it may or may not be sufficient to address expenses you may incur for long-term care or other medical or retirement expenses. You should seek professional advice to determine your financial needs for long-term care.

If this benefit is elected on an Annuity held as a 403(b) plan, then in addition to meeting the eligibility requirements listed below for the LIA Amount you must separately qualify for distributions from the 403(b) plan itself.

The current charge for this benefit is 1.20% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.30% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit

quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount. Both a waiting period of 36 months from the benefit effective date and an elimination period of 120 days from the date of notification that one or both of the requirements described immediately below have been met apply before you can become eligible for the LIA Amount. The 120-day elimination period begins on the date that we receive notification from you of your eligibility for the LIA Amount. Thus, assuming the 36-month waiting period has been met and we have received the notification referenced in the immediately preceding sentence, the LIA Amount would be available for withdrawal on the Valuation Day immediately after the 120th day. The waiting period and the elimination period may run concurrently. In addition to satisfying the waiting and elimination period, at least one of the following requirements ("LIA conditions") must be met.

(1) The designated life is confined to a qualified nursing facility. A qualified nursing facility is a facility operated pursuant to laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care which is prescribed by a licensed physician in writing and based on physical limitations which prohibit daily living in a non-institutional setting.

(2) The designated life is unable to perform two or more basic abilities of caring for oneself or "activities of daily living." We define these basic abilities as:

   i. Eating: Feeding oneself by getting food into the body from a receptacle (such as a plate, cup or table) or by a feeding tube or intravenously.

   ii. Dressing: Putting on and taking off all items of clothing and any necessary braces, fasteners or artificial limbs.

   iii. Bathing: Washing oneself by sponge bath; or in either a tub or shower, including the task of getting into or out of the tub or shower.

   iv. Toileting: Getting to and from the toilet, getting on and off the toilet, and performing associated personal hygiene.

   v. Transferring: Moving into or out of a bed, chair or wheelchair.

   vi. Continence: Maintaining control of bowel or bladder function; or when unable to maintain control of bowel or bladder function, the ability to perform personal hygiene (including caring for catheter or colostomy bag).

You must notify us in writing when the LIA conditions have been met. If, when we receive such notification, there are more than 120 days remaining until the end of the waiting period described above, you will not be eligible for the LIA Amount, and you will have to notify us again in writing in order to become eligible. If there are 120 days or less remaining until the end of the waiting period when we receive notification that the LIA conditions are met, we will determine eligibility for the LIA Amount through our then current administrative process, which may include, but is not limited to, documentation verifying the LIA conditions and/or an assessment by a third party of our choice. Such assessment may be in person and we will assume any costs associated with the aforementioned assessment. The designated life must be available for any assessment or reassessment pursuant to our administrative process requirements. Please note that you must be available in the U.S. for the assessment. Once eligibility is determined, the LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount as described above under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit.

Additionally, once eligibility is determined, we will reassess your eligibility on an annual basis although your LIA benefit for the Annuity Year that immediately precedes or runs concurrent with our reassessment will not be affected if it is determined that you are no longer eligible. Your first reassessment may occur in the same year as your initial assessment. If we determine that you are no longer eligible to receive the LIA Amount, the Annual Income Amount would replace the LIA Amount on the next Annuity Anniversary (the "ineligibility effective date"). However, 1) if you were receiving income through a systematic withdrawal program that was based on your LIA Amount; 2) you subsequently become ineligible to receive your LIA Amount, and 3) we do not receive new withdrawal instructions from you prior to the ineligibility effective date, we will cancel such systematic withdrawal program on the ineligibility effective date. You will be notified of your subsequent ineligibility and the date systematic withdrawal payments will stop before either occur. If any existing systematic withdrawal program is canceled, you must enroll in a new systematic withdrawal program if you wish to receive income on a systematic basis. You may establish a new or make changes to any existing systematic withdrawal program at any time by contacting our Annuity Service Office. All "Excess Income" conditions described above in "Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 6 Plus" would apply. There is no limit on the number of times you can become eligible for the LIA Amount, however, each time would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period, notification that the designated life meets the LIA conditions, and determination, through our then current administrative process, that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, each as described above.

LIA Amount at the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If your first Lifetime Withdrawal subsequent to election of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA occurs while you are eligible for the LIA Amount, the available LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount.

LIA Amount after the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If you become eligible for the LIA Amount after you have taken your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the available LIA Amount for the current and subsequent Annuity Years is equal to double the then current Annual Income Amount. However, the available LIA Amount in the current Annuity Year is reduced by any Lifetime Withdrawals that have been taken in the current Annuity Year. Cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year which are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible for the LIA Amount) will not reduce your LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the LIA Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year.

For new issuances of this benefit, we may institute a "cut-off" date that would stop the appreciation of the Protected Withdrawal Value, even if no Lifetime Withdrawal had been taken prior to the cut-off date (thus affecting the determination of the LIA Amount). We will not apply any cut-off date to those who elected this benefit prior to our institution of a cut-off date.

Withdrawals in Excess of the LIA Amount. Withdrawals (other than the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal) of any amount in a given Annuity Year up to the LIA Amount will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the withdrawal. However, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the LIA Amount ("Excess Income"), your LIA Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions) by the result of the ratio of the excess portion of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio as the reduction to the LIA Amount.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal has exceeded the LIA Amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding the LIA Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed the LIA Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount than if you request a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals are not required. However, subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the LIA Amount is not increased in subsequent Annuity Years if you decide not to take a withdrawal in an Annuity Year or take withdrawals in an Annuity Year that in total are less than the LIA Amount.

Purchase Payments. If you are eligible for the LIA Amount as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" and you make an additional Purchase Payment, the Annual Income Amount is increased by an amount obtained by applying the applicable percentage (4% for ages 45 – less than $59^1/_2$; 5% for ages $59^1/_2$ – 79; and 6% for ages 80 and older) to the Purchase Payment. The applicable percentage is based on the attained age of the designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after the benefit effective date. (Note that for purposes of the age tiers used with this benefit, we deem the Annuitant to have reached age $59^1/_2$ on the 183rd day after his/her 59th birthday).

The LIA Amount is increased by double the Annual Income Amount, if eligibility for LIA has been met. The Protected Withdrawal Value is increased by the amount of each Purchase Payment.

If the Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner. Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we no longer permit additional Purchase Payments to Annuities with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA. For Annuities issued in Oregon, this restriction does not apply and you may continue to make additional Purchase Payments at this time.

Step Ups. If your Annual Income Amount is stepped up, your LIA Amount will be stepped up to equal double the stepped up Annual Income Amount.

Guarantee Payments. If your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the LIA Amount when you are eligible, and there is still a LIA Amount available, we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining LIA Amount. If this were to occur, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining LIA Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the LIA Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. Should the designated life no longer qualify for the LIA amount (as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" above), the Annual Income Amount would continue to be available. Subsequent eligibility for the LIA Amount would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period as well as meeting the LIA conditions listed above under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount". **To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero are more than the LIA Amount (except in the case of Required Minimum Distributions), Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA terminates, and no additional payments are made. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

Annuity Options. In addition to the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus annuity options described above, after the tenth anniversary of the benefit effective date ("Tenth Anniversary"), you may also request that we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. In any year that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, we make annuity payments equal to the LIA Amount. If you would receive a greater payment by applying your Unadjusted Account Value to receive payments for life under your Annuity, we will pay the greater amount. Annuitization prior to the Tenth Anniversary will forfeit any present or future LIA Amounts. We will continue to make payments until the death of the designated life. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount and LIA Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA, and never meet the eligibility requirements, you will not receive any additional payments based on the LIA Amount.

Termination of Highest Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA. The LIA benefit terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender the Annuity;
(iii) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the designated life;
(iv) the Annuity Date, if Unadjusted Account Value remains on the Annuity Date and an election is made to commence annuity payments prior to the tenth Annuity anniversary;
(v) the Valuation Day on which each of the Unadjusted Account Value and the Annual Income Amount is zero; or
(vi) if you cease to meet our requirements for elections of this benefit or if we process a change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA is subject to the same pre-determined mathematical formula that applies to Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. See Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus above for a description of the formula.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT (SHD®6 Plus)

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus (SHD6 Plus) is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is no longer available for election.

If you have elected this benefit, the benefit guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is the pre-determined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. The youngest designated life must have been at least 50 years old and the oldest designated life must have been at least 55 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount would also fall to zero, and the benefit would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 6% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) (proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal):

  (a) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

  (b) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

  (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

In the rider for this benefit, as respects the preceding paragraph, we use the term "Guaranteed Base Value" to refer to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit, plus the amount of any "adjusted" Purchase Payments made within one year after the effective date of the benefit. "Adjusted" Purchase Payments means Purchase Payments we receive, decreased by any fees or tax charges deducted from such Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity.

This means that: if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th Anniversary of the benefit, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 10th Anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election; or if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 20th anniversary of the benefit, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 20th anniversary will be at least quadruple (400%) of your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see below).

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 4% for ages 50 – 64, 5% for ages 65 – 84, and 6% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 4% for ages 50 – 64, 5% for ages 65 – 84, and 6% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner. Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we no longer permit additional Purchase Payments to Annuities with the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. For Annuities issued in Oregon, this restriction does not apply and you may continue to make additional Purchase Payments at this time.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 4% for ages 50 – 64, 5% for ages 65 – 84, and 6% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

The Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry-over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2010
- The Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on August 1, 2011
- The younger designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2011, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2011) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 27, 2011 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 – reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” excess withdrawal	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before excess withdrawal of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess withdrawal amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life’s age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value" earlier in this prospectus). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantees on the tenth and twentieth anniversaries of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2010
- The Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on September 1, 2011
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The younger designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit

On October 3, 2011, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 10th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000 and the 20th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $420,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2011 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
10th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750
20th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$367,500

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to Annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated

using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Withdrawals made while the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the elected Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not arise until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elected, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 0.95% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted

Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is no longer available. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus could only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must have been natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus only could be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. The younger Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old and the older must be at least 55 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. The younger Owner must be at least 50 years old and the older Owner must be at least 55 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. The younger of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old and the older must be at least 55 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

If you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;

(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;

(iii) your termination of the benefit;

(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;

(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. With regard to your

investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Custom Portfolios Program or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus above.

FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT

(INCLUDING HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS WITH LIA)

Please see Appendix J: "Formula for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of Living Benefits."

APPENDIX D – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR, AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME – No Longer Available FOR New Elections

These benefits were offered January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012

Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, for Annuities that have one of these benefits, we currently limit additional Purchase Payments made after the benefit has been in effect for one year (the "benefit anniversary") to $50,000 each benefit year. The benefit year begins on the date you elect an optional living benefit and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the date you elected the optional living benefit. Subsequent benefit years begin on the anniversary of the date you elected an optional living benefit and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the date you elected the benefit.

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we further exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the benefit that you elected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your optional living benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income Benefit is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit, for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus. For example, if the Annuity terminates in this scenario, you would no longer have any optional death benefit that you may have elected (see the Optional Death Benefits section of this prospectus).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th Anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th Anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:

  (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

  (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

  (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, this automatic increase will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 45-54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2; 5% for ages 59 1/2 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a

withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 45–54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 45–54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$–84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for Highest Daily Lifetime Income or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2011
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on August 1, 2012

- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 59 $^1/_2$ and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2012) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2012 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.

- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

On October 3 the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 1/2 and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be

treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied:

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31st of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	**Annuity Year**	**Second Calendar Year**
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2016 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2016 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 – $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro-rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the permitted elected Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elect, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)
- The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 0.95% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 45 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities)
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

An integral part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income (including Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income) is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and a specified bond fund within the Advanced Series Trust (the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account"). This predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") runs each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity and, as a result, transfers of Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account can occur on any Valuation Day subject to the conditions described below. Only the predetermined mathematical formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to and from the Bond Sub-account, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from the Bond Sub-account. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula by which the transfer operates is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. The formula is set forth in Appendix J (and is described below).

As indicated above, we limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income. For purposes of these benefits, we refer to those permitted Investment Options as the "Permitted Sub-accounts". Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth.

If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime Income and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of the discussion below concerning transfers from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, amounts held within the DCA MVA Options are included within the term "Permitted Sub-accounts". Thus, amounts may be transferred from the DCA MVA Options in the circumstances described above and in the section of the prospectus entitled 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program. Any transfer dictated by the formula out of the Bond Sub-account will only be transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, not the DCA MVA Options. We will not assess any Market Value Adjustment with respect to transfers under the formula from the DCA MVA Options.

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, operates as follows. The formula starts by identifying an Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day and then multiplies that figure by 5%, to produce a projected (i.e., hypothetical) income amount. This amount may be different than the actual Annual Income Amount currently guaranteed under your benefit. Then it produces an estimate of the total amount targeted in the formula, based on the projected income amount and factors set forth in the formula. In the formula, we refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L". If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your projected income amount (and thus your Target Value) would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments, and any withdrawals of Excess Income. Next, the formula subtracts from the Target Value the amount held within the Bond Sub-account on that day, and divides that difference by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. That ratio, which essentially isolates the amount of your Target Value that is not offset by amounts held within the Bond Sub-account, is called the "Target Ratio" or "r". If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on such third Valuation Day, make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts in which you are invested (subject to the 90% cap discussed below) to the Bond Sub-account. Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts (subject to the 90% cap) to the Bond Sub-account (as described above). If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that

would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account). For example,

- September 4 – a transfer is made to the Bond Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts
- September 5 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on September 4
- On September 5 – (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the Bond Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the Bond Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the Bond Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Unadjusted Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the Bond Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account because such investment performance will tend to increase the Target Ratio. In deciding how much to transfer, we use another formula, which essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80%. The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be. Once you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, the values we use to compare to the Target Ratio will be fixed. For newly-issued Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income and existing Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income in the future, however, we reserve the right to change such values.

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, we will perform an additional monthly calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after the transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or

b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value

While you are not notified when your Annuity reaches a transfer trigger under the formula, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:

- Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
- If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
- Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs.

Therefore, as time goes on, while none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the smaller the difference between the Protected Withdrawal Value and the Unadjusted Account Value, the more the Unadjusted Account Value can decrease prior to a transfer to the Bond Sub-account.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time Highest Daily Lifetime Income has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

Because the amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. The greater the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or to the Permitted Sub-accounts, the greater the impact performance of that Sub-account has on your Unadjusted Account Value and thus the greater the impact on whether (and how much) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible, under the formula, that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated in accordance with your Annuity. Once allocated, they will also be subject to the formula described above and therefore may be transferred to the Bond Sub-account, if dictated by the formula and subject to the 90% cap feature described above.

Any Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account will not participate in the positive or negative investment experience of the Permitted Sub-accounts until it is transferred out of the Bond Sub-account.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME BENEFIT WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR

We offer another version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income that we call Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA guarantees, until the death of the single designated life, the ability to withdraw an amount equal to double the Annual Income Amount (which we refer to as the "LIA Amount") if you meet the conditions set forth below. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit at any time.

You may choose Highest Daily Lifetime Income with or without also electing LIA, however you may not elect LIA without Highest Daily Lifetime Income and you must elect the LIA benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income without LIA and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living benefit or death benefit. As long as

your Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-account(s) with this benefit. The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 45 and 75 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. All terms and conditions of Highest Daily Lifetime Income apply to this version of the benefit, except as described herein. As is the case with Highest Daily Lifetime Income, Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA involves your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Sub-account. Please see Highest Daily Lifetime Income above for a description of the predetermined mathematical formula.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA is not long-term care insurance and should not be purchased as a substitute for long-term care insurance. The income you receive through the Lifetime Income Accelerator may be used for any purpose, and it may or may not be sufficient to address expenses you may incur for long-term care or other medical or retirement expenses. You should seek professional advice to determine your financial needs for long-term care.

If this benefit is being elected on an Annuity held as a 403(b) plan, then in addition to meeting the eligibility requirements listed below for the LIA Amount you must separately qualify for distributions from the 403(b) plan itself.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA, the current charge is 1.30% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.325% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount. Both a waiting period of 36 months from the benefit effective date and an elimination period of 120 days from the date of notification that one or both of the requirements described immediately below have been met apply before you can become eligible for the LIA Amount. The 120-day elimination period begins on the date that we receive notification from you of your eligibility for the LIA Amount. Thus, assuming the 36-month waiting period has been met and we have received the notification referenced in the immediately preceding sentence, the LIA Amount would be available for withdrawal on the Valuation Day immediately after the 120th day. The waiting period and the elimination period may run concurrently. In addition to satisfying the waiting and elimination period, at least one of the following requirements ("LIA conditions") must be met.

(1) The designated life is confined to a qualified nursing facility. A qualified nursing facility is a facility operated pursuant to laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care which is prescribed by a licensed physician in writing and based on physical limitations which prohibit daily living in a non-institutional setting.

(2) The designated life is unable to perform two or more basic abilities of caring for oneself or "activities of daily living." We define these basic abilities as:

   i. Eating: Feeding oneself by getting food into the body from a receptacle (such as a plate, cup or table) or by a feeding tube or intravenously.

   ii. Dressing: Putting on and taking off all items of clothing and any necessary braces, fasteners or artificial limbs.

   iii. Bathing: Washing oneself by sponge bath; or in either a tub or shower, including the task of getting into or out of the tub or shower.

   iv. Toileting: Getting to and from the toilet, getting on and off the toilet, and performing associated personal hygiene.

   v. Transferring: Moving into or out of a bed, chair or wheelchair.

   vi. Continence: Maintaining control of bowel or bladder function; or when unable to maintain control of bowel or bladder function, the ability to perform personal hygiene (including caring for catheter or colostomy bag).

You must notify us in writing when the LIA conditions have been met. If, when we receive such notification, there are more than 120 days remaining until the end of the waiting period described above, you will not be eligible for the LIA Amount, and you will have to notify us again in writing in order to become eligible. If there are 120 days or less remaining until the end of the waiting period when we receive notification that the LIA conditions are met, we will determine eligibility for the LIA Amount through our then current administrative process, which may include, but is not limited to, documentation verifying the LIA conditions and/or an assessment by a third party of our choice. Such assessment may be in person and we will assume any costs associated with the aforementioned assessment. The designated life must be available for any assessment or reassessment pursuant to our administrative

process requirements. Please note that you must be available in the U.S. for the assessment. Once eligibility is determined, the LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount as described above under Highest Daily Lifetime Income.

Additionally, once eligibility is determined, we will reassess your eligibility on an annual basis although your LIA benefit for the Annuity Year that immediately precedes or runs concurrent with our reassessment will not be affected if it is determined that you are no longer eligible. Your first reassessment may occur in the same year as your initial assessment. If we determine that you are no longer eligible to receive the LIA Amount, the Annual Income Amount would replace the LIA Amount on the next Annuity Anniversary (the "ineligibility effective date"). However, 1) if you were receiving income through a systematic withdrawal program that was based on your LIA Amount; 2) you subsequently become ineligible to receive your LIA Amount, and 3) we do not receive new withdrawal instructions from you prior to the ineligibility effective date, we will cancel such systematic withdrawal program on the ineligibility effective date. You will be notified of your subsequent ineligibility and the date systematic withdrawal payments will stop before either occur. If any existing systematic withdrawal program is canceled, you must enroll in a new systematic withdrawal program if you wish to receive income on a systematic basis. You may establish a new or make changes to any existing systematic withdrawal program at any time by contacting our Annuity Service Office. All "Excess Income" conditions described above in "Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income" would apply. There is no limit on the number of times you can become eligible for the LIA Amount, however, each time would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period, notification that the designated life meets the LIA conditions, and determination, through our then current administrative process, that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, each as described above.

LIA Amount at the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If your first Lifetime Withdrawal subsequent to election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA occurs while you are eligible for the LIA Amount, the available LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount.

LIA Amount after the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If you become eligible for the LIA Amount after you have taken your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the available LIA Amount for the current and subsequent Annuity Years is equal to double the then current Annual Income Amount. However, the available LIA Amount in the current Annuity Year is reduced by any Lifetime Withdrawals that have been taken in the current Annuity Year. Cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year which are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible for the LIA Amount) will not reduce your LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the LIA Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year.

For new issuances of this benefit, we may institute a "cut-off" date that would stop the appreciation of the Protected Withdrawal Value, even if no Lifetime Withdrawal had been taken prior to the cut-off date (thus affecting the determination of the LIA Amount). We will not apply any cut-off date to those who elected this benefit prior to our institution of a cut-off date.

Withdrawals in Excess of the LIA Amount. Withdrawals (other than the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal) of any amount in a given Annuity Year up to the LIA Amount will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the withdrawal. However, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the LIA Amount ("Excess Income"), your LIA Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions) by the result of the ratio of the excess portion of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio as the reduction to the LIA Amount.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals are not required. However, subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the LIA Amount is not increased in subsequent Annuity Years if you decide not to take a withdrawal in an Annuity Year or take withdrawals in an Annuity Year that in total are less than the LIA Amount.

Purchase Payments. If you are eligible for the LIA Amount as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" and you make an additional Purchase Payment, the Annual Income Amount is increased by an amount obtained by applying the applicable percentage (3% for ages 45–54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$–84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) to the Purchase Payment. The applicable percentage is based on the attained age of the designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after the benefit effective date.

The LIA Amount is increased by double the Annual Income Amount, if eligibility for LIA has been met. The Protected Withdrawal Value is increased by the amount of each Purchase Payment.

If the Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we

reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Step Ups. If your Annual Income Amount is stepped up, your LIA Amount will be stepped up to equal double the stepped up Annual Income Amount.

Guarantee Payments. If your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the LIA Amount when you are eligible, and there is still a LIA Amount available, we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining LIA Amount. If this were to occur, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining LIA Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the LIA Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. Should the designated life no longer qualify for the LIA Amount (as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" above), the Annual Income Amount would continue to be available. Subsequent eligibility for the LIA Amount would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period as well as meeting the LIA conditions listed above under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount". **To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero are more than the LIA Amount (except in the case of Required Minimum Distributions), Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA terminates, and no additional payments are made. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

Annuity Options. In addition to Highest Daily Lifetime Income annuity options described above, after the tenth anniversary of the benefit effective date ("Tenth Anniversary"), you may also request that we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. In any year that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, we make annuity payments equal to the LIA Amount. If you would receive a greater payment by applying your Unadjusted Account Value to receive payments for life under your Annuity, we will pay the greater amount. Annuitization prior to the Tenth Anniversary will forfeit any present or future LIA Amounts. We will continue to make payments until the death of the designated life. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount and LIA Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA, and never meet the eligibility requirements, you will not receive any additional payments based on the LIA Amount.

Termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA. The LIA Benefit terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;

(ii) your surrender of the annuity;

(iii) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the designated life;

(iv) the annuity date, if Unadjusted Account Value remains on the annuity date and an election is made to commence annuity payments prior to the tenth Annuity anniversary;

(v) the Valuation Day on which each of the Unadjusted Account Value and the Annual Income Amount is zero; or

(vi) if you cease to meet our requirements for elections of this benefit or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA uses the same pre-determined mathematical formula used with Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. See the pertinent discussion in Highest Daily Lifetime Income above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income Benefit is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An

integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the pre-determined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus. For example, if the Annuity terminates in this scenario, you would no longer have any optional death benefit that you may have elected (see the Optional Death Benefits section of this prospectus).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:

   (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

   (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

   (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the

highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 4.5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.

- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$, 4.5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$, 4.5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date

that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2011
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on August 1, 2012
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 59 $^1/_2$ and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2012) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2012 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary

in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2011
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on September 4, 2012
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

On October 3, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2012 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life as long as the designated lives were spouses at the time of the first death. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life provided the designated lives were spouses at the death of the first designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life as long as the designated lives were spouses at the time of the first death. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to

our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by pre-determined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elect, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income Benefit

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 0.95% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin

paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 45 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 45 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 45 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDCS will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;

(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;

(iii) your termination of the benefit;

(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;

(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income above.

APPENDIX E – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR, SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT, AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT – NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR NEW ELECTIONS

These benefits were offered August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit, for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and (2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th Anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th Anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:

(a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

(b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

(c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50–54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity

Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50–54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65–84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for Highest Daily Lifetime Income or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on August 1, 2013
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied:

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31st of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2016 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates, we will make further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options: (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less

any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

- Transfers to and from the permitted elected Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.

- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

- The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and

the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;

(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;

(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);

(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless

you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of the Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite of benefits, while managing the risk associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite of benefits.

The formula is set forth in Appendix J (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

However, in addition to providing lifetime income when your Account Value is reduced to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can potentially dampen the impact of volatility on your Account Value during extreme market downturns by transferring assets from your chosen investments into the Bond Sub-account as described above. This occurs pursuant to the predetermined mathematical formula, which can limit the possibility or reduce the amount of a significant loss of Account Value, and potentially provide a higher income stream in retirement.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula nor does the formula constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, as none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while money is invested in it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$(V_V + V_F)$, where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity."). We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix J. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments, and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the income basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 1/2 months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or

b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
  - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
  - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.

- A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR

We offer another version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 that we call Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator ("LIA"). Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA guarantees, until the death of the single designated life, the ability to withdraw an amount equal to double the Annual Income Amount (which we refer to as the "LIA Amount") if you meet the conditions set forth below. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit at any time.

You may choose Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with or without also electing LIA, however you may not elect LIA without Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and you must elect the LIA benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 without LIA and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living benefit or death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-account(s) with this benefit. The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 75 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. All terms and conditions of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 apply to this version of the benefit, except as described herein. As is the case with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA involves your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Sub-account. Please see Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for a description of the predetermined mathematical formula.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA is not long-term care insurance and should not be purchased as a substitute for long-term care insurance. The income you receive through the Lifetime Income Accelerator may be used for any purpose, and it may or may not be sufficient to address expenses you may incur for long-term care or other medical or retirement expenses. You should seek professional advice to determine your financial needs for long-term care.

If this benefit is being elected on an Annuity held as a 403(b) plan, then in addition to meeting the eligibility requirements listed below for the LIA Amount you must separately qualify for distributions from the 403(b) plan itself.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, the current charge is 1.50% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount. Both a waiting period of 36 months from the benefit effective date and an elimination period of 120 days from the date of notification that one or both of the requirements described immediately below have been met apply before you can become eligible for the LIA Amount. The 120-day elimination period begins on the date that we receive notification from you of your eligibility for the LIA Amount. Thus, assuming the 36-month waiting period has been met and we have received the notification referenced in the immediately preceding sentence,

the LIA Amount would be available for withdrawal on the Valuation Day immediately after the 120th day. The waiting period and the elimination period may run concurrently. In addition to satisfying the waiting and elimination period, at least one of the following requirements ("LIA conditions") must be met.

(1) The designated life is confined to a qualified nursing facility. A qualified nursing facility is a facility operated pursuant to laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care which is prescribed by a licensed physician in writing and based on physical limitations which prohibit daily living in a non-institutional setting.

(2) The designated life is unable to perform two or more basic abilities of caring for oneself or "activities of daily living." We define these basic abilities as:

   i. Eating: Feeding oneself by getting food into the body from a receptacle (such as a plate, cup or table) or by a feeding tube or intravenously.

   ii. Dressing: Putting on and taking off all items of clothing and any necessary braces, fasteners or artificial limbs.

   iii. Bathing: Washing oneself by sponge bath; or in either a tub or shower, including the task of getting into or out of the tub or shower.

   iv. Toileting: Getting to and from the toilet, getting on and off the toilet, and performing associated personal hygiene.

   v. Transferring: Moving into or out of a bed, chair or wheelchair.

   vi. Continence: Maintaining control of bowel or bladder function; or when unable to maintain control of bowel or bladder function, the ability to perform personal hygiene (including caring for catheter or colostomy bag).

You must notify us in writing when the LIA conditions have been met. If, when we receive such notification, there are more than 120 days remaining until the end of the waiting period described above, you will not be eligible for the LIA Amount, and you will have to notify us again in writing in order to become eligible. If there are 120 days or less remaining until the end of the waiting period when we receive notification that the LIA conditions are met, we will determine eligibility for the LIA Amount through our then current administrative process, which may include, but is not limited to, documentation verifying the LIA conditions and/or an assessment by a third party of our choice. Such assessment may be in person and we will assume any costs associated with the aforementioned assessment. The designated life must be available for any assessment or reassessment pursuant to our administrative process requirements. Please note that you must be available in the U.S. for the assessment. Once eligibility is determined, the LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount as described above under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.

Additionally, once eligibility is determined, we will reassess your eligibility on an annual basis although your LIA benefit for the Annuity Year that immediately precedes or runs concurrent with our reassessment will not be affected if it is determined that you are no longer eligible. Your first reassessment may occur in the same year as your initial assessment. If we determine that you are no longer eligible to receive the LIA Amount, the Annual Income Amount would replace the LIA Amount on the next Annuity Anniversary (the "ineligibility effective date"). However, 1) if you were receiving income through a systematic withdrawal program that was based on your LIA Amount; 2) you subsequently become ineligible to receive your LIA Amount, and 3) we do not receive new withdrawal instructions from you prior to the ineligibility effective date, we will cancel such systematic withdrawal program on the ineligibility effective date. You will be notified of your subsequent ineligibility and the date systematic withdrawal payments will stop before either occur. If any existing systematic withdrawal program is canceled, you must enroll in a new systematic withdrawal program if you wish to receive income on a systematic basis. You may establish a new or make changes to any existing systematic withdrawal program at any time by contacting our Annuity Service Office. All "Excess Income" conditions described above in "Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0" would apply. There is no limit on the number of times you can become eligible for the LIA Amount, however, each time would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period, notification that the designated life meets the LIA conditions, and determination, through our then current administrative process, that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, each as described above.

LIA Amount at the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If your first Lifetime Withdrawal subsequent to election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA occurs while you are eligible for the LIA Amount, the available LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount.

LIA Amount after the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If you become eligible for the LIA Amount after you have taken your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the available LIA Amount for the current and subsequent Annuity Years is equal to double the then current Annual Income Amount. However, the available LIA Amount in the current Annuity Year is reduced by any Lifetime Withdrawals that have been taken in the current Annuity Year. Cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year which are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible for the LIA Amount) will not reduce your LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the LIA Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year.

For new issuances of this benefit, we may institute a "cut-off" date that would stop the appreciation of the Protected Withdrawal Value, even if no Lifetime Withdrawal had been taken prior to the cut-off date (thus affecting the determination of the LIA Amount). We will not apply any cut-off date to those who elected this benefit prior to our institution of a cut-off date.

Withdrawals in Excess of the LIA Amount. Withdrawals (other than the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal) of any amount in a given Annuity Year up to the LIA Amount will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the withdrawal. However, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the LIA Amount ("Excess Income"), your LIA Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions) by the result of the ratio of the excess portion of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio as the reduction to the LIA Amount.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal has exceeded the LIA Amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding the LIA Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed the LIA Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount than if you request a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals are not required. However, subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the LIA Amount is not increased in subsequent Annuity Years if you decide not to take a withdrawal in an Annuity Year or take withdrawals in an Annuity Year that in total are less than the LIA Amount.

Purchase Payments. If you are eligible for the LIA Amount as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" and you make an additional Purchase Payment that we accept, the Annual Income Amount is increased by an amount obtained by applying the applicable percentage (3% for ages 50–54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65–84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) to the Purchase Payment. The applicable percentage is based on the attained age of the designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after the benefit effective date.

The LIA Amount is increased by double the Annual Income Amount, if eligibility for LIA has been met. The Protected Withdrawal Value is increased by the amount of each Purchase Payment.

If the Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we will monitor additional Purchase Payments and may limit or refuse all or any portion of any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) in an unintended fashion is the relative size and timing of additional Purchase Payment(s). Currently, our administrative practice is to monitor each contract, and beginning in the second Benefit Year cumulative additional Purchase Payments within any Benefit Year will be limited to the Account Value at benefit election plus any additional Purchase Payments made within that first Benefit Year. Subject to state law, we also reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Step Ups. If your Annual Income Amount is stepped up, your LIA Amount will be stepped up to equal double the stepped up Annual Income Amount.

Guarantee Payments. If your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the LIA Amount when you are eligible, and there is still a LIA Amount available, we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining LIA Amount. If this were to occur, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining LIA Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the LIA Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. Should the designated life no longer qualify for the LIA Amount (as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" above), the Annual Income Amount would continue to be available. Subsequent eligibility for the LIA Amount would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period as well as meeting the LIA conditions listed above under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount". **To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero are more than the LIA Amount (except in the case of Required Minimum Distributions), Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA terminates, and no additional payments are made. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

Annuity Options. In addition to Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 annuity options described above, after the tenth anniversary of the benefit effective date ("Tenth Anniversary"), you may also request that we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. In any year that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, we make annuity payments equal to the LIA Amount. If you would receive a greater payment by applying your Unadjusted Account Value to receive payments for life under your Annuity, we will pay the greater amount. Annuitization prior to the Tenth Anniversary will forfeit any present or future LIA Amounts. We will continue to make payments until the death of the designated life. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount and LIA Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, and never meet the eligibility requirements, you will not receive any additional payments based on the LIA Amount.

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA. The LIA Benefit terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) our receipt of due proof of death of the designated life;
(iv) the annuity date, if unadjusted account value remains on the annuity date and an election is made to commence annuity payments prior to the tenth annuity anniversary;

(v) the valuation day on which each of the unadjusted account value and the annual income amount is zero; or

(vi) if you cease to meet our requirements for elections of this benefit above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA uses the same pre-determined mathematical formula used with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. See the pertinent discussion in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Benefit is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:

   (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

   (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

   (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.

- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on August 1, 2013
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income (i.e., Excess Income) to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life’s age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year’s Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50

(adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on September 4, 2013
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

On October 3, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2013 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted

Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by pre-determined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase

Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-

election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

- **(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;**
- **(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;**
- **(iii) your termination of the benefit;**
- **(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;**
- **(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);**
- **(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or**
- **(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.***

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval

and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and also wish to provide a death benefit to your beneficiaries. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is offered with or without the HD DB component, however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living or death benefit.

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the benefit effective date. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:

(a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

(b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

(c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54 ; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65-84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on August 1, 2013
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is calculation

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%	Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	HD DB Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with

HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 1/2 and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied:

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1st to December 31st of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2016 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity-owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and

(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,

- increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
- reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including the HD DB, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit and in connection with that election, you are required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts, then on the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership requirements.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, you lose the**

guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;

(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;

(iii) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned);

(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the death of the Remaining Designated Life (as described below) (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount

of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse (subject to the provisions below regarding a Remaining Designated Life), and also want to provide a death benefit. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit.

An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:

(a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

(b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

(c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled “Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions”).

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life. If you elected this benefit and one of the Spousal Designated Lives becomes the Remaining Designated Life, we will continue to use the age of the younger of both the original Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of calculating the applicable Annual Income percentage. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year (“Excess Income”), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on August 1, 2013
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount			
		Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$ 2,900.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$ 2,900.00
Account Value immediately before		Account Value immediately before	
Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$ 2,100.00	Excess Income amount	$ 2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%	Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$ 5,400.00	HD DB Amount	$110,020.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$ 98.28	1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$ 2,002.36
Annual Income Amount for		Highest Daily Death	
future Annuity Years	$ 5,301.72	Benefit Amount	$108,017.64

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on September 4, 2013
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

On October 3, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2013 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and

(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,

- increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
- reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Daily Death Benefit 2.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will continue to make payments until the simultaneous deaths of both spousal designated lives, or the death of the Remaining Designated Life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including the HD DB, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or

(2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the Remaining Designated Life We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a Death Benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0 with HD DB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50-79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life who is an Owner (or who is the Annuitant if entity-owned), if the Remaining Designated Life elects not to continue the Annuity;

(ii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of an Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) if the surviving spouse is not eligible to continue the benefit because such spouse is not a spousal designated life and there is any Unadjusted Account Value on the date of death;

(iii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Remaining Designated Life if a Death Benefit is payable under this benefit;

(iv) your termination of the benefit;

(v) your surrender of the Annuity;

(vi) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(vii) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

APPENDIX F – OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFITS

These benefits were offered March 15, 2010 to August, 2012

Two optional Death Benefits are offered for purchase with your Annuity to provide an enhanced level of protection for your Beneficiaries. No optional Death Benefit is available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. The optional Death Benefits are called the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit. Currently, these optional Death Benefits are only offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and must be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity. Neither optional Death Benefit is available with the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA or Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA. If you purchase either Highest Daily Lifetime Income or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and withdrawals taken under either reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your optional Death Benefit will terminate. You may not elect both optional Death Benefits. Investment restrictions apply if you elect either optional Death Benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. If subsequent to your election of an optional Death Benefit, we change our requirements as to how your Account Value must be allocated, we will not compel you to re-allocate your Account Value in accordance with our newly-adopted requirements. We reserve the right to cease offering any optional Death Benefit.

Key Terms Used with the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit:

- The **Death Benefit Target Date** for both the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit initially is the later of (a) the anniversary of the Issue Date coinciding with or next following the date the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if the Annuity is entity-owned) reaches age 80 and (b) the fifth anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity. If there is a change of Owner (or Annuitant, if the Annuity is entity-owned) prior to the Death Benefit Target Date, then we will set the Death Benefit Target Date with reference to the age of the oldest new Owner (or Annuitant). However, we will not change the Death Benefit Target Date if the change of Owner (or Annuitant, for an entity-owned Annuity) occurs after the previous Death Benefit Target Date.

- **The Highest Anniversary Value** on the Issue Date is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. Thereafter, we calculate a Highest Anniversary Value on each anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity ("Annuity Anniversary") up to and including the earlier of the date of death or attainment of the Death Benefit Target Date. On each such anniversary, the Anniversary Value is equal to the greater of (a) the previous Highest Anniversary Value and (b) the Unadjusted Account Value on each such Anniversary. Between such anniversaries, the Highest Anniversary Value is increased by the sum of all Purchase Payments since the prior anniversary date and reduced by any Proportional Withdrawals since the prior anniversary date.

- **The Roll-up Value.** The initial Roll-Up Value is equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the Issue Date of the Annuity. Each day we increase the Roll-up Value at the daily equivalent of a 5% annual rate. We stop increasing the Roll-Up Value at the 5% annual rate on the first to occur of the following: (1) the decedent's date of death and (2) the Death Benefit Target Date. After we stop increasing the Roll-Up Value at the 5% annual rate, we continue to increase the Roll-Up Value by the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made after that date.

- **Proportional Withdrawals** are determined by calculating the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal (including any applicable MVA) to the Account Value as of the date of the withdrawal but immediately prior to the withdrawal. Proportional withdrawals result in a reduction to the Highest Anniversary Value or Roll-Up value by reducing such value in the same proportion as the Account Value was reduced by the withdrawal as of the date the withdrawal occurred. For example, if your Highest Anniversary Value or Roll-up value is $125,000 and you subsequently withdraw $10,000 at a time when your Account Value is equal to $100,000 (a 10% reduction), then we will reduce your Highest Anniversary Value or Roll-Up value ($125,000) by 10%, or $12,500.

Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit ("HAV")

If an Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be age 79 or less at the time the Highest Anniversary Value Optional Death Benefit is elected. If an Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be age 79 or less upon election. If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be age 79 or less upon election.

Calculation of Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

If the decedent's date of death occurs ***before*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the greater of the minimum Death Benefit described above, and
2. the Highest Anniversary Value as of the date on which we receive Due Proof of Death.

If the Owner dies ***on or after*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the greater of the minimum Death Benefit described above, and,
2. the Highest Anniversary Value on the Death Benefit Target Date, plus any Purchase Payments since the Death Benefit Target Date, less the effect of any Proportional Withdrawals since the Death Benefit Target Date.

This Death Benefit may not be an appropriate feature where the oldest Owner's age (Annuitant if entity-owned) is near age 80. This is because the benefit may not have the same potential for growth as it otherwise would, since there will be fewer Annuity anniversaries before the Death Benefit Target Date is reached.

Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

If an Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be age 79 or less at the time the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Optional Death Benefit is purchased. If an Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be age 79 or less upon election. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be age 79 or less upon election.

Calculation of 5% Roll-Up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

The Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit equals the greatest of:

If the decedent's date of death occurs ***before*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the greater of the minimum Death Benefit described above, and
2. the Highest Anniversary Value as of the date on which we receive Due Proof of Death.
3. the Roll-Up Value as described above.

If the Owner dies ***on or after*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the greater of the minimum Death Benefit described above, and,
2. the Highest Anniversary Value on the Death Benefit Target Date plus any Purchase Payments since the Death Benefit Target Date, less the effect of any Proportional Withdrawals since the Death Benefit Target Date.
3. the Roll-Up Value as described above.

This Death Benefit may not be an appropriate feature where the oldest Owner's age (Annuitant if entity-owned) is near age 80. This is because the benefit may not have the same potential for growth as it otherwise would, since there will be fewer Annuity anniversaries, and less time for the Roll-Up Value to increase, before the Death Benefit Target Date is reached.

Effect of withdrawals on the Roll-up Value prior to Death Benefit Target Date. Withdrawals prior to the Death Benefit Target Date reduce the Roll-Up Value by the amount of the withdrawal until an annual "dollar-for-dollar" limit has been reached, and withdrawals in excess of the dollar-for-dollar limit then reduce the Roll-Up Value proportionally. Until the first Anniversary of the Issue Date, the dollar-for-dollar limit is equal to 5% of the initial Roll-Up Value. On each Annuity Anniversary thereafter, we reset the dollar-for-dollar limit to equal 5% of the Roll-Up Value on that anniversary. When all or a portion of a withdrawal exceeds the dollar-for-dollar limit for that Annuity Year, the excess portion of the withdrawal proportionally reduces the Roll-Up Value. The proportional reduction decreases the Roll-Up Value by the ratio of the "excess withdrawal" (i.e., the amount of the withdrawal that exceeds the dollar-for-dollar limit in that Annuity Year) to your Account Value (after the Account Value has been reduced by any portion of the withdrawal that was within the dollar-for-dollar limit but ***is not*** reduced by the excess withdrawal).

Effect of withdrawals on the Roll-up Value on or after the Death Benefit Target Date. All withdrawals after the Death Benefit Target Date are Proportional Withdrawals.

What are the charges for the optional Death Benefits?

For elections of the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit, we impose a charge equal to 0.40% and 0.80%, respectively, per year of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts. We deduct the charge for each of these benefits to compensate Pruco Life for providing increased insurance protection under the optional Death Benefits. The additional annualized charge is deducted daily against your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts.

Can I terminate the optional Death Benefits?

The Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit may not be terminated by you once elected. Each optional Death Benefit will terminate upon the first to occur of the following:

- the date that the Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary;
- upon your designation of a new Owner or Annuitant who, as of the effective date of the change, is older than the age at which we would then issue the Death Benefit (or if we do not then consent to continue the Death Benefit);
- upon the Annuity Date;
- upon surrender of the Annuity; or
- if your Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

Where an Annuity is structured so that it is owned by a grantor trust but the Annuitant is not the grantor, then the Annuity is required to be surrendered upon the death of the grantor if the grantor pre-deceases the Annuitant under Section 72(s) of the Code. Under this circumstance, the Surrender Value will be paid out to the Beneficiary and it is not eligible for the Death Benefit provided under the Annuity.

Upon termination, we cease to assess the fee for the optional Death Benefit.

APPENDIX G: FORMULA FOR GRO PLUS II

The following are the terms and definitions referenced in the transfer calculation formula:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity
- V_V is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- V_F is the current Account Value of amounts held in the MVA Options
- B is the total current value of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account
- C_l is the lower target value. Currently, it is 79%.
- C_t is the middle target value. Currently, it is 82%.
- C_u is the upper target value. Currently, it is 85%.
- T is the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

For each guarantee provided under the benefit,

- G_i is the guarantee amount
- N_i is the number of days until the Maturity Date
- d_i is the discount rate applicable to the number of days until the Maturity Date. It is determined with reference a benchmark index, reduced by the Discount Rate Adjustment and subject to the discount rate minimum. The discount rate minimum, beginning on the effective date of the benefit, is three percent, and will decline monthly over the first twenty-four months following the effective date of the benefit to one percent in the twenty-fifth month, and will remain at one percent for every month thereafter. Once selected, we will not change the applicable benchmark index. However, if the benchmark index is discontinued, we will substitute a successor benchmark index, if there is one. Otherwise we will substitute a comparable benchmark index. We will obtain any required regulatory approvals prior to substitution of the benchmark index.

The formula, which is set on the effective date and is not changed while the benefit is in effect, determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining the value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable discount rate, would equal the guarantee amount at the end of each applicable Guarantee Period. We call the greatest of these values the "current liability (L)."

$$L = \text{Max } (L_i), \text{ where } L_i = G_i / (1 + d_i)^{\wedge(Ni/365)}$$

Next the formula calculates the following formula ratio:

$$r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

If the formula ratio exceeds an upper target value, then all or a portion of the Account Value will be transferred to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability subject to the rule that prevents a transfer into that AST bond portfolio Sub-account if 90% or more of Account Value is in that Sub-account (90% cap). If at the time we make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability there is Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

The formula will transfer assets into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if $r > C_u$, subject to the 90% cap.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{\text{Min}(\text{Max}(0, (.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) - B), [L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If the formula ratio is less than a lower target value and there are assets in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, then the formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the elected Sub-accounts.

The formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if $r < C_l$ and $B > 0$.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{\text{Min}(B, -[L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If following a transfer to the elected Sub-accounts, there are assets remaining in an AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day the Rider remains in effect, a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs which results in 90% of the Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, any transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be suspended even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs. Due to the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

APPENDIX H – MVA FORMULAS
MVA FORMULA FOR LONG TERM MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Crediting Rate for the MVA Option;

J = the Rate for the remaining Guarantee Period, determined as described below;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of months remaining in the Guarantee Period duration, rounded up to the nearest whole month

For the purposes of determining "J",

Y = n /12

GP_1 = the smallest whole number of years greater than or equal to Y.

r_1 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_1, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

GP_2 = the greatest whole number of years less than or equal to Y, but not less than 1.

r_2 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_2, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

If we do not currently offer a Guarantee Period of duration GP_1 or duration GP_2, we will determine r_1 and / or r_2 by linearly interpolating between the current rates of Guarantee Periods closest in duration. If we cannot interpolate because a Guarantee Period of lesser duration is not available, then r_1 and / or r_2 will be equal to [(1) + (2) – (3)], where (1), (2), and (3) are defined as:

(1) = the current Treasury spot rate for GP_1 or GP_2, respectively, and

(2) = the current crediting rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available, and

(3) = the current Treasury spot rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available.

The term "current Treasury spot rate" refers to the rates that existed at the time the crediting rates were last determined.

To determine "J":

If Y is an integer, and if Y is equal to a Guarantee Period duration that we currently offer, "J" is equal to the crediting rate associated with a Guarantee Period duration of Y years.

If Y is less than 1, then "J" = r_2.

Otherwise, we determine "J" by linearly interpolating between r_1 and r_2, using the following formula:

$$J = (R_1 * (Y - GP_2) + r_2 * (GP_1 - Y)) / (GP_1 - GP_2)$$

The current rate ("J") in the MVA formula is subject to the same Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate as the Crediting Rate.

We reserve the right to waive the liquidity factor set forth above.

MVA Examples for Long Term MVA Option

The following hypothetical examples show the effect of the MVA in determining Account Value. Assume the following:

- You allocate $100,000 into an MVA Option (we refer to this as the "Allocation Date" in these examples) with a Guarantee Period of 5 years (we refer to this as the "Maturity Date" in these examples).
- The crediting rate associated with the MVA Option beginning on Allocation Date and maturing on Maturity Date is 2.50% (I = 2.50%).
- You make no withdrawals or transfers until you decide to withdraw the entire MVA Option after exactly three (3) years, at which point 24 months remain before the Maturity Date (N = 24).

Example of Positive MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 1.50% (J = 1.50%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{\wedge(N/12)} = [1.025/1.0175]^2 = 1.0148$
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value × MVA Factor = $109,282.86

Example of Negative MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 7.00% (J = 7.00%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{N/12} = [1.025/1.0375]^2 = 0.97605$
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value x MVA Factor = $105,109.91

MVA FORMULA FOR 6 OR 12 MONTH DCA MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

J = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

APPENDIX I – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY® GRO II
FORMULA FOR HD® GRO II — for elections prior to July 16, 2010

The following are the terms and definitions referenced in the transfer calculation formula:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity
- V_V is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- V_F is the current Account Value of amounts held in the MVA Options
- B is the total current value of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account
- C_l is the lower target value. Currently, it is 79%.
- C_t is the middle target value. Currently, it is 82%.
- C_u is the upper target value. Currently, it is 85%.
- T is the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

For each guarantee provided under the benefit,

- G_i is the guarantee amount
- N_i is the number of days until the Maturity Date
- d_i is the discount rate applicable to the number of days until the Maturity Date. It is determined with reference a benchmark index, reduced by the Discount Rate Adjustment and subject to the discount rate minimum. The discount rate minimum, beginning on the effective date of the benefit, is three percent, and will decline monthly over the first twenty-four months following the effective date of the benefit to one percent in the twenty-fifth month, and will remain at one percent for every month thereafter. Once selected, we will not change the applicable benchmark index. However, if the benchmark index is discontinued, we will substitute a successor benchmark index, if there is one. Otherwise we will substitute a comparable benchmark index. We will obtain any required regulatory approvals prior to substitution of the benchmark index.

The formula, which is set on the effective date and is not changed while the benefit is in effect, determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining the value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable discount rate, would equal the guarantee amount at the end of each applicable Guarantee Period. We call the greatest of these values the "current liability (L)."

$$L = \text{Max } (L_i), \text{ where } L_i = G_i / (1 + d_i)^{\wedge(Ni/365)}$$

Next the formula calculates the following formula ratio:

$$r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

If the formula ratio exceeds an upper target value, then all or a portion of the Account Value will be transferred to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability subject to the rule that prevents a transfer into that AST bond portfolio Sub-account if 90% or more of Account Value is in that Sub-account (90% cap). If at the time we make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability there is Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

The formula will transfer assets into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if $r > C_u$, subject to the 90% cap.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{Min(Max(0, (.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) - B), [L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If the formula ratio is less than a lower target value and there are assets in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, then the formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the elected Sub-accounts.

The formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if $r < C_l$ and $B > 0$.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{Min(B, -[L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If following a transfer to the elected Sub-accounts, there are assets remaining in an AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day the Rider remains in effect, a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs which results in 90% of the Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, any transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be suspended even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs. Due to the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

FORMULA FOR ELECTIONS OF HD GRO II MADE ON OR AFTER JULY 16, 2010, SUBJECT TO STATE APPROVAL. The operation of the formula is the same as for elections of HD GRO II prior to July 16, 2010. The formula below provides additional information regarding the concept of the Projected Future Guarantee throughout the Transfer Calculation.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TERMS AND DEFINITION REFERENCED IN THE TRANSFER CALCULATION FORMULA:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity
- V_v is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- V_F is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity
- B is the total current value of the Transfer Account
- C_l is the lower target value; it is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee
- C_t is the middle target value; it is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee
- C_u is the upper target value; it is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee
- T is the amount of a transfer into or out of the Transfer Account
- "Projected Future Guarantee" is an amount equal to the highest Account Value (adjusted for Withdrawals and additional Net Purchase Payments) within the current Benefit Year that would result in a new Guarantee Amount. For the Projected Future Guarantee, the assumed Guarantee Period begins on the current Valuation Day and ends 10 years from the next anniversary of the Effective Date. We only calculate a Projected Future Guarantee if the assumed Guarantee Period associated with that Projected Future Guarantee does not extend beyond the latest Annuity Date applicable to the Annuity.

The formula, which is set on the Effective Date and is not changed while the Rider is in effect, determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining for each Guarantee Amount and for the Projected Future Guarantee, the value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable discount rate, would equal the Guarantee Amount at the end of the Guarantee Period. We call the greatest of these values the "current liability(L)".

$$L = MAX\ (L_i), \text{ where } L_i = G_i / (1+d_i)^{\wedge(Ni/365)}$$

Where:

- § G_i is the value of the Guarantee Amount or the Projected Future Guarantee
- N_i is the number of days until the end of the Guarantee Period
- d_i is the discount rate associated with the number of days until the end of a Guarantee Period (or the assumed Guarantee Period, for the Projected Future Guarantee). The discount rate is determined by taking the greater of the Benchmark Index Interest Rate less the Discount Rate Adjustments, and the Discount Rate Minimum. The applicable term of the Benchmark Index Interest Rate is the same as the number of days remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period (or the assumed Guarantee Period, for the Projected Future Guarantee). If no Benchmark Index Interest Rate is available for such term, the nearest available term will be used. The Discount Rate Minimum is determined based on the number of months since the Effective Date.

Next the formula calculates the following formula ratio(r):

$$r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

If the formula ratio exceeds an upper target value, then Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability subject to the 90% Cap Feature. If, at the time we make a transfer to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability, there is Unadjusted Account Value allocated to a bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that bond portfolio Sub-account to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

Assets in the elected Sub-accounts and Fixed Rate Options, if applicable, are transferred to the Transfer account in accordance with the Transfer provisions of the Rider.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{\text{Min } (\text{MAX}(0, (.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) - B), [L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If the formula ratio is less than a lower target value, and there are assets in the Transfer Account, then the formula will transfer assets out of the Transfer Account and into the elected Sub-accounts.

The formula will transfer assets out of the Transfer Account if $r < C_t$ and $B > 0$.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{\text{Min } (B, - [L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If, following a transfer to the elected Sub-accounts, there are assets remaining in a bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that bond portfolio Sub-accounts to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

90% Cap Feature: If, on any Valuation Day the Rider remains in effect, a transfer into the Transfer Account occurs which results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Transfer Account, any transfers into the Transfer Account will be suspended even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the Transfer Account should occur. Transfers out of the Transfer Account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the Transfer Account occurs. Due to the performance of the Transfer Account and the elected Sub-Accounts, the Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Transfer Account.

APPENDIX J – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME V2.1 SUITE, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 SUITE, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME SUITE AND HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS SUITE OF LIVING BENEFITS

This Appendix describes the formula used with the following living benefits:

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1;
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit; and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit.

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite (offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013):

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator;
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit; and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit.

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite (offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012):

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator, and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income.

The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite (offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011):

- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit;
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit with Lifetime Income Accelerator; and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit.

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULAS:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – The secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.

- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_v – the total value of all Permitted Sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals of less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount do not reduce the Income Basis.

DAILY TARGET VALUE CALCULATION:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If $(V_V + V_F)$ is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

Daily Transfer Calculation:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day $r > C_u$ and r (less or =) C_{us} or if on any day $r > C_{us}$, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- If $r < C_l$, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account ($B > 0$), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Unadjusted Account value could be more than 90% invested in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) – B), [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))	Money is transferred from the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts

Monthly Transfer Calculation

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))} (less than) (C_u * (V_V + V_F) – L + B) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts.

"a" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Months 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® ADVISOR VARIABLE ANNUITY SERIES DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (April 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
entitled "How To Contact Us" for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPADV2PROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES℠ ("B SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY L SERIES℠ ("L SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY C SERIES℠ ("C SERIES")

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuities Offering Highest Daily Lifetime® Income v3.0 Optional Living Benefits and Legacy Protection Plus Optional Death Benefit

PROSPECTUS: APRIL 27, 2020

(For Annuities issued on or after February 10, 2014)

This prospectus describes three different flexible premium deferred annuity classes offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. For convenience in this prospectus, we sometimes refer to each of these annuity contracts as an "Annuity", and to the annuity contracts collectively as the "Annuities." We also sometimes refer to each class by its specific name (e.g., the "B Series"). Information about the "L Series" Annuities, which are no longer offered for new sales, is in Appendix F. Each Annuity may be offered as an individual annuity contract or as an interest in a group annuity. Each Annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. There are differences between the "B Series" and "C Series" Annuities that are discussed throughout the prospectus and summarized in Appendix B titled "Selecting the Variable Annuity That's Right for You". **Each Annuity or certain of its investment options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of each Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to recommend to customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain Annuities and/or optional living or death benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contracts and the optional living and death benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section. To make this Prospectus easier to read, we sometimes use different labels than are used in the Annuity. Although we use different labels, they have the same meaning in this Prospectus as in the Annuity. For more details, see "Optional Living Benefits" and "Optional Death Benefit" later in this prospectus.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, Portfolios of Advanced Series Trust and Prudential Series Funds are being offered. Certain Sub-accounts are not available if you participate in an optional living or death benefit – see "Limitations With Optional Living Benefits" and "Limitations With Optional Death Benefit" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuities that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and keep it for future reference. If you are purchasing one of the Annuities as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that this Annuity may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity's Account Value and whether the Annuity's liquidity features will satisfy that need. **Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to (1) the ability to elect a living benefit or a death benefit, (2) the opportunity to annuitize the contract and (3) the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.**

When delivered in connection with the sale of a new Annuity, this prospectus must be accompanied by the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement setting forth the then current Roll-up Rate and Withdrawal Percentages.

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your financial professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your financial professional to decide whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

These Annuities are NOT deposits or obligations of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT
WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus dated: April 27, 2020
(For Annuities issued on or after February 10, 2014)

Statement of Additional Information dated: April 27, 2020
(For Annuities issued on or after February 10, 2014)

PLEASE SEE OUR IRA, ROTH IRA AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

ATTACHED TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio[1,*]
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio[1,*]
- AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portflio[1,4,5,*]
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio[1,4,6,*]
- AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio[1,4,6,*]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio[1,*]
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio*
- AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio[7,*]
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio[1, 2,*]
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio*
- AST High Yield Portfolio*
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST International Growth Portfolio*
- AST International Value Portfolio*
- AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio[3,4,*]
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio[1,*]
- AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio[4,*]
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*
- AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*
- AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST MFS Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio*
- AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio*
- AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio[1,*]
- AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio[1,*]
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*
- AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio*
- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio[1 ,*]
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio*
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio*

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I

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*These Portfolios are also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits. Please see your prospectus under "Variable Investment Options" in the "Investment Options" section for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolios.

(1) These are the only variable investment options available to you if you select one of the optional living benefits.

(2) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

(3) The AST Investment Grade Bond variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.

(4) These portfolios are not available with the optional death benefit. All other variable investment options are available to you if you select the optional death benefit with the Custom Portfolios Program. Please see the Investment Options section for additional details.

(5) Available on newly issued contracts with an application signed date on or after April 30, 2018.

(6) Available for Annuities issued with an application signed date on or after January 28, 2019.The variable investment option is available whether or not an optional living benefit is elected for your Annuity but is not available if you elect any optional death benefit for your Annuity (not all contracts offer optional death benefits.

(7) Available for Annuities issued based on applications signed on or after November 18, 2019.The variable investment option is available whether or not an optional living benefit is elected for your Annuity but is not available if you elect any optional death benefit for your Annuity (not all contracts offer optional death benefits).

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts, the Secure Value Account and/or the MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account, the Secure Value Account and for each MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional living benefits.

Annuitant : The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization : The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the death benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: An Annuity that may be purchased if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a nonqualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant : The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment that is being surrendered or withdrawn.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Lifetime Withdrawals: Amounts withdrawn under the optional living benefits that provide the Annual Income Amount each year until the death of the Annuitant (or the death of two spouses, if a spousal benefit is elected), regardless of the performance of your Account Value subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in an MVA Option.

Market Value Adjustment Options ("MVA Options"): Investment Options to which a fixed rate of interest is credited for a specified Guarantee Period and to which an MVA may apply. The MVA Options consist of (a) the DCA MVA Option used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and (b) the "Long-Term MVA Options", under which Guarantee Periods of different yearly lengths are offered.

Maturity Date: With respect to an MVA Option, the last day in a Guarantee Period.

Measuring Life: Under Legacy Protection Plus, the Measuring Life is the Owner or oldest Owner if multiple Owners, or Annuitant, if the contract is owned by an entity we permit. The Measuring Life cannot be changed after your contract is issued.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity. In certain states, with an Annuity issued as a certificate under a group annuity contract, the "Owner" refers to the person or entity that has the rights and benefits designated to the "participant" in the certificate. Thus, an Owner who is a participant has rights that are comparable to those of the Owner of an individual annuity contract.

Permitted Sub-accounts: The sub-accounts, as determined by us, to which you can allocate amounts if you elect an optional living benefit or death benefit. The Permitted Sub-accounts available with an optional living benefit may be different from the Permitted Sub-accounts available with the optional death benefit.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Protected Withdrawal Value: In connection with an optional living benefit, the amount to which the Withdrawal Percentage is applied to determine your Annual Income Amount, which initially equals your Unadjusted Account Value. The Protected Withdrawal Value is also used to determine your optional living benefit fee. It is separate from your Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Roll-Up Rates:

- for Optional Living Benefit Roll-Up Rate: The guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. The Roll-Up Rate is set when you elect the benefit and will not change. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.
- for Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate: The guaranteed rate that is multiplied by the Death Benefit Base on each contract anniversary to determine the amount to be added to your Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount. This rate applies until the earlier of reaching the Roll-Up Cap Date or death. The Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and the Roll-Up Cap Percentage are set when your contract is issued and will not change.

Secure Value Account: The fixed account to which we allocate 10% of your initial Purchase Payment and 10% of any subsequent Purchase Payments if you elect an optional living benefit. The Secure Value Account earns interest at a rate we declare no more frequently than annually, is supported by assets held in our general account and is subject to our claims paying ability.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable Tax Charge, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living and death benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

Withdrawal Percentage: In connection with an optional living benefit, the percentage applied to your Protected Withdrawal Value to determine your Annual Income Amount. The applicable Withdrawal Percentage will depend on the age at which you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The applicable Withdrawal Percentages are set when you first elect the benefit and will not change.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you will pay when buying, owning and surrendering one of the Annuities. Important additional information about these fees and expenses is contained in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" later in this prospectus. Information about the fees and expenses applicable to the L Series is contained in Appendix F.

The first table describes fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender an Annuity, take certain partial withdrawals or transfer Account Value between Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")[1]

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied to Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	
	B SERIES	**C SERIES**
Less than 1 year old	7%	None
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7%	
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6%	
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	6%	
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	5%	
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	4.5%	
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	4%	
7 years old, or older	0%	

Transfer Fee[2]: $10 (currently, after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year)

Tax Charge: 0% - 3.5%

1 The years referenced in the CDSC table above refer to the length of time since a Purchase Payment was made (i.e. the age of the Purchase Payment). CDSCs are applied against the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. The appropriate percentage is multiplied by the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis.

2 Transfers in connection with one of our systematic programs (such as rebalancing or the formula used with optional living benefits) and transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election or termination of an optional living benefit do not count toward the 20 transfers in an Annuity Year.

The following tables describe the periodic fees and charges you will pay when you own the Annuity, not including the underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES
(assessed annually as a percentage of Unadjusted Account Value)

Annual Maintenance Fee[3]	Lesser of $50 and 2%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES
(assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)

	B SERIES	**C SERIES**
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge		
During first 9 Annuity Years	1.30%	1.80%
After 9th Annuity Year	1.30%	1.30%
Administration Charge (*All Annuity Years*)	0.15%	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[4,5]		
During first 9 Annuity Years	1.45%	1.95%
After 9th Annuity Year	1.45%	1.45%

3 Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000. For Beneficiaries continuing the Annuity under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the fee is the lesser of $30 and 2% of the Unadjusted Account Value and only applies if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due.

4 The Insurance Charge is a combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.

5 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and Administration Charge do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

The following tables set forth the charges we deduct for each optional living and death benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the transaction fees and charges and periodic fees and charges described in the tables above. You may not elect Legacy Protection Plus with an optional living benefit.

OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS (Charge for each benefit is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)	
	Annualized Charge
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Maximum[6]: 2.00% Current: 1.00%
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Maximum[6]: 2.00% Current: 1.10%
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Maximum[6]: 2.00% Current: 1.50%
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Maximum[6]: 2.00% Current:1.60%

6 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated upon any "step-up" under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or re-elect a benefit after your Annuity has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your Annuity will equal the current charge for the new Annuity owners up to the maximum indicated.

OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT LEGACY PROTECTION PLUS (Charge for benefit is assessed against the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount, and determined at issue (See "Optional Death Benefit-Charge for Legacy Protection Plus" section for more information))	
	Annualized Charge
Age 55 or younger	Maximum[7]: 1.50% Current: 0.65%
Ages 56-70	Maximum[7]: 1.50% Current: 0.80%
Ages 71 and over	Maximum[7]: 1.50% Current: 0.95%

7 We reserve the right to raise the charge for Legacy Protection Plus on in-force contracts on or after the 5th contract anniversary, up to the maximum charge indicated. Contract owners will have the ability to "opt out" of the fee increase in which case the optional death benefit will terminate.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES		
	MINIMUM	**MAXIMUM**
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.39%*	9.20%*

* These expenses do not include the impact of any applicable contractual waivers and expense reimbursements.

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 and do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio*	0.67%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	1.26%	0.34%	0.92%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio[*]	0.52%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.05%	0.30%	0.75%
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio[*]	0.52%	0.13%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.01%	0.26%	0.75%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio *	0.68%	8.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	9.20%	8.34%	0.86%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	0.25%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser)(exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.92% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio
Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2022. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.86% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2022. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2022 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for each Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for each Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when and if applicable)
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional living or optional death benefit fees, as described below

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Sub-account available under this annuity with both the maximum and minimum total annual portfolio operating expenses before any fee waiver or expense reimbursement and those expenses remain the same each year for purposes of the example.*
- With respect to optional living benefit fees, you elect the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, which has the maximum optional living benefit charge and the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5.0%. There is no other optional living benefit that would result in higher maximum charges than those shown in the examples.
- With respect to the Legacy Protection Plus optional death benefit, the maximum benefit charge is deducted, and your Account Value is allocated to the available Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-Account with both the maximum and minimum total annual portfolio operating expenses before any fee waiver or expense reimbursement and those expenses remain the same each year for purposes of the example.*
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge.
- You make no withdrawals of Account Value.
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee.
- No tax charge applied.

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional living or death benefit selection, the applicable jurisdiction and selling firm.

THE EXAMPLES ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING (1) WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT (IF ANY); (2) WHETHER YOU DECIDE TO ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO SUB-ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN THOSE WITH THE MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES; AND (3) THE IMPACT OF ANY CONTRACTUAL FEE WAIVERS OR EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS.

For Applications dated before November 18, 2019, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	B SERIES WITH THE OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				**Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available**			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,259	$2,300	$3,375	$5,969	$1,143	$1,963	$2,831	$4,977
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:[1]	$559	$1,700	$2,875	$5,969	$443	$1,363	$2,331	$4,977
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$559	$1,700	$2,875	$5,969	$443	$1,363	$2,331	$4,977

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

	C SERIES WITH THE OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$609	$1,844	$3,103	$6,320	$494	$1,512	$2,573	$5,380
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$609	$1,844	$3,103	$6,320	$494	$1,512	$2,573	$5,380
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$609	$1,844	$3,103	$6,320	$494	$1,512	$2,573	$5,380

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

For Applications dated on or after November 18, 2019, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	B SERIES WITH THE OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$2,027	$4,339	$6,360	$10,101	$1,143	$1,963	$2,831	$4,977
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$1,327	$3,739	$5,860	$10,101	$443	$1,363	$2,331	$4,977
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$1,327	$3,739	$5,860	$10,101	$443	$1,363	$2,331	$4,977

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

	C SERIES WITH THE OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,373	$3,851	$6,007	$10,231	$494	$1,512	$2,573	$5,380
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$1,373	$3,851	$6,007	$10,231	$494	$1,512	$2,573	$5,380
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$1,373	$3,851	$6,007	$10,231	$494	$1,512	$2,573	$5,380

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Expense Examples (with the Optional Death Benefit) are provided as follows:

	B SERIES WITH THE OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,203	$2,139	$3,111	$5,439	$1,087	$1,799	$2,559	$4,414
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$503	$1,539	$2,611	$5,439	$387	$1,199	$2,059	$4,414
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$503	$1,539	$2,611	$5,439	$387	$1,199	$2,059	$4,414

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

	C SERIES WITH THE OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$553	$1,684	$2,843	$5,801	$438	$1,349	$2,305	$4,828
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$553	$1,684	$2,843	$5,801	$438	$1,349	$2,305	$4,828
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$553	$1,684	$2,843	$5,801	$438	$1,349	$2,305	$4,828

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuities offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuities. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

This prospectus describes two different Annuities. The Annuities differ primarily in the fees and charges deducted. With the help of your financial professional, you choose the Annuity that is suitable for you based on your investment time horizon and liquidity needs. Appendix F contains information about the L Series Annuity, which is no longer offered for new sales.

You and your financial professional may want to discuss and consider the following factors when choosing which Annuity product and benefit may be most appropriate for your individual needs:

- Your age;
- The amount of your investment and any planned future Purchase Payments into the annuity;
- How long you intend to hold the annuity (also referred to as "investment time horizon");
- Your desire to make withdrawals from the annuity and the timing thereof;
- Your investment objectives;
- The guarantees optional living benefits may provide;
- The guarantees optional death benefits may provide; and
- Your desire to minimize costs and/or maximize return associated with the annuity.

You can compare the costs of the B-Series and C-Series by examining the section in this prospectus titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges". There are trade-offs associated with the costs and benefits provided by each of the Series. Generally, shorter-term and no CDSC products such as the C-Series provide higher Surrender Value in short-duration scenarios, while long-term CDSC classes such as the B-Series provide higher Surrender Values in long-term scenarios. Please note, while the Insurance Charges differ between the Series, beginning after the 9th Annuity Year they are equal.

In choosing which Series to purchase, you should consider the features and the associated costs that offer the greatest value to you. The different features may include:

- Variations on your ability to access funds in your Annuity without the imposition of a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC), and
- Different ongoing fees and charges you pay to stay in the Annuity.

As noted above, an Annuity without CDSC or a shorter CDSC may provide flexibility and greater Surrender Value in earlier years; however, if you intend to hold the Annuity long-term, it may result in a tradeoff for value in later years.

Please see Appendix B "Selecting the Variable Annuity That's Right For You," for a side-by-side comparison of the key features of each of these Annuities.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application.

Annuity	Maximum Age for Initial Purchase	Minimum Initial Purchase Payment
B SERIES	85	$1,000
C SERIES	85	$10,000

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 and applies to the Key Life.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional living benefits and the optional death benefit each limit your ability to invest in the variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. The Permitted Sub-accounts available with an optional living benefit may be different from the Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts available with the optional death benefit. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before selecting your Investment Options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate money to an MVA Option that earns interest for a specific time period. In general, if you withdraw your money from this option more than 30 days prior to the end of the "Guarantee Period", you will be subject to a "Market Value Adjustment", which can either increase or decrease your Account Value. We also offer a 6 or 12 Month DCA Program under which your money is transferred monthly from a DCA MVA Option to the other Investment Options you have designated. Premature withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option may also be subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

Please see "Investment Options" and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax, and may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. You may withdraw up to 10% of your Purchase Payments each year without being subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

You may elect to receive income through fixed annuity payments over your lifetime, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive fixed annuity payments, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs.

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits: We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals". For applications signed on or after April 27, 2015, you have the ability to elect an Optional Living Benefit only at the time of application or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued. Optional Living Benefits cannot be added more than 30 days after your Annuity has been issued. Optional living benefits cannot be elected if you elect Legacy Protection Plus, the optional death benefit.

We currently offer the following optional living benefits:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value and require a mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account. Also, the optional living benefits utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional living benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

In the "Optional Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., "Excess Income"), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional living benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.**

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers, with no additional charge, a Minimum Death Benefit that is generally equal to the greater of (i) your Unadjusted Account Value and (2) the sum of your Purchase Payments (adjusted for partial withdrawals). Under the optional living benefits Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Highest Daily Death Benefit and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Highest Daily Death Benefit, each day that your Account Value reaches a new high, that amount is locked in for purposes of determining your death benefit amount (the "Highest Daily Death Benefit"). The amount of the death benefit to be paid under these optional benefits is equal to the greater of (1) the Minimum Death Benefit and (2) your Highest Daily Death Benefit. Legacy Protection Plus, an optional death benefit, is offered to provide an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiaries for an additional charge. Under Legacy Protection Plus, we maintain a separate roll-up death benefit amount based on your Purchase Payment(s) that

increases at a preset rate on an annual basis. The amount of the death benefit under Legacy Protection Plus is equal to the greatest of (1) the Minimum Death Benefit, (2) your Unadjusted Account Value and (3) the roll-up death benefit amount. No optional death benefit is available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity or if you select any optional living benefit. We reserve the right to cease offering the optional death benefits.

Currently, Legacy Protection Plus is only offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and must be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity. We may, at a later date, allow existing Annuity Owners to purchase an optional death benefit subject to our rules and any changes or restrictions in the benefits. The Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit may only be elected individually, and cannot be elected in combination with any other optional living or death benefit.

As a condition of electing Legacy Protection Plus, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. See the "Investment Options" section of the Prospectus for a description of investment options available and permitted with this benefit.

Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Fees and Charges: Each Annuity, and the optional living and death benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity . You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax .

Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to (1) the ability to elect a living benefit or death benefit, (2) the opportunity to annuitize the contract and (3) the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about our Annuities, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under the Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options. In this section, we describe the Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional living or death benefits. Finally, we discuss the MVA Options.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to an MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in an MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional living or death benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, Legacy Protection Plus), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts or MVA Options. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, all of the optional living benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. The optional living benefits also require a mandatory allocation of 10% of your initial Purchase Payment and additional Purchase Payments or Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account.

Whether or not you elect an optional living benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional living benefits and the Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit, but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which Portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional living benefit or optional death benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional living benefit or death benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying

Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

In the table that follows, all Portfolio names include either the prefix “AST” or "PSF" which indicates that they are Portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust or Prudential Series Funds. In addition, for each Portfolio the subadviser(s), which has been engaged to conduct day-to-day management, is listed next to the description.

This Annuity offers only Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life (“Affiliated Portfolios”). Pruco Life and its affiliates (“Prudential Companies”) receive fees and payments from the Affiliated Portfolios, which may be greater than the fees and payments Prudential Companies would receive if we offered unaffiliated portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over other portfolios sponsored and advised by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which Portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Allocations made to all Affiliated Portfolios benefit us financially. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life’s role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommends any particular Portfolio. See "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates.

In addition, we may consider the potential risk to us of offering a Portfolio in light of the benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see “Automatic Rebalancing Programs” and “Limitations with Optional Death Benefits” below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain “Permitted Sub-accounts” and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital and secondarily to generate income.*	Capital International, Inc.
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio *(formerly AST Global Real Estate Portfolio)*	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation*	PGIM Investments LLC Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio *(formerly AST New Discovery Asset Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management, Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	*Seeks a high potential return while attempting to mitigate downside risk during adverse market cycles.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).
Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

As a condition of electing any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in the Permitted Sub-accounts table below. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional living benefit.

Permitted Sub-accounts

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT

As a condition of electing Legacy Protection Plus, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. We offer two groups of "Permitted Sub-accounts".

Group I Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts:

Under Group I, your allowable Investment Options are more limited, but you are not subject to mandatory quarterly rebalancing.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio*
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio*
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio*
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*

Group II Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts ("Custom Portfolios Program")

Under Group II, you have a larger number of allowable Investment Options compared to Group I but you are subject to certain restrictions and mandatory quarterly rebalancing. Specifically:

(a) you must allocate at least 30% of your Account Value to one or more of the fixed income Sub-accounts listed below:

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*
AST Government Money Market Portfolio*
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio*
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio*; and
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio*

(b) you may allocate up to 70% of your Account Value to the Sub-accounts listed below.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio*
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
AST Fidelity Institutional AM ® Quantitative Portfolio*
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST High Yield Portfolio*
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST International Growth Portfolio*
AST International Value Portfolio*
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio*
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio*
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio*
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio*
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio*
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio*
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio
PSF Stock Index Portfolio

*All of the Portfolios listed above in both Groups I and II may be impacted by a predetermined mathematical formula utilized by Portfolios offered with optional living benefits to manage the guarantees offered in connection with such optional benefits. Please see the "Investment Options" section above for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolios.

Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect the optional death benefit.

With respect to the Group II Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts, we will automatically re-balance your Sub-accounts on your quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date), so that the percentages allocated to each Sub-account remain the same as those in effect on the immediately preceding benefit quarter-end. Between quarter-ends, you may reallocate your Account Value among the available Permitted Sub-accounts within Group II. If you do so, the next quarterly rebalancing will restore the percentages to those of your most recent reallocation and not the immediately preceding benefit quarter-end.

If you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, you may not participate in an optional Automatic Rebalancing Program. We may modify or terminate the Custom Portfolios Program at any time. **Any such modification or termination will (i) be implemented only after we have notified you in advance, (ii) not affect the guarantees you had accrued under the optional death benefit or your ability to continue to participate in the optional death benefit, and (iii) not require you to transfer Account Value out of any Sub-account in which you participated immediately prior to the modification or termination.**

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS

When you allocate your Account Value to an MVA Option, you earn a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for a set period of time called a Guarantee Period. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. There are two types of MVA Options available under each Annuity – the Long-Term MVA Options and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect an optional living or death benefit, only the DCA MVA Option will be available to you. We discuss each MVA Option below. In brief, under the Long-Term MVA Options, you earn interest over a multi-year time period that you have selected. Currently, the Guarantee Periods we offer are 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 10 years. We reserve the right to eliminate any or all of these Guarantee Periods or offer Guarantee Periods of different durations. Under the DCA MVA Options, you earn interest over a 6 month or 12 month period while your Account Value in that option is systematically transferred monthly to the Sub-accounts you have designated.

For the Long-Term MVA Option, a Guarantee Period for an MVA Option begins:

- when all or part of a Purchase Payment is allocated to that MVA Option;
- upon transfer of any of your Account Value to a Long-Term MVA Option for that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you "renew" an MVA Option into a new Guarantee Period.

RATES FOR MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates, we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the MVA Option, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to an MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. MVA Options may not be available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available, who elect certain riders, or who otherwise own different classes of contracts. This may include, but is not limited to, Owners who elect to use DCA MVA Options.

For any MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate or renew to the MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that MVA Option would end after your Latest Annuity Date. Thus, for example, we would not allow you to start a new Guarantee Period of 5 years if the Owner/Annuitant were aged 94, because the 5 year period would end after the Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from an MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, Medically Related Surrender, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of an MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;

- transfers or partial withdrawals from an MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a death benefit is determined;
- deduction of an Annual Maintenance Fee for the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formulas set forth in Appendix D. We use one formula for the Long-Term MVA Option and another formula for the DCA MVA Option. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your MVA Option. For the Long-Term MVA Option, as detailed in the formula, we essentially (i) divide the current interest rate you are receiving under the Guarantee Period by the interest rate we are crediting for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period (plus a "Liquidity Factor" as defined below) and (ii) raise that quotient by a mathematical power that represents the time remaining until the maturity of the Guarantee Period. That result produces the MVA factor. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or 0.25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the MVA Option. If we have no interest rate for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period, we may use certain US Treasury interest rates to calculate a proxy for that interest rate. All else being equal, the longer the time remaining until the maturity of the MVA Option from which you are making the withdrawal, the larger the mathematical power that is applied to the quotient in (i) above, and thus the larger the MVA itself. The formula for the DCA MVA Option works in a similar fashion, including the Liquidity Factor described above, except that both interest rates used in the MVA formula are derived directly from the Federal Reserve's "Constant Maturity (CMT) rate." Under either formula, the MVA may be positive or negative, and a negative MVA could result in a loss of interest previously earned as well as some portion of your Purchase Payments.

LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

We offer Long-Term MVA Options, offering a range of durations. When you select this option, your payment will earn interest at the established rate for the applicable Guarantee Period. A new Long-Term MVA Option is established every time you allocate or transfer money into a Long-Term MVA Option. You may have money allocated in more than one Guarantee Period at the same time. This could result in your money earning interest at different rates and each Guarantee Period maturing at a different time. While the interest rates we credit to the Long-Term MVA Options may change from time to time, the minimum interest rate is what is set forth in your Annuity.

We retain the right to limit the amount of Account Value that may be transferred into a new or out of an existing Long-Term MVA Option and/or to require advance notice for transfers exceeding a specified amount. In addition, we reserve the right to limit or restrict the availability of certain Guarantee Periods from time to time.

DCA MVA OPTIONS

In addition to the Long-Term MVA Options, we offer DCA MVA Options that are used with our 6 or 12-Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12-month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. Because the interest we credit is applied against a balance that declines as transfers are made periodically to the Sub-accounts, you do not earn interest on the full amount you allocated initially to the DCA MVA Options for the 6 month or 12 month period. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss. For a complete description of our 6 or 12-month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within "Managing Your Account Value."

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

An MVA Option ends on the earliest of: (a) the "Maturity Date" of the Guarantee Period; (b) the date the entire amount in the MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (c) the Annuity Date; (d) the date the Annuity is surrendered; and (e) the date as of which a death benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

We will notify you before the end of the Guarantee Period. You may elect to have the value of the Long-Term MVA Option on its Maturity Date transferred to any Investment Option, including any Long-Term MVA Option, we then make available. If we do not receive instructions from you in Good Order at our Service Office before the Maturity Date of the Long-Term MVA Option, regarding how the Account Value in your maturing Long-Term MVA Option is to be allocated, we will allocate the Account Value in the maturing Long-Term MVA Option to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless the Maturity Date is the Annuity Date. We will not assess an MVA if you choose to renew an MVA Option on its Maturity Date or transfer the Account Value to another Investment Option on the Maturity Date (or at any time during the 30 days immediately preceding the Maturity Date).

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under the Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuities exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuities, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under an Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials and other promotional expenses. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal (except that there is no CDSC on the C Series Annuity). The CDSC is calculated as a percentage of your Purchase Payment being surrendered or withdrawn. The CDSC percentage varies with the number of years that have elapsed since each Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made. If a withdrawal is taken on the day before the anniversary of the date that the Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made, then the CDSC percentage as of the next following year will apply. The CDSC percentages for the B Series are shown under "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" earlier in this prospectus. The CDSC percentages for the L Series are shown in Appendix F.

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available free withdrawal amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus). If the free withdrawal amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Purchase Payments on a first-in, first-out basis, and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (including gains), as described in the examples below.

Examples

These examples are designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments currently subject to a CDSC in each year and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this prospectus.

Assume you purchase your B Series Annuity with a $75,000 initial Purchase Payment and you make no additional Purchase Payments for the life of your Annuity.

Example 1
Assume the following:

- two years after the purchase, your Unadjusted Account Value is $85,000 (your Purchase Payment of $75,000 plus $10,000 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is $7,500 ($75,000 x 0.10);
- the applicable CDSC is 6%.

If you request a withdrawal of $50,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining amount of your withdrawal is subject to the 6% CDSC.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal: Generally, you can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. If, however, you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program, you will only be permitted to take that withdrawal on a gross basis. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the CDSC or tax withholding, that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the CDSC or tax withholding to that entire amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of the CDSC will reduce the amount of the withdrawal you receive. In this case, the CDSC would equal $2,550 (($50,000 – the free withdrawal amount of $7,500 = $42,500) x 0.06 = $2,550). You would receive $47,450 ($50,000 – $2,550). To determine your remaining Unadjusted Account Value after your withdrawal, we reduce your initial Unadjusted Account by the amount of your requested withdrawal. In this case, your Unadjusted Account Value would be $35,000 ($85,000 – $50,000).

- If you request a net withdrawal, we first determine the entire amount that will need to be withdrawn in order to provide the requested payment. We do this by first subtracting the free withdrawal amount and dividing the resulting amount by the result of 1 minus the surrender charge. Here is the calculation: $42,500/(1 – 0.06) = $45,212.77. This is the total amount to which the CDSC will apply. The amount of the CDSC is $2,712.77. Therefore, in order for you to receive the full $50,000, we will need to deduct $52,712.77 from your Unadjusted Account Value, resulting in remaining Unadjusted Account Value of $32,287.23.

Example 2
Assume the following:

- you took the withdrawal described above as a gross withdrawal;
- two years after the withdrawal described above, the Unadjusted Account Value is $48,500 ($35,000 of remaining Unadjusted Account Value plus $13,500 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is still $7,500 because no additional Purchase Payments have been made and the Purchase Payment is still subject to a CDSC; and
- the applicable CDSC in Annuity Year 4 is now 5%.

If you now take a second gross withdrawal of $10,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining $2,500 is subject to the 5% CDSC or $125 and you will receive $9,875.

No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any market value adjustment resulting from withdrawals of amounts in the MVA options will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. See "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus for a discussion as to how this might affect an optional living or death benefit you may have. Please be aware that under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 suite of benefits: (a) for a gross withdrawal, if the amount requested exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income and (b) for a net withdrawal, if the amount you receive plus the amount of the CDSC deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income (which has negative consequences under those benefits). Under Legacy Protection Plus, any withdrawal proportionately reduces the Roll-Up Death Benefit Base and the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount.

Upon surrender, we calculate a CDSC based on any Purchase Payments that remain in your Account Value on the date of the surrender (and after all other withdrawals have been taken). If you have made prior partial withdrawals or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative Sub-account performance, the Purchase Payment used in this calculation may be greater than your remaining Account Value. Consequently, a higher CDSC may result than if we had calculated the CDSC as a percentage of remaining Account Value.

We may waive any applicable CDSC under certain circumstances described below in "Exceptions/Reductions to Fees and Charges."

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing program or Custom Portfolios Program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from an MVA Option within the 30 days immediately preceding the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Similarly, transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional living benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify, as well as transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit, are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis and then from the MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee will never be deducted from the Secure Value Account. The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a death benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable

Tax Charge, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living or death benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the Tax Charge you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the Tax Charge you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under each Annuity, including each Annuity's minimum death benefit (as described in the "Minimum Death Benefit" subsection in "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines. The Insurance Charge also compensates us for the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under each Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs. Each Annuity has a different Insurance Charge during the first 9 Annuity Years. However, for the C Series, on the Valuation Day immediately following the 9th Annuity Anniversary, the Insurance Charge drops to 1.45% annually (the B Series Insurance Charge is a constant 1.45%). Please refer to the section titled "Valuing Your Investment" for more information about how the units are impacted when the Insurance Charge decreases to 1.45%.

Charges for Optional Living Benefits: If you elect to purchase an optional living benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the living benefit (as described in "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge is deducted on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the benefit effective date), and is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value calculated on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts but will never be taken out of any MVA Option or the Secure Value Account. Please refer to the section titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional living benefit.

Charges for Optional Death Benefit: If you elect to purchase the Legacy Protection Plus optional death benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge is determined based on the oldest owner's age, or annuitant's age if entity owned, at the time you sign your application. See the "Optional Death Benefit--Charge for Legacy Protection Plus" section for more information. The charge compensates us for providing increased insurance protection under the optional death benefit. The charge is deducted from your Account Value on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date), and is assessed against the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount calculated on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. Please refer to the section "Optional Death Benefit - Charges for Legacy Protection Plus" for more information.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1.00%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to an MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to an MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of the annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. Certain of the current limitations, restrictions and standards are described below. We may change these limitations, restrictions and standards in the future.

Your financial professional is required to complete annuity training prior to soliciting an application for an annuity product. If your annuity application was submitted prior to your financial professional fulfilling the applicable annuity training requirements, your application will be returned and the annuity product will need to be re-solicited. If the annuity training is not completed within five (5) Valuation Days from the date your initial Purchase Payment is received by Prudential in Good Order and we do not have your consent to retain the Purchase Payment, we will return your Purchase Payment and your Annuity will not be issued.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered Additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make a minimum initial Purchase Payment as follows: $1,000 for the B Series and $10,000 for the C Series. The L Series' minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000, although it is no longer offered for new sales as of August 8, 2016. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. A mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account and investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional living benefit. Investment restrictions will also apply if you elect the optional death benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no death benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the death benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary(ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Payment of Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Additionally, we will not permit election or re-election of any optional death benefit or optional living benefit by certain ownership types. We may issue an Annuity in ownership structures where the annuitant is also the participant in a Qualified or Non-Qualified employer sponsored plan and the Annuity

represents his or her segregated interest in such plan. We reserve the right to further limit, restrict and/or change to whom we will issue an Annuity in the future, to the extent permitted by state law. Further, please be aware that we do not provide administration for employer-sponsored plans and may also limit the number of plan participants that may elect to use our Annuity as a funding vehicle.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the Annuity we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 86 years old. No additional Purchase Payments will be permitted after turning age 86 for any of the Annuities. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 based on the Key Life. The availability and level of protection of certain optional living or death benefits may vary based on the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity-owned) on the Issue Date of the Annuity or the date of the Owner's death. In addition, the broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing an Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefits, we currently limit additional Purchase Payments made after the benefit has been in effect for one year (the "benefit anniversary") to $50,000 each benefit year. The benefit year begins on the date you elect an optional living benefit (which must be at the time of application or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected the optional living benefit. Subsequent benefit years begin on the anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected an optional living benefit and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected the benefit.

If you have elected a living benefit where we currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year, we will permit contributions into your SEP Annuity contract up to the annual IRS limits. For additional information regarding the IRS limits applicable to SEP Annuity contracts see "Qualified Annuities" section in "Tax Considerations" for additional information.

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we further exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefit that you elected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

If you have elected the Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit, we currently only accept additional Purchase Payments made in your first Annuity Year. Notwithstanding this restriction, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. For additional details, please see "Additional Purchase Payments" under the Optional Death Benefit section.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future. Please see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g., if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do

not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the death benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the death benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the Primary Beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is not available if the proceeds are being transferred from an annuity issued by us or one of our affiliates and the annuity offers a "Beneficiary Continuation Option".

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) on distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31st of the year following the year of the decedent's death if you are an eligible designated beneficiary. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ after 2019) . However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a nonqualified Annuity see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions, however such withdrawals may be subject to the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic death benefit upon death, and you may name "successors" who may either receive the death benefit as a lump sum or continue receiving distributions after your death under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect any optional living or death benefits.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Automatic Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or systematic withdrawals.
- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or a qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or become irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.
- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.
- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or Tax Charge deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will, to the extent allowed by applicable state law, calculate any applicable MVA with a zero "Liquidity Factor". See "Market Value Adjustment Options."

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect optional living or death benefits. No additional Purchase Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Office. However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a Spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, and to the extent permitted by state law, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular timeframe. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional living benefits. Please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension or Termination Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the death benefit and, with respect to Legacy Protection Plus, may result in the termination of the optional benefit. See "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the Primary Beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract - unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the Owner and the non-Owner ex-spouse. The non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor and Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser for more information.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no death benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the death benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the death benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program may not be available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any death benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.

- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred. We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12-Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you do not have an optional living or death benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12-month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you have any optional living or death benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12-Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional living or death benefit. No portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12-Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used with the optional living benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional living benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional living benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12-Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12-Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of any MVA.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living or death benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

We also offer the Custom Portfolios Program with Legacy Protection Plus, the optional death benefit, that includes automatic quarterly rebalancing (we may refer to the "Custom Portfolios Program" as the "Optional Allocation and Rebalancing Program" in other materials).

If you have an optional living benefit that makes transfers under a predetermined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program. You should also be aware that because of the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account, only the portion of your Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on his or her own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

For certain Broker Dealers: If instructed by your Broker Dealer, we may allow your financial professional to effectuate withdrawals on your behalf. In the event you do not wish that your financial professional have this authority, please contact us immediately.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an automatic rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula required as part of an optional living benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. We do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing." For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer and will not count any transfer that: (i) solely involves the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option; (ii) involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals; or (iii) occurs to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as automatic rebalancing or under a predetermined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, the Secure Value Account or an MVA Option; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to effect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying Portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer

restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional living or death benefits and may impose an MVA. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information. If you elect Legacy Protection Plus and your Unadjusted Account Value reduces to zero, then the benefit will automatically terminate. See "Optional Death Benefit" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age $59\,{}^{1}/_{2}$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

You can make a full or partial withdrawal from any of the Annuities during the Accumulation Period, although a CDSC, MVA, and tax consequences may apply. There is no CDSC with respect to the C Series. A CDSC may apply to the B Series, but the Annuity offers a "Free Withdrawal" amount that applies only to partial withdrawals. The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. The Free Withdrawal amount during each Annuity Year is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments that are currently subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year. With respect to the C Series, because any withdrawal is free of a CDSC, the concept of "Free Withdrawal" is not applicable.

- The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
- You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is $100.

Example. This example assumes that no withdrawals have previously been taken.

On January 3rd, to purchase your B Series Annuity, you make an initial Purchase Payment of $20,000.

On January 3rd of the following calendar year, you make a subsequent Purchase Payment to your B Series Annuity of $10,000.

- Because in Annuity Year 1 your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 is still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 1 equals $20,000 × 0.10, or $2,000.
- Because in Annuity Year 2 both your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 and your subsequent Purchase Payment of $10,000 are still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 2 equals $20,000 × 0.10, plus $10,000 × 0.10, or $2,000 + $1,000 for a total of $3,000.

To determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals, we first determine if you have previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments. If so, no CDSC applies. If you have not previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments, we:

1. First determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Free Withdrawal. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.
2. Next determine what, if any, remaining amounts are in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. These amounts will be treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" earlier in this prospectus. These amounts may be subject to the CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis.
3. Withdraw any remaining amounts from any other Account Value (including gains). These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. Generally, you can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Unadjusted Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value than the amount you specify. No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any MVA will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. If you do not provide instruction on how you want the withdrawal processed, we will process the withdrawal as a gross withdrawal.

We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Unadjusted Account Value, which includes the Secure Value Account, in accordance with your instructions, although if you have an optional living benefit, your withdrawal must be taken pro rata from each of your Investment Options and the Secure Value Account. For purposes of calculating the applicable portion to deduct from the MVA Options, the Unadjusted Account Value in all your MVA Options is deemed to be in one Investment Option. If you provide no instructions, then: (a) we will take the withdrawal from your Sub-accounts, the Secure Value Account and MVA Options in the same proportion that each represents to your total Unadjusted Account Value; (b) with respect to MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal from the MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the MVA Option with the next-shortest remaining duration (if needed to satisfy the withdrawal request) and so forth; (c) with respect to multiple MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal first from the MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (d) with respect to multiple MVA Options that have both the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the withdrawal pro rata from each such MVA Option.

Please be aware that although a given partial withdrawal may qualify as a free withdrawal for purposes of not incurring a CDSC, the amount of the withdrawal could exceed the Annual Income Amount under one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits. In that scenario, the partial withdrawal would be deemed "Excess Income" – thereby reducing your Annual Income Amount for future years. For example, if the Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 were $2,000 and a $2,500 withdrawal that qualified as a free withdrawal were made, the withdrawal would be deemed Excess Income, in the amount of $500.

Also be aware that when electing the Legacy Protection Plus optional death benefit, the Death Benefit Base and the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount will be reduced proportionally for any partial withdrawal even if it qualifies as a free withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC and/or an MVA. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected an optional living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options and the Secure Value Account at the time we process each withdrawal.
- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program.
- If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will further negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.
- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59 1/2 if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC (except that no CDSC applies to the C Series) and/or an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59½ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax .

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Optional Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own an optional living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional living benefits and Excess Income, see "Optional Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions." For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on Death Benefits, see "Death Benefit – Impact of Withdrawals" later in this prospectus.

If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period, you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable Tax Charge, any applicable optional living benefit charge or optional death benefit charge, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity *without* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity *with* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Optional Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such a surrender and waiver may vary by state. The CDSC and this waiver are not applicable to the C Series.

If you request a full surrender, the amount payable will be your Account Value as of the date we receive, in Good Order, your request to surrender your Annuity. Any applicable MVA will apply to a Medically-Related Surrender. Although a CDSC will not apply to qualifying Medically-Related Surrenders, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences – see "Tax Considerations" later in this prospectus.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
- We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- No additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
- Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to $500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under this Annuity and any other annuities we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Office; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or optional death benefit. We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Optional Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the optional living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the death benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the death benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law).

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter

period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

Overview

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Optional living benefits are not available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional living benefit offers a distinct type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. **We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits for new elections at any time.** If we decide to stop offering an optional living benefit in connection with the Annuity, we will first amend this prospectus.

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits are "Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits." These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence even if you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit.

We currently offer the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits listed below (collectively "Highest Daily v3.0 Benefits").

Benefit	Description
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the life of the Annuitant.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the lives of the Annuitant and his or her spouse.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the life of the Annuitant and a death benefit that locks in gains in your Account Value.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the lives of the Annuitant and his or her spouse, as well as a death benefit that locks in gains in your Account Value.

Please see the benefit descriptions that follow for a complete explanation of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional living benefit. All benefits may not be available in all states. Please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

To make this Prospectus easier to read, we sometimes use different labels than are used in the Annuity. This is illustrated below. Although we use different labels, they have the same meaning in this prospectus as in the Annuity. You should also note that the label "Investment Options" as used in the Annuity includes the Secure Value Account; however, as used in this prospectus "Investment Options" does not include the Secure Value Account.

Annuity	Prospectus
GA Fixed Account	Secure Value Account
Transfer Account	AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account ("Bond sub-account")
Annual Income Percentage	Withdrawal Percentage
Required Investment Options	Permitted Sub-accounts

Electing an Optional Living Benefit for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015

You may elect any of the optional living benefits listed above only at the time you purchase the Annuity or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015. If you do not elect an optional living benefit at the time you purchase the Annuity or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued, you may not add one in the future. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date. Also, if you elect an optional living benefit in the future, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate applicable to your optional living benefit will be those in effect at the time you elect the optional living benefit, which may be different than the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate available at the time your Annuity is issued.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit and later terminate it, you may be able to re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Optional Living Benefit and Election of a New Optional Living Benefit" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of optional living benefits.

If you wish to elect an optional living benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts, the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

Conditions of Electing an Optional Living Benefit

When you elect an optional living benefit, certain conditions apply. First, you are limited in the Sub-accounts to which you can allocate Account Value. Second, we will allocate a portion of your Account Value to the Secure Value Account. Last, we will apply a predetermined mathematical formula that may make transfers of your Account Value. These conditions are discussed briefly below.

Allocation of Account Value

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value (the "Permitted Sub-accounts"). If you elect an optional living benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015), we will require you to reallocate Account Value that is currently allocated to Sub-accounts other than the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts. Please see "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus for a listing of the Permitted Sub-accounts. We reserve the right to terminate your optional living benefit if you allocate amounts to a Sub-account that is not permitted. Prior to terminating an optional living benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate to the Permitted Sub-accounts.

We may change the Permitted Sub-accounts available with an optional living benefit. For more information, see "Other Important Considerations" in the benefit descriptions that follow.

The Secure Value Account

When you elect an optional living benefit at the time you purchase your Annuity, we allocate 10% of your initial Purchase Payment to the Secure Value Account. This means that 90% of your Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. If you elect an optional living benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015), we will then allocate the same mandatory 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account and 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will remain allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. In addition, 10% of all additional Purchase Payments made while an optional living benefit is in effect will be allocated to the Secure Value Account. You cannot make transfers into or out of the Secure Value Account. The percentage of your overall Account Value in the Secure Value Account will change over time due to the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and interest credited to the Secure Value Account. When this happens, we will not rebalance your Account Value in order to maintain the 10% allocation to the Secure Value Account.

We credit a fixed rate of interest daily on the Account Value allocated to the Secure Value Account while the benefit is in effect (the "crediting rate"). We determine this rate not more frequently than once a year based on several factors, including the investment return of the assets underlying our general account. The crediting rate will initially be based on the current crediting rate we offer when you elect the optional living benefit. On each benefit anniversary, your crediting rate will equal the then current renewal rate. We will send you a confirmation that shows the renewal rate each year. The crediting rate will apply to all amounts allocated to the Secure Value Account, including 10% of any additional Purchase Payments you make, until the following benefit anniversary. The minimum crediting rate is shown in your Annuity as the "Minimum GA Fixed Account Rate" and will not be less than 0.50% for the first 10 benefit years, and 1.00% thereafter.

The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Each optional living benefit also requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. For more information, see, "Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula" under "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit" in the benefit descriptions that follow.

Impact of Optional Living Benefit Conditions

The optional living benefit investment requirements and the formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the optional living benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the Permitted Sub-account investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other Investment Options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will not lose value. These requirements, however, could also protect your Account Value from losses that may occur in other Investment Options.

The Secure Value Account reduces potential volatility of your Account Value and provides a fixed, guaranteed rate of return that is supported by our general account. This helps us manage the risks associated with offering optional living benefits. The required allocation to the Secure Value Account could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains that would be possible if you were entirely invested in the Permitted Sub-accounts. The required allocation to the Secure Value Account, however, could also protect your Account Value from losses that may have otherwise occurred if your entire Account Value was allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of these conditions. In addition, these conditions do not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Additional Purchase Payments

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time. **We currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year.**

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, **we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would only do so on a non-discriminatory basis.** Circumstances where we may further limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we further exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit to the level you originally intended. This means that your ability to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit through additional Purchase Payments may be limited or suspended. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

Lifetime Withdrawals Under an Optional Living Benefit

The optional living benefits guarantee the ability to withdraw an annual amount each contract year (the "Annual Income Amount"), regardless of the performance of your Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant (or the death of two spouses, if a spousal benefit is elected), subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to a percentage (the "Withdrawal Percentage") of a specific value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") as discussed below.

Under any of the optional living benefits, withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts, as discussed in the benefit descriptions that follow.

Termination of Existing Optional Living Benefit and Election of a New Optional Living Benefit

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may not terminate the benefit prior to the first benefit anniversary. This means once you elect the benefit, you will be subject to the benefit charge and the conditions discussed earlier in this section for at least the first benefit year, unless you surrender the Annuity. After you terminate the benefit, you may elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. Currently, you must wait 90 days from the date you terminate your previous benefit (the "waiting period") before you can make a new benefit election. **Please note that once you terminate an existing Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under that benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the newly elected Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective. Also, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate applicable to the newly elected Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit may be different than those applicable to your terminated benefit.** If you later decide to re-elect an optional living benefit, your Account Value must be allocated to the then Permitted Sub-accounts. The mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account will also apply. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability, waiting periods and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. In purchasing the Annuity and electing benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date. You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit and electing a new Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit is appropriate for you.

Please refer to the benefit descriptions that follow for a complete explanation of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional living benefit. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional living benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 guarantees the ability to withdraw the "Annual Income Amount" regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living benefit. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered "Lifetime Withdrawals" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to withdrawals of Excess Income).

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit or the optional death benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0.

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our ownership guidelines. Please see Appendix C - Special Contact Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your Periodic Value is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th *	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th *	$325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th		$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th		$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the applicable Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The applicable Withdrawal Percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $15,000. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage which varies based on the age of the Annuitant on that Annuity Anniversary. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd,
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%.
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders - Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no

additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

On October 3rd the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 1/2 (72 for those who would have reached age 70 1/2 after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1st to December 31st of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for both Calendar Years = $6,000;

- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments are permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program

at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears within the section titled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit

You may not terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0" earlier in this benefit description. For surviving spouses, however, we are currently waiving the 90 day waiting period. We reserve the right to resume applying this requirement at any time.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. Three of the features that help us accomplish that balance are the Permitted Sub-accounts investment requirement, the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account and the predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account"). The Permitted Sub-accounts and predetermined mathematical formula are designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits. The Secure Value Account helps us manage the risks associated with offering optional living benefits by reducing potential volatility of your Account Value, while also providing a fixed, guaranteed rate of return. These features are not investment advice.

Permitted Sub-accounts
When you elect the benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in "Investment Options" earlier in the prospectus.

The Secure Value Account
When you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will transfer 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. You cannot transfer into, or out of, the Secure Value Account. The Secure Value Account will earn interest at a crediting rate that will be declared annually and reflected on the confirmation you will receive each year.

Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

The formula is described below and set forth in Appendix E.

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, and the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, interest credited to the Secure Value Account and the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts, the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts are two of the variables in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract the sum of any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") plus amounts in the Secure Value Account ("F") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Unadjusted Account Value of the DCA MVA Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - (B+F))/(V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix E) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix E. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 $^1/_2$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amounts held within the Bond Sub-account (B) and the Secure Value Account (F) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, the amount in the Secure Value Account is $15,000 and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $161,000)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – $15,000)/$161,000 = 83.5%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap and the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit discussed below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be, subject to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account if the sum of your percentage of Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account and your percentage of Unadjusted Account Value in the Secure Value Account would equal more than 90% on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the combination of the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account will be transferred. For example, assume 83% of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and 6% of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Secure Value Account. If the formula would require a transfer of 5% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account, only 1% of your Unadjusted Account Value would actually be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the combination of the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, as well as interest credited to amounts in the Secure Value Account, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account.

Maximum Daily Transfer Limit

On any given day, notwithstanding the above calculation and the 90% cap discussed immediately above, no more than a predetermined percentage of the sum of the value of Permitted Sub-accounts and the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options (the "Maximum Daily Transfer Limit") will be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. The applicable Maximum Daily Transfer Limit is stated in your Annuity and is currently 30%. If the formula would result in an amount higher than the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit being transferred into the Bond Sub-account, only amounts up to the

Maximum Daily Transfer Limit will be transferred. On the following Valuation Day, the formula will calculate the Target Ratio for that day and determine any applicable transfers within your Annuity as described above. The formula will not carry over amounts that exceeded the prior day's Maximum Daily Transfer Limit, but a transfer to the Bond Sub-account may nevertheless occur based on the application of the formula on the current day. There is no limitation on the amounts of your Unadjusted Account Value that may be transferred out of the Bond Sub-account on any given day.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond Sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- The Secure Value Account is not a Permitted Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Secure Value Account. In addition, the formula will not transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Secure Value Account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
    - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
    - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
    - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, 10% of the additional Purchase Payments will be allocated to the Secure Value Account and the balance will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and subject to the formula. Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- Additional Purchase Payments allocate Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account but not to the Bond Sub-account. This means that additional Purchase Payments could adjust the ratio calculated by the formula and may result in Unadjusted Account Value being transferred either to the Permitted Sub-accounts or to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity during a time when the 90% cap has suspended transfers to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
    - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
    - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
    - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
    - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning

after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ after 2019) . For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. This benefit guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living benefit. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 after the death of the first spouse.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old when the benefit is elected. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit or the optional death benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0.

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until your first Lifetime Withdrawal or the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th*	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	299,500
March 12th	300,750
March 13th*	325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th		$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th		$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the Withdrawal Percentage applicable to the younger designated life's age at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $13,500. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the

highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%.
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.0
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28th value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30th	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98%, the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election is $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

On October 3rd of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

See "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional payments will be permitted. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the first designated life, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals

made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears in the prospectus section titled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current Owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

You may not terminate the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub–account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions

See "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above for information regarding the conditions of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is offered with or without the Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is a benefit that guarantees your ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount, regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living and death benefits. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered "Lifetime Withdrawals" under the

benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments").

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see "Investment Options".

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity would then terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

This benefit also provides for a Highest Daily Death Benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. We reserve the right in our sole discretion to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your Periodic Value is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th*	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th*	$325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th	$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th	$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th	$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the applicable Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Withdrawal Percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $15,000. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage which varies based on the age of the Annuitant on that Annuity Anniversary. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%	Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	HD DB Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28th value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	**Unadjusted Account Value**	**Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)****	**Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)**
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

On October 3rd, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 1/2 (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1st to December 31st of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020 .

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity-owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greater of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:
On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the optional living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the amount of the withdrawal (dollar-for-dollar). All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph),

made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to death benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See "Death Benefits" for more information pertaining to death benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit) and no additional Purchase Payments are permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee Payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any death benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears within the section titled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current Owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

You may not terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit,

including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before which you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0" earlier in this benefit description. For surviving spouses, however, we are currently waiving the 90 day waiting period. We reserve the right to resume applying this requirement at any time.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB Conditions

See "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above for information regarding the conditions of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v3.0 BENEFIT WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. This benefit guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives," and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount, regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living and death benefits. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered "Lifetime Withdrawals" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin

making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse and also want to provide a death benefit. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old when the benefit is elected. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional living benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your Periodic Value is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th *	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th		$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th		$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th		$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th		$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th *	$325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th		$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th		$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:		
(1)	Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
	and	
(2)	Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th		$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the Withdrawal Percentage applicable to the younger designated life's age at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $13,500. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage which varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on that Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals will make it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%	Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	HD DB Amount	$110,020.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$2,002.36
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	HD DB Amount	$108,017.64

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28th value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	**Unadjusted Account Value**	**Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)****	**Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)**
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30th	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will

continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.

- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

On October 3rd, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

See "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A death benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The death benefit is the greater of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the optional living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph),

made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to death benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See "Death Benefits" more information pertaining to death benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will continue to make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any death benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable Tax Charge, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section titled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current Owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a death benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-

up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of the Benefit

You may not terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB Conditions

See “Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions” in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above for information regarding the conditions of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see “Additional Tax Considerations” under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a death benefit prior to Annuitization (the "Minimum Death Benefit") and, for applications signed on and after May 1, 2017, an optional death benefit, Legacy Protection Plus, is available. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the death benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the death benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a death benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the death benefit becomes payable is referred to below as the “decedent”.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor’s death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no death benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the death benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the “Death Benefits” section of this prospectus. See the “Payment of Death Benefits” section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the death benefit as of the date we receive “Due Proof of Death.” Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of all eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the death benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the death benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see “Payment of Death Benefits” below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining death benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining death benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the death benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

The Insurance Charge we deduct daily from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is used, in part, to pay us for the risk we assume in providing the Minimum Death Benefit guarantee under an Annuity. Each Annuity also offers an optional death benefit, Legacy Protection Plus, that can be purchased for an additional charge. See “Optional Death Benefit - Charge For Legacy Protection Plus” below for further information. Notwithstanding any additional protection provided under the optional death benefit, the additional cost will reduce your Account Value.

MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a Minimum Death Benefit. The amount of the Minimum Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

(a) The sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date we receive Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
(b) Your Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

No death benefit will be payable if your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you have the Minimum Death Benefit and are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT - Legacy Protection Plus (Available for applications signed on or after May 1, 2017)

For an additional charge, the Annuity provides an optional death benefit called Legacy Protection Plus, which may only be elected at the time you purchase the Annuity and is effective on the contract issue date (the “Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date”). Legacy Protection Plus is designed to provide an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiaries. Under this benefit, we maintain a separate death benefit amount based on your Purchase Payment(s) increasing at a preset rate on an annual basis as described below. Legacy Protection Plus is not available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. **We reserve the right to cease offering Legacy Protection Plus in connection with the Annuity at any time.** If we decide to stop offering the optional death benefit in connection with the Annuity, we will first amend this prospectus. Once elected, this optional benefit cannot

be cancelled at a later date, with one exception. Please see "Termination of the Optional Death Benefit" below for more information. Legacy Protection Plus cannot be combined with any optional living benefit.

Investment Restrictions may apply if you elect Legacy Protection Plus. If you elect this optional death benefit, certain Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts under an Annuity may not be available and you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the then permitted and available option(s). In addition, we reserve the right to require you to use certain asset allocation model(s) if you elect this benefit. Please see the chart in the "Investment Options" section of this prospectus for a list of investment options available and permitted with Legacy Protection Plus.

If an Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be less than age 76 on the Annuity issue date. If an Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be less than age 76. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be less than age 76.

Calculation of the Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit

The amount of the death benefit under Legacy Protection Plus is equal to the greater of:

(a) the Minimum Death Benefit described above; and
(b) the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount (described below) as of the date of death.

Key Terms and Examples

Descriptions of the key terms and examples related to Legacy Protection Plus are set forth below. The examples are hypothetical and provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional death benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples do not reflect actual or real life results.

This optional death benefit includes the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage. We declare the current Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage that will apply to your Annuity. **The current Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus when delivered in connection with the sale of a new Annuity. The Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage are established for your Annuity on the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date and they will not change while the optional death benefit is in effect.** We reserve the right to differentiate the current Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage based on the Owner's age on the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date as a single rate or a table of rates.

Prior to the first anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date, the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount is equal to the Death Benefit Base. The Death Benefit Base is equal to the sum of all Purchase Payments, adjusted proportionally for Withdrawals as described in the "Impact of Withdrawals" section below.

The Legacy Protection Plus death benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the "Impact of Withdrawals" section, made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.)

It is important to note that Legacy Protection Plus will provide no additional benefit under the Annuity if a contract Owner dies prior to the first anniversary of the Effective Date because, under those circumstances, the death benefit will be equal to the Minimum Death Benefit, even though the contract Owner may have paid certain quarterly benefit charges under Legacy Protection Plus.

The Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate is the rate that is multiplied by the Death Benefit Base each contract anniversary to determine the Roll-Up Amount.

The Roll-Up Cap Amount equals the Death Benefit Base multiplied by the Roll-Up Cap Percentage and is the maximum possible Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount.

On each anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date until the earlier of the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the decedent or until the Roll-Up Cap Date, we increase the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount by the Roll-Up Amount. The Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount will never be greater than the Roll-Up Cap Amount. On the Roll-Up Cap Date, the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount reaches its maximum and the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate will no longer apply. The Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount will be reduced for any withdrawals proportionally, including any after the Roll-Up Cap Date.

The Roll-Up Cap Date is the earlier of:

- the date the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount equals the Roll-Up Cap Amount, and;
- the anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date coinciding with or next following the date the Measuring Life reaches age 80.

Additional Purchase Payments

We currently limit the additional Purchase Payments to those accepted in the first Annuity Year. While Legacy Protection Plus is in effect, we may further limit, restrict, suspend, or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may further limit, restrict, suspend, or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we further exercise our right to limit, restrict, suspend, reject additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Legacy Protection Plus benefit to the level you originally intended. This means that your ability to increase the values associated with your Legacy Protection Plus death benefit through additional Purchase Payments in the first Annuity Year may be limited or suspended, which you should consider when you purchase this Annuity.

Impact of Withdrawals - Under Legacy Protection Plus, all withdrawals, including Required Minimum Distributions, reduce the Death Benefit Base and the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount proportionally by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

Example of Calculating the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount under Legacy Protection Plus
Initial Premium: $100,000
Additional Purchase Payment: $10,000
Death Benefit Base = $110,000
Roll-Up Rate = 5%
Roll-Up Cap Percentage = 200%
Roll-Up Amount = (5% of $110,000) = $5,500
Roll-Up Cap Amount = (200% of $110,000) = $220,000

Year 1 Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount = $110,000
Year 2 Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount = $110,000 + $5,500 = $115,500
Year 3 Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount = $115,500 + $5,500 = $121,000

During Year 3,
Withdrawal amount = $20,000
Unadjusted Account Value (Prior to withdrawal) = $200,000
Proportion of Unadjusted Account Value = 10%

Revised Death Benefit Base = (100-10)% of DB Base of $110,000 = $99,000
Revised Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount = (100-10)% of DB Amount of $121,000 = $108,900
New Roll-Up Amount = (5% of $99,000) = $4,950
New Roll-Up Cap Amount = (200% of $99,000) = $198,000
New Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount for Year 4 = $108,900 + $4,950 = $113,850

Annuities with Joint Owners
For Annuities with joint Owners, Legacy Protection Plus death benefits are calculated as shown above and the oldest joint Owner is the Measuring Life and is used to determine the Roll-Up Cap Date, Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate, Roll-Up Cap Percentage and benefit charge. If you and your spouse own your Annuity jointly, we will pay the death benefit to the Beneficiary. If the sole primary Beneficiary is the surviving spouse, then the surviving spouse can elect to assume ownership of your Annuity and continue the Annuity instead of receiving the death benefit (unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity). See “Spousal Continuation of Annuity” for details.

Annuities Owned by Entities
For Annuities owned by an entity, the amounts are calculated as shown above except that the age of the Annuitant is used to determine the Roll-Up Cap Date, Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate, Roll-Up Cap Percentage and benefit charge. Payment of the death benefit is based on the death of the Annuitant (or Contingent Annuitant, if applicable). See “Payment of Death Benefits” for details.

Charge for Legacy Protection Plus
If you elect Legacy Protection Plus, a charge is deducted from your Account Value on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date), and is assessed against your Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount calculated on the last Valuation Day before the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate.

The Legacy Protection Plus charge is established for your Annuity on the issue date. It is based on your age on the date you sign your Application, provided we receive that paperwork in Good Order within 15 calendar days, and the contract is funded within 45 calendar days.

Subject to the requirements above, it is important to note that if either (1) the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate; or (2) the Roll-Up Cap Percentage (collectively the "set of rates") that we are currently offering on your Annuity issue date is higher than the rates we were offering on the date you signed the applicable paperwork and neither the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate or Roll-Up Cap Percentage have decreased, you will receive the higher set of rates. If this occurs, your Legacy Protection Plus charge will then also be based on your age on your Annuity issue date. If either of the set of rates has decreased when we compare the set of rates that we were offering on the day you signed your paperwork to the set of rates that we are offering on your Annuity issue date, your contract will be issued with the set of rates and the Legacy Protection Plus charge that were in effect on the day you signed your paperwork.

Current charges are: 0.65% if you are 55 years old or younger; 0.80% if you are ages 56-70; or 0.95% if you are 71 or older.

Any charges paid during the contract year of death will not be refunded and there will be no pro-rata roll-up in the Death Benefit Amount. Charges continue after the Roll-Up Cap is reached, and cease upon death or termination of the benefit.

We reserve the right to adjust the charge for Legacy Protection Plus for existing contracts at any time on or after the fifth anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date, up to the maximum charge stated in your contract. We will notify you in writing in advance of an increase in the charge for the benefit. You will have the option of refusing the charge increase which will terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit. You may only elect to terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit by refusing the charge increase. Upon termination, we reserve the right to deduct a final charge based on the number of days since the charge for the Legacy Protection Plus benefit was most recently deducted.

If the deduction of the charge at any time would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we deduct a charge for the Legacy Protection Plus benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of Legacy Protection Plus may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Legacy Protection Plus would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. In that instance, the withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

We cease to deduct a charge for Legacy Protection Plus after it terminates in accordance with the "Termination of Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit" section below. In the event Legacy Protection Plus terminates for any reason, we reserve the right to deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the prior quarterly anniversary. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor.

Termination of Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit

You may only elect to terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit if the charge for Legacy Protection Plus is increasing. You may only elect to terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit by refusing the charge increase. See "Charges for Legacy Protection Plus" above for more information. You will have the option of refusing the charge increase which will terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit.

In addition, Legacy Protection Plus will terminate upon an ownership change, except where the Measuring Life does not change or upon divorce. If a spousal Measuring Life is removed as Owner or Annuitant due to divorce, and the remaining spouse Owner continues the benefit in his or her name and meets the age requirements of the Legacy Protection Plus benefit on the date the change in ownership occurs, then the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate, Roll-Up Cap Percentage and Legacy Protection Plus benefit charge applicable to the Measuring Life will remain the same. If the new Owner or Annuitant is older than the maximum issue age on the effective date of the change, then the Legacy Protection Plus benefit will be terminated.

Also, Legacy Protection Plus will terminate in the following circumstances: (a) as of the date the Annuity's death benefit is paid; (b) on the Annuity Date; (c) upon surrender of the Annuity; (d) if your Unadjusted Account Value reduces to zero; and (e) upon Spousal Continuation (see "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" below for more information).

Please refer to the section titled "Tax Considerations" for additional considerations in relation to the Legacy Protection Plus.

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the death benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the death benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the Minimum Death Benefit, Legacy Protection Plus death benefit or any optional death benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a death benefit suspension period in connection with certain death benefits. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), certain death benefits (including the Minimum Death Benefit and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB) will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. This suspension period will not apply to Legacy Protection Plus, where an ownership change does not terminate the benefit. While the two-year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the death benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. Thus, if you had elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB, and the suspension was in effect, you would be paying the fee for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB even though during the suspension period your death benefit would be limited to the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed the death benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

Beneficiary Annuity. With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the death benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no death benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the death benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the death benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day). No CDSC will apply to Purchase Payments made prior to the effective date of a spousal continuance. However, any additional Purchase Payments applied after the date the continuance is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable.

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the Minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the spousal continuance, plus all Purchase Payments you have made since the spousal continuance until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse.

With respect to Legacy Protection Plus, upon Spousal Continuation of the Annuity, the Unadjusted Account Value is increased, if necessary, to equal the greater of:

- the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount described above, and
- the Minimum Death Benefit described above.

Any increase to the Unadjusted Account Value resulting from such adjustment will be allocated on a pro-rata basis to the Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts in which Account Value is then allocated. If the Account Value in such Permitted Sub-accounts is zero, we will allocate the additional amount to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. Upon Spousal Continuation of the Annuity and after any increase to the Unadjusted Account Value has been applied, the Legacy Protection Plus benefit is terminated. In such a circumstance, the Minimum Death Benefit continues as described above.

With respect to Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with HD DB:

- If the Highest Daily Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life, and the Remaining Designated Life chooses to continue the Annuity, the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.
- If a death benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life (e.g., if the first of the Spousal Designated Lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (“Custodial Account”) and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the death benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the “five-year deadline”); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the death benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline.

If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the death benefit must be distributed:

- as a lump sum payment; or
- as a series of required distributions under the Beneficiary Continuation Option as described below in the section titled “Beneficiary Continuation Option,” unless you have made an election prior to death benefit proceeds becoming due.

If we do not receive notice of a claim or instructions on where to send the death benefit payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be considered abandoned property and escheated to the state.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the death benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the Required Minimum Distribution rules.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive notice of a claim or instructions on where to send the death benefit payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be considered abandoned property and escheated to the state.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different death benefit payment options. See "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax adviser.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the death benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the death benefit under an alternative death benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections titled "Payment of Death Benefits" and "Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans". This "Beneficiary Continuation Option" is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)), Beneficiary Annuities and nonqualified Annuities. This option is different from the "Beneficiary Annuity", because the Beneficiary Continuation Option is a death benefit payout option used explicitly for annuities issued by a Prudential affiliate. Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the death benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the death benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the death benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Account Value will be equal to any death benefit (including any optional death benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- The minimum death benefit, optional death benefit and any optional living benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Withdrawals are not subject to CDSC.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor. However, the distributions will continue to be based on the Key Life of the Beneficiary Continuation Option the successor received the death benefit proceeds from.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional living or death benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional living or death benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment or any additional payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See "Additional Purchase

Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your Additional Purchase Payments that are pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Automatic Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day. In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions."

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and death benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Change in Daily Asset-Based Charges: After the 9th Annuity year, your Annuity will become subject to a lower daily asset-based charge. We will process a transaction where your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will be used to purchase new Units of the same Sub-accounts that reflect the decreased Insurance Charge (and the charge for any optional benefits you have elected). The number of Units attributed to your Annuity will be decreased and the Unit Price of each unit of the Sub-accounts in which you invested will be increased. The adjustment in the number of units and unit price will not affect your Account Value at the time that the transaction is processed. However, beginning on that date, your Account Value will be determined based on the change in the value of Units that reflect the decreased Insurance Charge and any other optional benefits that you have elected.

Termination of Optional Benefits: In general, if an optional living or death benefit terminates, we will no longer deduct the charge we apply to purchase the optional benefit. However, for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted. If the Legacy Protection Plus death benefit terminates for any reason, we may deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted.

On the date a charge no longer applies or a charge for an optional living or death benefit begins to be deducted, your Annuity will become subject to a different charge.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an Annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1 st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after

2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans - Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a

portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans . If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v3.0) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity. We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended

December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000 to $836,969. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as “mirror voting” because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a “proxy” vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;
(2) changes in federal income tax law;
(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or
(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent.

We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made up to a maximum of 7.15% for the B Series and 2.0% for the C Series. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Unadjusted Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages**.** It is possible that Pruco's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

The following tables show the accumulation Unit Values and the number of outstanding units for each variable investment option under the Annuity on the last business day of the periods shown. The Unit Values and number of units outstanding are for Annuities under the Separate Account with the same daily asset charge which may include other annuities offered. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT B SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (1.45%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.49176	$10.85572	12,899,575
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.85572	$10.35394	15,822,050
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.35394	$10.85058	17,688,680
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.85058	$12.03932	19,250,822
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.03932	$10.89853	17,496,247
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.89853	$12.46491	21,103,456
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.01928	$11.63271	55,421,875
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.63271	$11.55605	70,974,577
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.55605	$12.19811	76,761,315
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.19811	$14.05650	80,564,388
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.05650	$13.03617	78,540,939
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.03617	$15.65551	86,872,670
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.67987	$11.23093	36,700,361
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.23093	$11.04965	73,055,389
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.04965	$11.41400	80,894,971
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.41400	$13.07488	84,833,896
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.07488	$11.86614	78,735,185
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.86614	$13.80460	85,685,590
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.94880	$9.45563	19,770,504
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.45563	$11.39697	55,356,247
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.46527	$9.65482	34,475
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65482	$8.03756	61,775
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.03756	$8.98026	73,436
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.98026	$11.94359	382,765
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.94359	$9.53846	497,557
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.53846	$11.07383	663,203
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.30807	$12.99683	43,549
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.99683	$13.02954	53,920
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.02954	$14.21532	90,454
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.21532	$17.11078	132,191
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.11078	$15.48975	194,374
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.48975	$18.71193	266,243
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.09513	$11.79468	42,344,995
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.79468	$11.67893	59,716,790
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.67893	$12.23487	75,454,564
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.23487	$13.85514	85,893,434
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.85514	$12.97949	92,073,100
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.97949	$15.27503	107,683,167
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99920	$11.75706	7,098,691
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99920	$12.18076	11,232,600

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.68453	$11.10195	13,968,234
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.10195	$10.61269	21,659,285
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.61269	$11.18706	27,333,582
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.18706	$12.41579	32,218,663
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.41579	$11.58892	33,500,878
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.58892	$13.43334	39,492,272
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.71972	$9.52988	332,005
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.52988	$9.43735	405,040
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.43735	$9.45283	541,277
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.45283	$9.47488	884,386
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.47488	$9.40580	1,263,025
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.40580	$9.69771	1,474,002
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.84405	$9.95820	641,169
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95820	$9.60692	819,422
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60692	$9.86820	920,575
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.86820	$10.14957	1,192,812
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.14957	$9.93550	1,706,494
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.93550	$10.69475	2,222,516
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.40790	$12.24977	37,545,095
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.24977	$12.13656	56,239,578
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.13656	$12.77860	75,597,919
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.77860	$14.84676	93,225,739
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.84676	$13.72062	100,292,316
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.72062	$16.52996	125,578,552
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.34856	$13.08084	64,460
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.08084	$12.43077	117,719
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.43077	$14.07561	244,576
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.07561	$16.42486	377,850
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.42486	$15.41414	430,313
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.41414	$19.90457	505,658
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.08463	$11.31775	79,303
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.31775	$11.14360	89,637
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.14360	$11.08064	96,575
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.08064	$12.10910	111,162
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.10910	$11.37058	150,909
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.37058	$14.02135	171,501
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.25559	$12.49380	197,615
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.49380	$12.90905	283,390
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.90905	$13.33479	341,653
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.33479	$13.96269	444,662
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.96269	$13.10497	447,067
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.10497	$16.94669	496,564
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation			
11/18/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99880	$10.30106	104,414

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.74416	$11.24668	26,641,620
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.24668	$11.19344	42,646,580
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.19344	$11.50064	56,143,882
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.50064	$13.20131	62,374,888
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.20131	$12.00129	59,171,426
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.00129	$14.19281	65,405,177
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.37486	$10.79436	27,006,384
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.79436	$10.54112	31,520,843
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.54112	$10.93448	35,176,162
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.93448	$12.09999	54,571,678
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.09999	$11.08202	51,692,313
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.08202	$12.67105	56,529,619
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.10605	$13.40855	269,558
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.40855	$12.48808	335,971
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.48808	$15.29958	377,056
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.29958	$16.91603	533,160
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.91603	$14.32493	651,177
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.32493	$17.31288	777,524
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.85937	$9.73273	417,208
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.73273	$9.59134	630,872
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.59134	$9.45262	837,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.45262	$9.34766	1,256,618
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.34766	$9.33113	1,578,479
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.33113	$9.35135	2,187,179
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.50614	$10.53346	399,620
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.53346	$10.01085	539,116
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.01085	$11.38492	638,383
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.38492	$12.05861	815,098
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.05861	$11.64672	938,812
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.64672	$13.23393	1,135,063
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.48778	$14.39848	204,671
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.39848	$13.07777	241,455
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.07777	$15.45157	268,283
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.45157	$18.15069	361,625
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.15069	$15.35476	517,334
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.35476	$19.59966	493,401
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.04551	$10.69470	84,962
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.69470	$10.87145	159,623
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.87145	$10.30932	160,804
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.30932	$13.75955	343,642
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.75955	$11.75139	529,226
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.75139	$15.29976	497,722
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.06572	$10.55923	80,870
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.55923	$10.49117	114,371
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.49117	$10.39940	130,804
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.39940	$12.58705	218,831
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.58705	$10.40208	281,215
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.40208	$12.30385	310,466

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.82954	$10.11836	41,731
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.11836	$10.08864	8,002,708
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.08864	$10.36071	11,917,159
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.36071	$10.65108	376,114
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.65108	$10.46787	154,888,084
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46787	$11.47459	1,075,252
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.98788	$11.72319	19,635,100
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.72319	$11.43224	27,683,169
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.43224	$11.85459	37,939,784
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.85459	$13.66410	45,199,982
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.66410	$12.47226	45,471,971
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.47226	$14.67966	53,222,746
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.78005	$10.37303	177,709
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.37303	$9.93699	246,585
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.93699	$9.98239	278,528
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.98239	$12.75329	357,912
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.75329	$10.37195	484,819
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.37195	$13.00423	740,786
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.67278	$11.18827	12,246,922
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.18827	$11.00591	15,093,869
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.00591	$11.26302	17,799,138
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.26302	$12.44794	19,430,060
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.44794	$11.63766	19,869,407
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.63766	$13.14443	23,056,274
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.17573	$14.03688	203,139
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.03688	$15.30438	310,830
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.30438	$14.86208	332,970
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.86208	$19.89518	475,758
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.89518	$19.28924	599,302
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.28924	$25.20715	704,112
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99880	$9.94406	209,655
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.94406	$9.71122	4,676,222
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.71122	$10.42425	11,332,714
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.42425	$11.77391	18,027,584
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.77391	$10.88652	22,022,278
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.88652	$12.68704	30,219,539
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.52457	$13.91577	190,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.91577	$15.09518	227,048
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.09518	$15.70632	263,658
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.70632	$20.58568	327,409
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.58568	$19.74030	343,012
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.74030	$25.60742	418,936
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.47583	$12.09859	213,117
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.09859	$11.74845	278,766
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.74845	$12.40175	294,833
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.40175	$15.13614	532,328
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.13614	$13.49063	793,444
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.49063	$17.27774	817,259

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.07486	$11.71380	8,545,240
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.71380	$11.40064	11,959,711
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.40064	$11.72125	14,482,295
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.72125	$13.45680	17,131,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.45680	$12.16326	16,516,251
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.16326	$14.71553	22,374,295
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.62916	$13.66878	214,239
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.66878	$14.44434	235,188
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.44434	$14.50739	270,628
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.50739	$18.68802	368,225
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.68802	$18.81140	655,250
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.81140	$25.54242	581,632
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.83349	$13.34862	106,616
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.34862	$13.05989	134,268
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.05989	$14.60143	294,776
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.60143	$16.88544	434,373
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.88544	$14.95037	478,749
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.95037	$19.05749	531,806
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.12145	$13.50030	258,247
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.50030	$12.54821	593,804
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.54821	$12.56999	593,428
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.56999	$15.74421	785,722
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.74421	$14.83997	1,004,601
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.83997	$19.03505	1,009,478
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.43140	$14.48344	283,043
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.48344	$13.46883	396,599
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.46883	$15.69364	477,965
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.69364	$17.59924	582,320
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.59924	$14.49091	703,569
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.49091	$17.28187	836,031
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.37870	$9.22546	118,216
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.22546	$7.57096	135,495
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.57096	$8.38367	144,643
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.38367	$10.44175	223,619
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.44175	$8.84419	310,734
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.84419	$9.87930	338,748
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.56630	$11.03255	26,488,640
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.03255	$10.88817	33,402,587
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.88817	$11.32357	39,834,256
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.32357	$12.29028	55,783,861
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.29028	$11.76722	56,787,919
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.76722	$13.30586	65,351,434
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.82303	$10.12124	161,125
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.12124	$9.94779	205,032
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94779	$10.21652	407,853
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.21652	$10.63973	741,558
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.63973	$10.39934	1,086,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.39934	$11.24826	1,491,276

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.03127	$12.08265	34,187,614
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.08265	$11.83458	52,919,582
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.83458	$12.84063	69,181,883
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.84063	$14.69188	137,819,013
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.69188	$13.37803	130,776,977
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.37803	$15.71260	151,818,394
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.42674	$13.27988	19,568
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.27988	$13.28923	32,784
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.28923	$14.51867	47,611
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.51867	$17.37243	82,023
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.37243	$15.89493	103,410
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.89493	$19.61010	131,156
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.83178	$14.16977	105,253
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.16977	$14.39427	171,788
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.39427	$16.29193	249,256
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.29193	$19.62893	322,607
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.62893	$17.75342	413,703
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.75342	$21.77648	335,708
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.38376	$12.17276	3,592,187
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.17276	$12.01426	5,564,173
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.01426	$12.58896	6,800,742
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.58896	$14.66375	7,632,083
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.66375	$13.50675	8,170,136
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.50675	$16.13336	8,497,206
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.08304	$13.35563	136,642
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.35563	$13.33765	161,524
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.33765	$14.15663	173,094
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.15663	$17.81513	249,349
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.81513	$15.65177	313,125
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.65177	$21.05216	308,408
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.32567	$12.68965	189,021
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.68965	$12.60390	239,802
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.60390	$13.92160	271,365
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.92160	$17.00158	360,868
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.00158	$15.34580	571,924
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.34580	$19.67860	555,615
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.90100	$12.94107	95,418
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.94107	$12.20381	124,475
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.20381	$15.53957	159,213
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.53957	$16.44007	199,474
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.44007	$13.43405	240,201
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.43405	$16.14912	213,404
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.04090	$11.65463	69,948,500
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.65463	$11.49045	128,998,835
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.49045	$12.17840	144,604,303
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.17840	$13.85151	154,926,456
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.85151	$12.92249	153,307,644
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.92249	$15.38974	170,678,495

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99880	$10.53132	14,394,493
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.53132	$10.53418	28,689,765
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.53418	$10.94748	45,052,415
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.94748	$12.99063	69,100,440
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.99063	$11.82353	93,839,846
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.82353	$14.53299	144,547,840
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.60557	$14.45993	452,005
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.45993	$15.61599	602,231
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.61599	$15.80532	736,697
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.80532	$21.47813	1,057,881
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.47813	$21.98334	1,326,557
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.98334	$27.78060	1,520,277
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.81429	$12.32421	86,451
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.32421	$11.40903	110,663
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.40903	$11.93300	101,990
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93300	$13.70697	223,715
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.70697	$12.19549	392,486
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.19549	$15.13996	1,743,395
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.68176	$9.88439	291,382
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.88439	$7.86562	399,915
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.86562	$9.65995	464,659
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.65995	$10.50143	512,571
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.50143	$8.62498	552,456
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.62498	$9.93363	567,124
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.53614	$9.60847	146,909
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60847	$9.03197	218,154
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.03197	$9.28916	251,443
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.28916	$9.34168	638,249
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.34168	$9.38953	979,828
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.38953	$9.40189	1,003,903
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.76529	$13.67554	133,268
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.67554	$12.58658	165,855
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.58658	$14.14040	189,901
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.14040	$16.51813	231,373
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.51813	$13.58739	242,359
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.58739	$15.95400	235,563
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.23713	$11.86133	24,138,078
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.86133	$11.61543	31,852,705
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.61543	$12.19431	33,593,998
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.19431	$13.65160	34,972,353
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.65160	$12.78029	33,195,868
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.78029	$15.18379	37,765,808
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.88733	$10.27737	117,054
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.27737	$10.25364	189,281
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.25364	$10.62566	319,027
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.62566	$11.13243	630,413
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.13243	$10.72182	1,737,570
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.72182	$11.86604	2,380,550

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.18960	$9.19398	48,711
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.19398	$8.78133	56,722
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.78133	$9.57217	80,286
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.57217	$10.31107	103,074
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.31107	$9.48333	124,603
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.48333	$10.73371	136,685
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90757	$8.81972	191,018
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.81972	$10.64049	290,110
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91826	$9.40943	603,493
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.40943	$12.15452	1,671,331

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT L SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (1.90%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.14204	$12.51236	5,131,599
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.51236	$11.87950	5,394,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.87950	$12.39266	4,995,997
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.39266	$13.68793	4,789,326
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.68793	$12.33410	3,059,729
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.33410	$14.04247	3,404,343
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.51693	$14.21155	15,133,242
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.21155	$14.05353	16,604,499
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.05353	$14.76693	16,150,538
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.76693	$16.93929	15,223,106
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.93929	$15.63766	11,766,303
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.63766	$18.69395	11,370,627
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.21504	$12.79317	9,569,238
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.79317	$12.52933	19,382,980
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.52933	$12.88360	17,962,369
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.88360	$14.69123	17,223,934
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.69123	$13.27175	12,262,557
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.27175	$15.36938	12,495,896
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.42351	$9.57322	31,082
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.57322	$7.93315	47,061
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.93315	$8.82309	63,236
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.82309	$11.68128	85,291
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.68128	$9.28604	71,164
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.28604	$10.73169	42,655
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.26701	$12.89730	7,797
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.89730	$12.87068	115,525
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.87068	$13.97816	116,895
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.97816	$16.74876	116,215
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.74876	$15.09241	15,323
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.09241	$18.14863	9,580
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.10293	$13.87277	14,041,270
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.87277	$13.67396	16,322,116
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.67396	$14.25960	16,212,808
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.25960	$16.07475	15,021,281
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.07475	$14.98965	12,145,264
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.98965	$17.56017	11,711,949
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.86202	$11.24074	6,748,218
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.24074	$10.69626	8,023,735
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.69626	$11.22383	7,825,676
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.22383	$12.39979	7,355,566
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.39979	$11.52080	5,177,825
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.52080	$13.29333	5,277,807

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.00803	$9.77297	208,839
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.77297	$9.63362	195,160
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.63362	$9.60532	207,365
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.60532	$9.58362	213,732
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.58362	$9.47050	162,841
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.47050	$9.71997	246,933
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.98950	$11.07205	756,038
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.07205	$10.63279	592,040
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.63279	$10.87224	556,865
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.87224	$11.13147	518,892
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.13147	$10.84682	332,479
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.84682	$11.62229	478,743
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.67071	$14.62013	20,955,739
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.62013	$14.41893	27,375,723
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.41893	$15.11264	27,388,479
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.11264	$17.47869	27,845,663
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.47869	$16.07872	22,225,660
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.07872	$19.28247	21,559,782
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.29845	$12.97041	81,167
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.97041	$12.26956	78,316
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.26956	$13.82976	139,989
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.82976	$16.06461	123,370
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.06461	$15.00682	107,018
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.00682	$19.29017	108,169
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.69999	$15.31302	69,964
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.31302	$15.00855	72,703
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.00855	$14.85588	73,898
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.85588	$16.16100	68,141
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.16100	$15.10567	50,633
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.10567	$18.54223	37,900
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.94103	$18.12815	107,197
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.12815	$18.64520	131,144
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.64520	$19.17255	117,238
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.17255	$19.98393	106,537
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.98393	$18.67009	89,049
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.67009	$24.03292	71,940
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.62874	$13.16575	8,108,067
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.16575	$13.04361	11,010,716
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.04361	$13.34057	11,189,299
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.34057	$15.24362	10,534,454
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.24362	$13.79435	7,915,559
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.79435	$16.23881	7,615,456
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.98065	$12.41448	7,535,300
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.41448	$12.06788	8,010,301
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.06788	$12.46133	7,737,237
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.46133	$13.72685	10,624,764
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.72685	$12.51425	7,762,949
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.51425	$14.24339	7,695,974

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.83304	$18.56865	242,850
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.56865	$17.21498	236,218
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.21498	$20.99466	209,217
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.99466	$23.10732	141,370
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.10732	$19.47796	84,681
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.47796	$23.43332	95,131
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.28009	$9.12348	229,507
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.12348	$8.95015	522,716
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.95015	$8.78059	550,783
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.78059	$8.64352	511,324
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.64352	$8.58869	604,118
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.58869	$8.56794	363,846
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.89850	$12.87958	158,987
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.87958	$12.18460	223,960
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.18460	$13.79401	256,786
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.79401	$14.54378	250,701
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.54378	$13.98263	193,482
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.98263	$15.81572	159,757
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.26722	$17.53196	95,542
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.53196	$15.85109	93,907
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.85109	$18.64310	78,015
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.64310	$21.80018	59,407
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.80018	$18.35737	42,441
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.35737	$23.32541	41,390
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.75225	$12.29718	57,051
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.29718	$12.44336	55,557
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.44336	$11.74631	72,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.74631	$15.60622	54,960
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.60622	$13.26744	49,723
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.26744	$17.19477	50,890
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.97120	$11.37699	47,769
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.37699	$11.25207	62,946
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.25207	$11.10280	77,118
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.10280	$13.37734	63,946
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.37734	$11.00440	44,838
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.00440	$12.95687	44,730
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.78635	$10.03301	38,288
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.03301	$9.95788	5,644,961
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95788	$10.17981	10,447,636
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.17981	$10.41759	588,111
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.41759	$10.19139	34,143,332
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.19139	$11.12060	1,204,524
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.24324	$14.07221	6,688,035
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.07221	$13.66023	7,816,792
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.66023	$14.10036	7,503,446
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.10036	$16.17872	7,456,451
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.17872	$14.69972	5,400,423
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.69972	$17.22240	5,490,375

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.21289	$11.70410	136,865
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.70410	$11.16087	154,995
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.16087	$11.16076	133,091
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.16076	$14.19373	132,315
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.19373	$11.49043	112,410
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.49043	$14.34080	88,548
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.21043	$12.74837	3,931,853
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.74837	$12.48326	4,523,058
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.48326	$12.71671	4,372,602
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.71671	$13.99053	4,009,078
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.99053	$13.01980	2,859,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.01980	$14.63843	2,975,084
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.31105	$17.30665	42,607
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.30665	$18.78339	68,558
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.78339	$18.15736	82,184
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.15736	$24.19589	95,001
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.19589	$23.35129	85,846
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.35129	$30.37627	63,018
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99842	$9.93904	210,436
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.93904	$9.66208	1,742,733
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.66208	$10.32428	2,261,298
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.32428	$11.60813	2,593,173
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.60813	$10.68382	2,173,776
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.68382	$12.39394	2,012,707
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.91132	$17.60703	82,585
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.60703	$19.01221	94,226
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.01221	$19.69184	76,669
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.69184	$25.69193	148,012
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.69193	$24.52367	86,822
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.52367	$31.66749	169,169
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.16261	$15.92073	468,065
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.92073	$15.38936	451,818
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.38936	$16.17127	406,031
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.17127	$19.64715	326,241
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.64715	$17.43073	179,799
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.43073	$22.22222	313,439
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.77144	$12.40002	3,978,103
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.40002	$12.01335	4,507,387
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.01335	$12.29506	4,159,696
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.29506	$14.05136	3,939,746
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.05136	$12.64242	2,732,494
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.64242	$15.22538	2,860,246
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.16406	$17.42381	42,704
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.42381	$18.32835	52,175
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.32835	$18.32462	63,822
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.32462	$23.49795	50,000
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.49795	$23.54466	48,053
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.54466	$31.82341	53,837

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.93662	$14.53393	22,338
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.53393	$14.15468	43,169
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.15468	$15.75350	117,840
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.75350	$18.13481	127,578
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.13481	$15.98283	89,866
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.98283	$20.28059	101,112
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.31611	$18.09847	109,728
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.09847	$16.74518	451,773
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.74518	$16.69798	402,867
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.69798	$20.81960	372,388
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.81960	$19.53372	223,615
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.53372	$24.94126	333,857
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.62538	$19.29110	99,192
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.29110	$17.85778	104,901
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.85778	$20.71307	130,972
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.71307	$23.12258	117,235
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.12258	$18.95129	82,028
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.95129	$22.49821	95,356
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.91853	$9.71685	70,034
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.71685	$7.93770	76,983
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.93770	$8.74987	76,309
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.74987	$10.84837	90,354
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.84837	$9.14636	81,928
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.14636	$10.17036	85,912
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.15980	$12.64490	7,833,430
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.64490	$12.42241	9,017,998
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.42241	$12.86037	9,810,361
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.86037	$13.89478	10,838,767
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.89478	$13.24226	8,545,223
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.24226	$14.90552	9,074,114
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.27699	$10.54611	91,583
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54611	$10.31799	138,140
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.31799	$10.54843	158,820
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.54843	$10.93540	168,242
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.93540	$10.63925	144,748
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.63925	$11.45521	123,825
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.22967	$14.43197	11,757,540
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.43197	$14.07110	16,852,844
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.07110	$15.19778	17,498,478
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.19778	$17.30972	31,457,435
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.30972	$15.68936	22,690,159
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.68936	$18.34307	23,265,387
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.38526	$13.17812	2,742
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.17812	$13.12729	7,159
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.12729	$14.27652	15,340
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.27652	$17.00506	11,557
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.00506	$15.48731	8,352
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.48731	$19.02004	3,636

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.14259	$19.25416	40,571
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.25416	$19.46992	47,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.46992	$21.93650	69,351
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.93650	$26.30946	92,093
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.30946	$23.68633	51,392
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.68633	$28.92119	86,764
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.61751	$12.37240	11,703,989
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.37240	$12.15561	18,794,089
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.15561	$12.67909	21,465,381
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.67909	$14.70144	20,798,163
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.70144	$13.47923	18,854,063
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.47923	$16.02711	11,600,892
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.08225	$17.36748	69,353
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.36748	$17.26490	74,508
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.26490	$18.24165	68,572
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.24165	$22.85160	54,604
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.85160	$19.98435	40,362
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.98435	$26.75703	36,850
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.77464	$18.22541	46,483
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.22541	$18.01957	49,002
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.01957	$19.81286	56,379
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.81286	$24.08619	53,837
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.08619	$21.64045	50,584
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.64045	$27.62375	46,211
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.76646	$17.07496	56,342
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.07496	$16.02859	50,330
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.02859	$20.31700	48,454
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.31700	$21.39649	46,860
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.39649	$17.40398	27,393
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.40398	$20.82601	34,416
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.49510	$14.18744	21,838,735
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.18744	$13.92374	36,665,669
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.92374	$14.69039	35,570,183
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.69039	$16.63259	34,123,942
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.63259	$15.44574	26,142,000
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.44574	$18.31077	24,889,087
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99842	$10.48822	7,982,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.48822	$10.44324	12,537,942
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.44324	$10.80356	13,198,752
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.80356	$12.76149	14,181,337
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.76149	$11.56169	11,337,146
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.56169	$14.14633	11,155,654
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.58583	$18.61447	370,178
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.61447	$20.01090	443,158
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.01090	$20.16122	427,680
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.16122	$27.27281	342,329
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$27.27281	$27.78620	249,977
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.78620	$34.95341	230,901

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.68072	$15.25228	55,347
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.25228	$14.05521	51,357
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.05521	$14.63380	51,109
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.63380	$16.73292	51,120
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.73292	$14.81941	50,512
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.81941	$18.31332	227,350
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.75636	$9.91307	141,205
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.91307	$7.85235	181,903
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.85235	$9.59967	212,003
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.59967	$10.38845	192,761
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.38845	$8.49293	137,144
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.49293	$9.73676	134,688
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.09694	$10.13234	65,700
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.13234	$9.48072	82,676
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.48072	$9.70623	82,299
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.70623	$9.71675	84,497
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.71675	$9.72168	68,752
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.72168	$9.68993	83,890
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.02326	$18.54936	35,257
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.54936	$16.99439	47,179
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.99439	$19.00556	50,563
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.00556	$22.10058	43,913
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.10058	$18.09571	29,576
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.09571	$21.15050	34,076
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.18135	$11.75460	11,517,026
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.75460	$11.45826	12,739,678
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.45826	$11.97442	11,664,478
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.97442	$13.34439	10,869,918
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.34439	$12.43534	7,853,467
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.43534	$14.70649	7,884,676
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.24115	$11.63736	497,106
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.63736	$11.55742	447,303
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.55742	$11.92225	502,606
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.92225	$12.43412	465,584
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.43412	$11.92046	440,727
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.92046	$13.13249	736,085
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.14907	$9.11640	22,711
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.11640	$8.66742	22,069
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.66742	$9.40495	21,756
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.40495	$10.08495	12,847
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.08495	$9.23271	6,359
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.23271	$10.40226	4,413
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90719	$8.79229	6,686
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.79229	$10.55889	7,005
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91789	$9.38021	1,486
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.38021	$12.06149	13,445

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT C SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (1.95%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.11784	$12.48173	551,264
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.48173	$11.84439	604,863
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.84439	$12.34986	603,927
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.34986	$13.63376	549,707
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.63376	$12.27897	437,323
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.27897	$13.97250	471,140
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.49003	$14.17675	1,171,009
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.17675	$14.01190	1,247,187
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.01190	$14.71567	1,158,521
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.71567	$16.87191	1,082,153
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.87191	$15.56746	932,761
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.56746	$18.60060	953,250
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.19070	$12.76196	900,012
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.76196	$12.49236	1,838,258
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.49236	$12.83910	1,689,605
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.83910	$14.63299	1,596,417
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.63299	$13.21234	1,223,479
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.21234	$15.29277	1,266,280
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.94838	$9.42299	110,429
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.42299	$11.30011	248,286
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.41883	$9.56412	9,658
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.56412	$7.92164	17,213
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.92164	$8.80590	7,090
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.80590	$11.65250	53,178
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.65250	$9.25843	36,868
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.25843	$10.69424	20,917
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.26242	$12.88612	7,294
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.88612	$12.85300	10,607
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.85300	$13.95181	9,945
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.95181	$16.70876	9,667
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.70876	$15.04865	11,182
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.04865	$18.08685	9,013
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.07659	$13.83858	1,708,098
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.83858	$13.63343	1,870,901
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.63343	$14.21012	1,995,760
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.21012	$16.01070	1,909,332
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.01070	$14.92226	1,730,718
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.92226	$17.47237	1,742,487
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$11.69746	44,658
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$12.11908	72,146

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.84666	$11.21978	597,762
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.21978	$10.67092	771,829
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.67092	$11.19160	762,742
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.19160	$12.35800	703,529
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.35800	$11.47605	586,023
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.47605	$13.23508	621,107
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.98774	$9.74855	63,760
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74855	$9.60469	104,446
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60469	$9.57184	100,779
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.57184	$9.54545	119,611
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.54545	$9.42801	304,356
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.42801	$9.67143	176,167
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.96785	$11.04504	192,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.04504	$10.60140	208,235
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.60140	$10.83465	218,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.83465	$11.08728	189,216
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.08728	$10.79815	172,375
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.79815	$11.56442	181,544
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.64336	$14.58431	1,350,832
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.58431	$14.37624	1,716,354
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.37624	$15.06021	1,793,894
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.06021	$17.40931	1,829,143
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.40931	$16.00667	1,602,798
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.00667	$19.18633	1,785,078
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.29289	$12.95816	78,182
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.95816	$12.25169	92,962
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.25169	$13.80263	123,900
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.80263	$16.02504	120,403
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.02504	$14.96220	132,760
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96220	$19.22288	125,268
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.67259	$15.27541	32,827
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.27541	$14.96410	20,514
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.96410	$14.80436	15,012
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.80436	$16.09670	13,624
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.09670	$15.03778	13,292
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.03778	$18.44931	13,345
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.91112	$18.08363	50,944
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.08363	$18.58999	51,478
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.58999	$19.10615	60,321
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.10615	$19.90464	37,948
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.90464	$18.58652	39,343
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.58652	$23.91310	31,894
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation			
11/18/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99838	$10.29447	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.60354	$13.13356	734,068
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13356	$13.00501	930,968
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.00501	$13.29434	969,718
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.29434	$15.18313	939,256
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.18313	$13.73261	751,025
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.73261	$16.15790	753,806
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.95683	$12.38417	774,341
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.38417	$12.03231	790,550
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.03231	$12.41831	764,758
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.41831	$13.67252	1,179,148
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.67252	$12.45833	954,838
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.45833	$14.17255	924,408
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.79913	$18.52290	58,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.52290	$17.16384	58,247
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.16384	$20.92171	51,387
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.92171	$23.01537	44,199
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.01537	$19.39053	40,833
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.39053	$23.31613	40,091
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.26206	$9.10155	202,354
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.10155	$8.92406	264,286
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.92406	$8.75052	393,692
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.75052	$8.60953	347,979
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.60953	$8.55049	368,066
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.55049	$8.52557	303,078
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.87308	$12.84826	173,223
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.84826	$12.14884	89,028
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.14884	$13.74652	132,547
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.74652	$14.48626	80,596
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.48626	$13.92015	70,590
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.92015	$15.73690	106,722
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.23672	$17.48897	36,948
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.48897	$15.80416	28,776
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.80416	$18.57845	23,304
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.57845	$21.71355	16,855
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.71355	$18.27510	18,525
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.27510	$23.20903	23,673
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.72676	$12.26716	25,450
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.26716	$12.40655	40,184
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.40655	$11.70557	44,682
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.70557	$15.54412	46,759
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.54412	$13.20772	50,124
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.20772	$17.10876	38,360
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.94705	$11.34887	14,258
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.34887	$11.21849	41,090
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.21849	$11.06410	39,554
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.06410	$13.32384	24,799
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.32384	$10.95470	29,185
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.95470	$12.89182	33,022

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.78130	$10.02333	2,251
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.02333	$9.94319	488,563
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94319	$10.15962	854,625
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.15962	$10.39166	57,327
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.39166	$10.16076	3,571,729
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.16076	$11.08150	138,013
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.21697	$14.03808	564,156
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.03808	$13.62016	720,389
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.62016	$14.05190	795,509
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.05190	$16.11489	822,656
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.11489	$14.63422	641,596
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.63422	$17.13688	621,707
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.18852	$11.67544	28,934
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.67544	$11.12782	50,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.12782	$11.12214	45,687
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.12214	$14.13753	35,934
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.13753	$11.43896	35,290
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.43896	$14.26924	34,019
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.18598	$12.71703	696,661
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.71703	$12.44625	799,325
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.44625	$12.67248	735,225
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.67248	$13.93478	713,105
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.93478	$12.96124	585,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.96124	$14.56503	571,949
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.27865	$17.26455	29,448
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.26455	$18.72818	49,226
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.72818	$18.09482	39,900
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.09482	$24.10032	35,235
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.10032	$23.24710	47,897
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.24710	$30.22521	39,256
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99838	$9.93851	1,972
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.93851	$9.65663	88,757
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.65663	$10.31324	124,188
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.31324	$11.58978	231,678
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.58978	$10.66150	174,325
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.66150	$12.36166	237,280
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.87927	$17.56365	18,419
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.56365	$18.95565	34,622
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.95565	$19.62334	45,764
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.62334	$25.58953	41,324
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.58953	$24.41349	29,919
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.41349	$31.50901	37,658
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.13213	$15.88154	57,047
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.88154	$15.34368	46,503
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.34368	$16.11518	34,391
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.11518	$19.56910	34,072
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.56910	$17.35259	34,552
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.35259	$22.11127	41,741

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.76072	$12.38315	265,675
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.38315	$11.99089	333,340
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.99089	$12.26583	342,613
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.26583	$14.01090	342,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.01090	$12.59953	296,288
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.59953	$15.16596	300,142
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.13187	$17.38120	20,480
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.38120	$18.27432	28,786
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.27432	$18.26129	22,723
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.26129	$23.40483	20,200
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.40483	$23.43933	37,511
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.43933	$31.66495	37,884
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.92691	$14.51650	21,098
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.51650	$14.13049	29,877
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.13049	$15.71864	41,149
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.71864	$18.08552	25,372
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.08552	$15.93110	39,241
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.93110	$20.20463	38,067
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.28378	$18.05438	88,188
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.05438	$16.69584	126,779
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.69584	$16.64033	103,488
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.64033	$20.73706	99,604
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.73706	$19.44630	101,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.44630	$24.81686	114,602
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.59260	$19.24449	56,892
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.24449	$17.80559	69,290
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.80559	$20.64205	68,080
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.64205	$23.03160	44,555
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.03160	$18.86707	41,463
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.86707	$22.38686	52,167
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.89892	$9.69334	13,704
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69334	$7.91448	21,126
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.91448	$8.71971	21,925
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.71971	$10.80550	12,529
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.80550	$9.10554	34,936
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.10554	$10.11973	13,157
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.13538	$12.61382	1,931,565
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.61382	$12.38563	1,892,796
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.38563	$12.81566	1,864,655
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.81566	$13.83945	2,240,690
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.83945	$13.18272	1,896,463
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.18272	$14.83091	1,915,815
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.26473	$10.52868	41,019
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.52868	$10.29570	157,359
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.29570	$10.52039	178,574
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52039	$10.90076	156,597
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.90076	$10.60014	185,802
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.60014	$11.40726	148,353

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.20330	$14.39666	798,332
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.39666	$14.02945	1,419,696
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.02945	$15.14513	1,353,285
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.14513	$17.24100	2,360,200
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.24100	$15.61901	1,998,234
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.61901	$18.25166	2,041,847
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.38063	$13.16685	2,478
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.16685	$13.10927	8,949
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.10927	$14.24970	9,749
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.24970	$16.96438	13,255
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.96438	$15.44231	15,599
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.44231	$18.95519	15,986
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.11053	$19.20716	7,597
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.20716	$19.41249	17,712
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.41249	$21.86067	17,246
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.86067	$26.20500	20,838
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.20500	$23.58016	20,200
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.58016	$28.77694	17,416
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.60104	$12.34930	278,378
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.34930	$12.12670	378,792
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.12670	$12.64255	369,206
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.64255	$14.65171	314,214
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.65171	$13.42675	319,175
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.42675	$15.95658	295,357
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.04831	$17.32530	47,903
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.32530	$17.21422	41,793
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.21422	$18.17879	37,140
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.17879	$22.76113	35,881
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.76113	$19.89505	47,896
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.89505	$26.62386	41,579
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.73924	$18.18082	14,841
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.18082	$17.96644	32,117
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.96644	$19.74442	21,835
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.74442	$23.99069	16,123
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.99069	$21.54355	24,858
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.54355	$27.48601	30,398
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.73465	$17.03278	37,540
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.03278	$15.98081	45,119
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.98081	$20.24620	59,069
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.24620	$21.31100	47,651
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.31100	$17.32545	62,146
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.32545	$20.72150	52,660
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.46816	$14.15273	2,418,358
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.15273	$13.88256	3,819,853
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.88256	$14.63936	3,828,183
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.63936	$16.56631	3,606,476
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.56631	$15.37631	3,017,412
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.37631	$18.21917	2,800,682

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99838	$10.48352	591,720
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.48352	$10.43320	1,025,454
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.43320	$10.78774	1,047,635
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.78774	$12.73643	1,063,640
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.73643	$11.53304	985,936
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.53304	$14.10414	1,244,549
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.55059	$18.56872	162,907
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.56872	$19.95142	181,564
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.95142	$20.09122	143,016
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.09122	$27.16440	147,409
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$27.16440	$27.66160	155,612
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.66160	$34.77894	144,961
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.65159	$15.21507	47,471
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.21507	$14.01372	43,295
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.01372	$14.58315	46,372
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.58315	$16.66646	51,025
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.66646	$14.75303	56,275
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.75303	$18.22203	189,895
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.73462	$9.88848	32,758
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.88848	$7.82886	36,855
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.82886	$9.56611	44,405
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.56611	$10.34689	28,693
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.34689	$8.45462	33,376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.45462	$9.68791	33,680
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.07643	$10.10718	70,310
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.10718	$9.45252	82,962
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.45252	$9.67249	67,138
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.67249	$9.67795	55,071
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.67795	$9.67785	103,232
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.67785	$9.64131	79,611
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.99109	$18.50386	27,033
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.50386	$16.94400	16,509
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.94400	$18.93968	21,345
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.93968	$22.01273	17,804
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.01273	$18.01453	17,376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.01453	$21.04498	14,955
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.16517	$11.73220	1,052,187
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.73220	$11.43065	1,337,686
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.43065	$11.93960	1,212,083
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93960	$13.29891	1,174,575
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.29891	$12.38664	994,300
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.38664	$14.64141	1,022,496
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.21879	$11.60900	33,022
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.60900	$11.52348	66,160
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.52348	$11.88113	84,162
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.88113	$12.38495	82,807
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.38495	$11.86726	213,589
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.86726	$13.06724	213,961

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.14451	$9.10774	3,184
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.10774	$8.65469	6,336
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.65469	$9.38642	5,738
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.38642	$10.06002	3,046
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.06002	$9.20524	7,734
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.20524	$10.36602	4,095
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90715	$8.78926	2,603
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.78926	$10.54988	13,810
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91784	$9.37691	14,551
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.37691	$12.05105	15,849

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SELECTING THE VARIABLE ANNUITY THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

Pruco Life Insurance Company offers several deferred variable annuity products. Each annuity, (B, C Series), has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your individual financial situation and how you intend to use the annuity. Not all of these annuities may be available to you, depending on factors such as the broker-dealer through which your annuity was sold. You can verify which of these annuities is available to you by speaking to your financial professional or calling 1-888-PRU-2888.

You and your financial professional may want to discuss and consider the following factors when choosing which Annuity product and benefit may be most appropriate for your individual needs:

- Your age;
- The amount of your investment and any planned future Purchase Payments into the annuity;
- How long you intend to hold the annuity (also referred to as "investment time horizon");
- Your desire to make withdrawals from the annuity and the timing thereof;
- Your investment objectives;
- The guarantees optional living or death benefits may provide; and
- Your desire to minimize costs and/or maximize return associated with the annuity.

You can compare the costs of the B-Series, and C-Series by examining the section in this prospectus titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges". There are trade-offs associated with the costs and benefits provided by each of the Series. Generally, shorter-term and no CDSC products such as the C-Series provide higher Surrender Value in short-duration scenarios, while long-term CDSC classes such as the B-Series provide higher Surrender Values in long-term scenarios. Please note, while the Insurance Charges differ among the Series, beginning after the 9th Annuity Year they are all equal.

In choosing which Series to purchase, you should consider the features and the associated costs that offer the greatest value to you. The different features may include:

- Variations on your ability to access funds in your Annuity without the imposition of a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC), and
- Different ongoing fees and charges you pay to stay in the Annuity.

As noted above, an Annuity without CDSC or a shorter CDSC may provide flexibility and greater Surrender Value in earlier years; however, if you intend to hold the Annuity long term, it may result in a trade off for value in later years.

The following chart outlines some of the different features for each Annuity sold through this prospectus. The availability of optional living and death benefits, such as those noted in the chart, increase the total cost of the Annuity. Certain optional living and death benefits are intended to address longevity risks, mortality risk, or Sub-account risk. You should consider whether your need for an optional living or death benefit alters your time horizon and then ultimately your share class decision. You should carefully consider which features you plan to use when selecting your annuity, and the impact of such features in relation to your investment objectives and which share class may be most appropriate for you.

To demonstrate the impact of the various expense structures, the hypothetical examples on the following pages reflect the Account Value and Surrender Value of each Annuity over a variety of holding periods. These charts reflect the impact of different hypothetical rates of return and the comparable value of each of the Annuities (which reflects the charges associated with each Annuity) under the assumptions noted.

Pruco Life Product Comparison.

Below is a summary of Pruco Life's annuity products sold through this prospectus. B Series refers to Prudential Premier Retirement Variable Annuity B Series, and C Series refers to Prudential Premier Retirement Variable Annuity C Series. Your registered financial professional can provide you with the prospectus for the underlying Portfolios and can guide you through Selecting the Annuity That's Right For You and help you decide upon the Annuity that would be most advantageous for you given your individual needs. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing. Pruco Life Insurance Company does not make recommendations or provide investment advice.

Annuity Comparison	B Series	C Series
Minimum Investment	$1,000	$10,000
Maximum Issue Age	85	85
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Schedule (Based on date of each purchase payment) May vary by state	7 Years (7%, 7%, 6%, 6%, 5%,4.5%, 4%)	N/A
Total Insurance Charge (during first 9 Annuity Years)	1.45%	1.95%
Total Insurance Charge (after 9th Annuity Year)	1.45%	
Annual Maintenance Fee	Lesser of: Ÿ $50, or Ÿ 2% of Unadjusted Account Value Ÿ Waived for Premiums => $100k	
Purchase Credit	No	No
MVA Options	6 and 12 month DCA MVA options; 3-, 5-, 7-& 10-yr MVA Options	
Variable Investment Options (Not all options available with certain optional living and death benefits)	Advanced Series Trust	
Death Benefits	Minimum Death Benefit Legacy Protection Plus (optional death benefit for an additional cost)	
Optional Living Benefits (for an additional cost)	HDI v3.0 SHDI v3.0 HDI v3.0 with HD DB SHDI v3.0 with HD DB	

HYPOTHETICAL ILLUSTRATION

The following examples outline the value of each Annuity as well as the amount that would be available to an investor as a full surrender. We assume the surrender is taken on the day immediately prior to the surrender charge change that precedes the Annuity Anniversary specified (or, two days before the Annuity Anniversary specified). The "Annuity Anniversary" is the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity. The values shown below are based on the following assumptions: An initial investment of $100,000 is made into each Annuity earning a gross rate of return of 0% and 6% and 10%, respectively.

No additional Purchase Payments or withdrawals are made from the Annuity. The hypothetical gross rates of return are reduced by the arithmetic average of the fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios and the charges that are deducted from the Annuity at the Separate Account level (which is 1.14% for all Series) based on the fees and expenses of the applicable underlying Portfolios as of December 31, 2019 . The arithmetic average of all fund expenses is computed by adding Portfolio management fees, 12b-1 fees and other expenses of all the underlying Portfolios and then dividing by the number of Portfolios. For purposes of the illustrations, we do not reflect any expense reimbursements or expense waivers that might apply and are described in the prospectus fee table. The Separate Account level charges refer to the Insurance Charge.

The Account Value and Surrender Value are further reduced by the Annual Maintenance Fee, if applicable.

The Account Value assumes no surrender, while the Surrender Value assumes a 100% surrender two days prior to the Annuity Anniversary, as described above, therefore reflecting the CDSC applicable to that Annuity Year. Note that a withdrawal on the Annuity Anniversary, or the day before the Annuity Anniversary, would be subject to the CDSC applicable to the next Annuity Year, which may be lower. The CDSC is calculated based on the date that the Purchase Payment was made and for purposes of these examples, we assume that a single Purchase Payment of $100,000 was made on the Issue Date. The values that you actually experience under an Annuity will be different from what is depicted here if any of the assumptions we make here differ from your circumstances, however the relative values for each Annuity reflected below will remain the same. (We will provide your financial professional with a personalized illustration upon request).

If, for an additional fee, you elect an optional living benefit that has a Protected Withdrawal Value (PWV), or an optional death benefit, the expenses will be higher and the values will differ from those shown in the charts below. Similar to Account and Surrender Values, the PWV will differ by share

class. Typically, the share class with the higher Account Value will translate into a relatively higher PWV, unless the net rate of return is below the Roll-Up Rate, where the PWV of the C, and B would all grow equally by the guaranteed amount.

0% Gross Rate of Return

	B series		C series	
	Net rate of return		Net rate of return	
			Yrs 0 through 9	-3.07%
	All years	-2.57%	Yrs 10+	-3.27%
Annuity Year	Contract Value	Surrender Value	Contract Value	Surrender Value
1	$97,426	$90,426	$96,932	$96,932
2	$94,919	$87,919	$93,958	$93,958
3	$92,476	$86,476	$91,076	$91,076
4	$90,097	$84,097	$88,282	$88,282
5	$87,778	$82,778	$85,574	$85,574
6	$85,519	$81,019	$82,948	$82,948
7	$83,318	$79,318	$80,404	$80,404
8	$81,174	$81,174	$77,937	$77,937
9	$79,085	$79,085	$75,546	$75,546
10	$77,050	$77,050	$73,602	$73,602
11	$75,067	$75,067	$71,708	$71,708
12	$73,135	$73,135	$69,862	$69,862
13	$71,253	$71,253	$68,064	$68,064
14	$69,419	$69,419	$66,313	$66,313
15	$67,633	$67,633	$64,606	$64,606
16	$65,892	$65,892	$62,943	$62,943
17	$64,196	$64,196	$61,324	$61,324
18	$62,544	$62,544	$59,745	$59,745
19	$60,935	$60,935	$58,208	$58,208
20	$59,366	$59,366	$56,710	$56,710
21	$57,839	$57,839	$55,250	$55,250
22	$56,350	$56,350	$53,829	$53,829
23	$54,900	$54,900	$52,443	$52,443
24	$53,487	$53,487	$51,094	$51,094
25	$52,111	$52,111	$49,779	$49,779

Assumptions:

a. $100,000 initial investment
b. Fund Expenses = 1.14%
c. No optional death benefits or living benefits elected
d. Annuity was issued on or after April 27, 2020
e. Surrender value assumes surrender 2 days before policy anniversary.

The shaded values indicate the highest Surrender Values in that year based on the stated assumptions. Assuming a 0% gross annual return, the C Series has the highest Surrender Value in the first 7 Annuity Years and the B Series has the highest surrender value starting in Annuity Year 8.

6% Gross Rate of Return

	B series Net rate of return		C series Net rate of return	
			Yrs 0 through 9	2.75%
	All years	3.27%	Yrs 10+	3.27%
Annuity Year	Contract Value	Surrender Value	Contract Value	Surrender Value
1	$103,273	$96,273	$102,749	$102,749
2	$106,652	$99,652	$105,573	$105,573
3	$110,142	$104,142	$108,475	$108,475
4	$113,747	$107,747	$111,456	$111,456
5	$117,469	$112,469	$114,520	$114,520
6	$121,313	$116,813	$117,667	$117,667
7	$125,283	$121,283	$120,902	$120,902
8	$129,383	$129,383	$124,225	$124,225
9	$133,617	$133,617	$127,639	$127,639
10	$137,990	$137,990	$131,816	$131,816
11	$142,506	$142,506	$136,130	$136,130
12	$147,169	$147,169	$140,585	$140,585
13	$151,985	$151,985	$145,185	$145,185
14	$156,959	$156,959	$149,936	$149,936
15	$162,095	$162,095	$154,843	$154,843
16	$167,400	$167,400	$159,910	$159,910
17	$172,878	$172,878	$165,143	$165,143
18	$178,536	$178,536	$170,548	$170,548
19	$184,378	$184,378	$176,129	$176,129
20	$190,412	$190,412	$181,893	$181,893
21	$196,643	$196,643	$187,845	$187,845
22	$203,078	$203,078	$193,992	$193,992
23	$209,724	$209,724	$200,341	$200,341
24	$216,587	$216,587	$206,897	$206,897
25	$223,675	$223,675	$213,668	$213,668

Assumptions:

a. $100,000 initial investment
b. Fund Expenses = 1.14 %
c. No optional death benefits or living benefits elected
d. Annuity was issued on or after April 27, 2020
e. Surrender value assumes surrender 2 days before policy anniversary.

The shaded values indicate the highest Surrender Values in that year based on the stated assumptions. Assuming a 6% gross annual return, the C Series has the highest Surrender Value in the first 6 Annuity Years and the B Series has the highest surrender value starting in Annuity Year 7.

10% Gross Rate of Return

	B series Net rate of return		C series Net rate of return	
			Yrs 0 through 9	6.63%
	All years	7.17%	Yrs 10+	7.17%
Annuity Year	Contract Value	Surrender Value	Contract Value	Surrender Value
1	$107,170	$100,170	$106,626	$106,626
2	$114,854	$107,854	$113,692	$113,692
3	$123,089	$117,089	$121,225	$121,225
4	$131,914	$125,914	$129,258	$129,258
5	$141,372	$136,372	$137,823	$137,823
6	$151,508	$147,008	$146,955	$146,955
7	$162,371	$158,371	$156,693	$156,693
8	$174,013	$174,013	$167,076	$167,076
9	$186,489	$186,489	$178,147	$178,147
10	$199,860	$199,860	$190,919	$190,919
11	$214,190	$214,190	$204,608	$204,608
12	$229,547	$229,547	$219,278	$219,278
13	$246,005	$246,005	$235,000	$235,000
14	$263,644	$263,644	$251,849	$251,849
15	$282,547	$282,547	$269,907	$269,907
16	$302,805	$302,805	$289,258	$289,258
17	$324,516	$324,516	$309,998	$309,998
18	$347,783	$347,783	$332,224	$332,224
19	$372,718	$372,718	$356,044	$356,044
20	$399,442	$399,442	$381,572	$381,572
21	$428,081	$428,081	$408,931	$408,931
22	$458,774	$458,774	$438,250	$438,250
23	$491,668	$491,668	$469,672	$469,672
24	$526,919	$526,919	$503,347	$503,347
25	$564,699	$564,699	$539,436	$539,436

Assumptions:

a. $100,000 initial investment
b. Fund Expenses = 1.14%
c. No optional death benefits or living benefits elected
d. Annuity was issued on or after April 27, 2020
e. Surrender value assumes surrender 2 days before policy anniversary.

The shaded values indicate the highest Surrender Values in that year based on the stated assumptions. Assuming a 10% gross annual return, the C Series has the highest Surrender Value in the first 5 Annuity Years and the B Series has the highest surrender value starting in Annuity Year 6.

APPENDIX C– SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	Spousal designated lives must be each other's spouse when the spousal designated lives are named on the date of the death of the first spouse. While both spousal designated lives are named, each Owner must be designated as the other Owner's primary Beneficiary. A remaining designated life must be a natural person who was named as one of the spousal designated lives. A spousal designated life will become the remaining designated life on the earliest of: (i) the death of the first spouse; (ii) removal of one of the spousal designated lives as Beneficiary; and (iii) divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. In connection with any change of Owners and/or designated lives, designations must retain the same ownership and designated life basis that existed prior to the change. For example, a single Owner and single designated life cannot be changed to joint Owners and spousal designated lives. If the designated life or lives are changed, the Protected Withdrawal Value will be recalculated to equal the current Unadjusted Account Value on the date the change is received at the Service Office. This recalculation will change the Annual Income Amount available under the benefit. The Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-up Rate issued with your Annuity will still apply. However, the Withdrawal Percentages applicable to the new designated life's age (or the new younger designated life's age if a spousal benefit was elected) on the later of the date of the first lifetime withdrawal or the date the change is received at our Service Office in good order will be used to determine the new Annual Income Amount. In addition, for Highest Daily Lifetime v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, if the designated life or lives are changed, the Highest Daily Death Benefit will be recalculated to equal the current Unadjusted Account Value on the date the change is received at our Service Center in good order. Beginning on the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and on every Annuity Anniversary thereafter, we will automatically step up your Annual Income Amount if the following calculation would result in an Annual Income Amount greater than your current Annual Income Amount: the applicable Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value (as measured on each Valuation Day since: the first Lifetime Withdrawal; a change in the Designated Life/Lives; or the last anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity, whichever is latest), minus any subsequent withdrawals and plus any additional adjusted purchase payments. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available. In the "Optional Death Benefit- The Legacy Protection Plus" section of this prospectus, under Optional Death Benefit-The Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit," for purposes of electing and maintaining the death benefit, the Owner, if a natural person, must also be the Annuitant. You may not designate Joint Owners if you elect this optional death benefit. In the "Death Benefit" section of this prospectus, "Due Proof of Death" is met when the Documentation we receive following death evidences proof of death and the eligible beneficiary information.
Connecticut	The Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero (0).
Florida	One year waiting period for annuitization. With respect to those who are 65 years or older on the date of purchase, in no event will the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge exceed 10% in accordance with Florida law.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Ohio	DCA Liquidity Factor equals zero
Oregon	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Texas	The Beneficiary Annuity is not available.

APPENDIX D – MVA FORMULAS

MVA Formula for Long-Term MVA Options

The MVA formula is applied separately to each MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Crediting Rate for the MVA Option;

J = the Rate for the remaining Guarantee Period, determined as described below;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of months remaining in the Guarantee Period duration, rounded up to the nearest whole month

For the purposes of determining "J",

Y = N /12

GP_1 = the smallest whole number of years greater than or equal to Y.

r_1 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_1, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

GP_2 = the greatest whole number of years less than or equal to Y, but not less than 1.

r_2 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_2, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

If we do not currently offer a Guarantee Period of duration GP_1 or duration GP_2, we will determine r_1 and / or r_2 by linearly interpolating between the current rates of Guarantee Periods closest in duration. If we cannot interpolate because a Guarantee Period of lesser duration is not available, then r_1 and / or r_2 will be equal to [(1) + (2) – (3)], where (1), (2), and (3) are defined as:

(1) = the current Treasury spot rate for GP_1 or GP_2, respectively, and

(2) = the current crediting rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available, and

(3) = the current Treasury spot rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available.

The term "current Treasury spot rate" refers to the rates that existed at the time the crediting rates were last determined.

To determine "J":

If Y is an integer, and if Y is equal to a Guarantee Period duration that we currently offer, "j" is equal to the crediting rate associated with a Guarantee Period duration of Y years.

If Y is less than 1, then "J" = r_2.

Otherwise, we determine "J" by linearly interpolating between r_1 and r_2, using the following formula:

$$J = (r_1 * (Y - GP_2) + r_2 * (GP_1 - Y))/(GP_1 - GP_2)$$

The current rate ("J") in the MVA formula is subject to the same Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate as the Crediting Rate.

We reserve the right to waive the liquidity factor set forth above.

MVA Examples For Long-Term MVA Options

The following hypothetical examples show the effect of the MVA in determining Account Value. Assume the following:

- You allocate $100,000 into an MVA Option (we refer to this as the "Allocation Date" in these examples) with a Guarantee Period of 5 years (we refer to this as the "Maturity Date" in these examples).
- The crediting rate associated with the MVA Option beginning on Allocation Date and maturing on Maturity Date is 2.50% (I = 2.50%).
- You make no withdrawals or transfers until you decide to withdraw the entire MVA Option after exactly three (3) years, at which point 24 months remain before the Maturity Date (N = 24).

Example of Positive MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 1.50% (J = 1.50%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{(N/12)} = [1.025/1.0175]^{(2)} = 1.0148$
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $109,282.86

Example of Negative MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 3.50% (J = 3.50%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^(N/12) = [1.025/1.0375]^(2) = 0.97605
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $105,109.91

MVA Formula for 6 or 12 Month DCA MVA Options

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the MVA Options we make available under the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program is as follows:

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

J = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

APPENDIX E – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME V3.0 SUITE OF OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

Terms and Definitions Referenced In The Calculation Formulas:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – the secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%.
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_V – the Account Value of all elected sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- F – the Account Value of the Secure Value Account.
- UAV - the total Unadjusted Account Value (equal to the sum of V_V, V_F, B and F).
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments, and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- X – the Maximum Daily Transfer Percentage that can be transferred into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. There is no Maximum Daily Transfer Percentage applied to transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals that are not considered withdrawals of Excess Income do not reduce the Income Basis.

Daily Target Value Calculation:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If (V_V+V_F) is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

Daily Transfer Calculation:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L – (B+F)) / (V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day r is greater than C_u and r is less than or equal to C_{us} or if on any day r is greater than C_{us}, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the elected sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

- If r is less than C_t, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (B is greater than 0), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the elected sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to a combination of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, and the interest credited to the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account value could be more than 90% invested in a combination of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * UAV) – (B+F)), [L – (B+F) – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t), X * [V_V+V_F])	Money is transferred from the elected sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – (B+F) – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts

Maximum Daily Transfer Limit

On any given day, not withstanding the above calculation and the 90% Cap discussed immediately above, no more than a predetermined percentage of the sum of the value of elected sub-accounts and the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options (the "Maximum Daily Transfer Limit") will be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. The applicable Maximum Daily Transfer Limit is stated in your Annuity and is currently 30%. If the formula would result in an amount higher than the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit being transferred into the Bond Sub-account, only amounts up to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit will be transferred. On the following Valuation Day, the formula will calculate the Target Ratio for that day and determine any applicable transfers within your Annuity as described above. The formula will not carry over amounts that exceeded the prior day's Maximum Daily Transfer Limit, but a transfer to the Bond Sub-account may nevertheless occur based on the application of the formula on the current day. There is no limitation on the amounts of your Unadjusted Account Value that may be transferred out of the Bond Sub-account on any given day.

Monthly Transfer Calculation

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * UAV)} is less than (C_u * (V_V + V_F) – L + (B+F)) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * UAV)}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts.

"a" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Months 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

APPENDIX F - INFORMATION ABOUT L SERIES ANNUITIES

L Series annuities are no longer offered for sale. The information below is provided for contract owners who have previously purchased an L Series annuity and historic purposes.

SUMMARY OF FEES AND CHARGES

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE ("CDSC")[1]

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied to Purchase Payment being Withdrawn
Less than 1 year old	7%
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7%
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6%
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	5%
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	0%
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	0%
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	0%
7 years old, or older	0%

1 The years referenced in the CDSC table above refer to the length of time since a Purchase Payment was made (i.e. the age of the Purchase Payment). CDSCs are applied against the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. The appropriate percentage is multiplied by the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis.

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES
(assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)

Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	
During first 9 Annuity Years	1.75%
After 9th Annuity Year	1.30%
Administration Charge (*All Annuity Years)*	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[2,3]	
During first 9 Annuity Years	1.90%
After 9th Annuity Year	1.45%

2 The Insurance Charge is a combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.

3 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and Administration Charge do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for each Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for each Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when and if applicable)
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional living benefit fees, as described below

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Sub-account available under this annuity with the maximum total annual portfolio operating expenses before any fee waiver or expense reimbursement and those expenses remain the same each year*
- You elect the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, which has the maximum optional living benefit charge and the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5.0%. There is no other optional living benefit that would result in higher maximum charges than those shown in the examples.
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no withdrawals of Account Value
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional living benefit selection, the applicable jurisdiction and selling firm.

THE EXAMPLES ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING (1) WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT (IF ANY); (2) WHETHER YOU DECIDE TO ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO SUB-ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN THOSE WITH THE MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES; AND (3) THE IMPACT OF ANY CONTRACTUAL FEE WAIVERS OR EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS.

Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	L SERIES WITH THE OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,304	$2,430	$3,081	$6,286
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$604	$1,830	$3,081	$6,286
If you do not surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable period:	$604	$1,830	$3,081	$6,286

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

SUMMARY

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application.

Annuity	Maximum Age for Initial Purchase	Minimum Initial Purchase Payment
L SERIES	85	$10,000

Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 7.15% for the B Series, 5.5% for the L Series and 2.0% for the C Series.

OTHER INFORMATION

Distributions of Annuities Offered by Pruco Life

Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 5.5% for the L Series.

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES, L SERIES AND C SERIES[SM] DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
titled "How To Contact Us" for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPRT30DPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES℠ ("B SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY L SERIES℠ ("L SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY C SERIES℠ ("C SERIES")

(For Annuities issued on or after February 25, 2013)

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuities Offering Highest Daily Lifetime® Income v2.1 Optional Benefits

PROSPECTUS: APRIL 27, 2020

This prospectus describes three different flexible premium deferred annuity classes offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. For convenience in this prospectus, we sometimes refer to each of these annuity contracts as an "Annuity", and to the annuity contracts collectively as the "Annuities." We also sometimes refer to each class by its specific name (e.g., the "B Series"). If you are receiving this prospectus, it is because you currently own one of these Annuities. These Annuities are no longer offered for new sales. Each Annuity may be offered as an individual annuity contract or as an interest in a group annuity. Each Annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. **Each Annuity or certain of its investment options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of each Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to recommend to their customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain Annuities and/or optional benefits). Selling broker-dealer firms may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contracts and the optional benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, portfolios of Advanced Series Trust and Prudential Series Funds are being offered. Certain Sub-accounts are not available if you participate in an optional living benefit – see "Limitations With Optional Benefits" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuities that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and the current prospectus for the underlying mutual funds. Keep them for future reference. If you are purchasing one of the Annuities as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that this Annuity may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity's Account Value and whether the Annuity's liquidity features will satisfy that need. **Please note that if you are investing in this Annuity through a tax-advantaged retirement plan (such as an Individual Retirement Account or 401(k) plan), you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself.**

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your financial professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your financial professional to decide

whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see the section of this prospectus titled "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

These Annuities are NOT deposits or obligations of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus dated: April 27, 2020

Statement of Additional Information dated: April 27, 2020

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio[1]
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio[1]
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio[1]
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio [1,2]
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio[1]
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio
- AST High Yield Portfolio
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST International Growth Portfolio
- AST International Value Portfolio
- AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio[1]
- AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio[1]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
- AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
- AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
- AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST MFS Growth Portfolio
- AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio
- AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
- AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio
- AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio
- AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
- AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio
- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio[1]
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I

(1) These are the only variable investment options available to you if you selected one of the optional living benefits.

(2) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

(3) The AST Investment Grade Bond variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and/or the MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional benefits.

Annuitant: The natural person upon whose life annuity payments made are based.

Annuitization: The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a nonqualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant : The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment that is being surrendered or withdrawn.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in an MVA Option.

Market Value Adjustment Options ("MVA Options"): Investment Options to which a fixed rate of interest is credited for a specified Guarantee Period and to which an MVA may apply. The MVA Options consist of (a) the DCA MVA Option used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and (b) the "Long-Term MVA Options", under which Guarantee Periods of different yearly lengths are offered.

Maturity Date: With respect to an MVA Option, the last day in a Guarantee Period.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity. In certain states, with an Annuity issued as a certificate under a group annuity contract, the "Owner" refers to the person or entity that has the rights and benefits designated to the "participant" in the certificate. Thus, an Owner who is a participant has rights that are comparable to those of the Owner of an individual annuity contract.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering one of the Annuities. Important additional information about these fees and expenses is contained in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" later in this Prospectus.

The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender an Annuity, take a partial withdrawal, or transfer Account Value between the Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE ("CDSC") [1]

B SERIES

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn
Less than one year old	7.0 %
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7.0 %
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6.0 %
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	6.0 %
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	5.0 %
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	5.0 %
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	5.0 %
7 years old, or older	0.0 %

L SERIES

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn
Less than one year old	7.0 %
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7.0 %
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6.0 %
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	5.0 %
4 or more years old	0.0 %

C SERIES

There is no CDSC or other sales load applicable to the C Series.

FEE/CHARGE	B SERIES	L SERIES	C SERIES
Transfer Fee [2]	$10	$10	$10
Tax Charge (current)[3]	0% to 3.5%	0% to 3.5%	0% to 3.5%

1 The years referenced in the above CDSC tables refer to the length of time since a Purchase Payment was made (i.e., the age of the Purchase Payment). Contingent Deferred Sales Charges are applied against the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. Thus, the appropriate percentage is multiplied by the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn to determine the amount of the CDSC. For example, if with respect to the B Series on November 1, 2019 you withdrew a Purchase Payment made on August 1, 2014, that Purchase Payment would be between 5 and 6 years old, and thus subject to a 5% CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis.

2 Currently, we deduct the fee after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year.

3 We reserve the right to deduct the charge either at the time the tax is imposed, upon a full surrender of the Annuity, or upon Annuitization.

The following tables describe the periodic fees and charges you will pay when you own the Annuity, not including the underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES

FEE/CHARGE	B SERIES	L SERIES	C SERIES
Annual Maintenance Fee[4]	Lesser of $50 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value	Lesser of $50 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value	Lesser of $50 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES (assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)			
	B SERIES	**L SERIES**	**C SERIES**
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge			
During first 9 Annuity Years	1.30%	1.75%	1.80%
After 9th Annuity Year	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
Administration Charge (*All Annuity Years)*	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[5,6]			
During first 9 Annuity Years	1.45%	1.90%	1.95%
After 9th Annuity Year	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%

4 Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000. For Beneficiaries continuing the Annuity under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the fee is the lesser of $30 and 2% of the Unadjusted Account Value and only applies if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due.

5 The Insurance Charge is a combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.

6 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and Administration Charge do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

The following table sets forth the charge for each optional benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the fees set forth in the tables above. The first column shows the charge for each optional benefit on a maximum and current basis. The next four columns show the total expenses you would pay for each class of Annuity if you purchased the relevant optional benefit. More specifically, these columns show the total charge for the optional benefit plus the Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges (during the first 9 Annuity Years) applicable to the Annuity class (as shown in the prior table). Where the charges cannot actually be totaled (because they are assessed against different base values), we show both individual charges.

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES				
OPTIONAL BENEFIT	**ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEE/CHARGE** [7]	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE** [8] **for B SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE** [8] **for L SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE** [8] **for C SERIES**
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)				
Maximum Charge [9]	2.00%	1.45% + 2.00%	1.90% + 2.00%	1.95% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.00%	1.45% + 1.00%	1.90% + 1.00%	1.95% + 1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)				
Maximum Charge [9]	2.00%	1.45% + 2.00%	1.90% + 2.00%	1.95% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.10%	1.45% + 1.10%	1.90% + 1.10%	1.95% + 1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT v2.1 (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)				
Maximum Charge [9]	2.00%	1.45% + 2.00%	1.90% + 2.00%	1.95% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	1.45% + 1.50%	1.90% + 1.50%	1.95% + 1.50%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT v2.1 (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)				
Maximum Charge [9]	2.00%	1.45% + 2.00%	1.90% + 2.00%	1.95% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.60%	1.45% + 1.60%	1.90% + 1.60%	1.95% + 1.60%

7 The charge for each of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits listed above is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value (PWV). PWV is described in the Living Benefits section of this prospectus.

8 The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts. For B Series, in all Annuity Years, the current optional benefit charge is in addition to the 1.45% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts. For each of the L Series and C Series the annualized charge for the base Annuity drops after Annuity Year 9 as described below:

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1: 1.00% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.45% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1: 1.10% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.45% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Highest Daily Death Benefit v2.1: 1.50% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.45% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Highest Daily Death Benefit v2.1: 1.60% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.45% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

9 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated, upon any step-up under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or cancel and later re-add a benefit after your contract has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your contract will equal the current charge for then new contract owners up to the maximum indicated.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES		
	MINIMUM	**MAXIMUM**
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.31%	1.54%

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 and do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)
For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	0.25%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for each Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for each Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when and if applicable)
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional benefit fees, as described below

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- You allocate all of your Account Value to the Sub-account with the maximum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses and those expenses remain the same each year*
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no withdrawals of Account Value
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies
- You elect the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, which has the maximum optional benefit charge. There is no other combination of optional benefits that would result in higher maximum charges than those shown in the examples.

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional benefit selection, the applicable jurisdiction and selling firm.

THE EXAMPLES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE LESS THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING UPON WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT OTHER THAN INDICATED IN THE EXAMPLES OR IF YOU ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SUB-ACCOUNTS.

Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	B SERIES			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,259	$2,300	$3,375	$5,969
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$559	$1,700	$2,875	$5,969
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$559	$1,700	$2,875	$5,969

	L SERIES			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,304	$2,430	$3,081	$6,286
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$604	$1,830	$3,081	$6,286
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$604	$1,830	$3,081	$6,286

	C SERIES			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$609	$1,844	$3,103	$6,320
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$609	$1,844	$3,103	$6,320
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$609	$1,844	$3,103	$6,320

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Please see Appendix A for a table of Accumulation Unit Values.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuities offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuities. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

This prospectus describes three different Annuities. The Annuities differ primarily in the fees and charges deducted. With the help of your financial professional, you choose the Annuity that is suitable for you based on your time horizon and liquidity needs.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application.

Annuity	Maximum Age for Initial Purchase	Minimum Initial Purchase Payment
B SERIES	85	$1,000
L SERIES	85	$10,000
C SERIES	85	$10,000

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 and applies to the Key Life.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional benefits may limit your ability to invest in the variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before selecting your Investment Options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate money to an MVA Option that earns interest for a specific time period. In general, if you withdraw your money from this option more than 30 days prior to the end of the "Guarantee Period", you will be subject to a "Market Value Adjustment", which can either increase or decrease your Account Value. We also offer a 6 or 12 Month DCA Program under which your money is transferred monthly from a DCA MVA Option to the other Investment Options you have designated. Premature withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option may also be subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

Please see "Investment Options" and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax, and may be subject to Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. You may withdraw up to 10% of your Purchase Payments each year without being subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

You may elect to receive income through annuity payments over your lifetime, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive annuity payments, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs.

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits

Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits. We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income).

The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals". If you wish to withdraw Excess Income but are uncertain how it will impact your future level of guaranteed withdrawals, you may contact us prior to requesting the withdrawal to obtain a personalized, transaction specific calculation showing the effect of taking the withdrawal.

We currently offer the following optional benefits:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Also, these benefits utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

In the "Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., "Excess Income"), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.**

Please see "Living Benefits" for more information.

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. Each of our Annuities offers a minimum death benefit.

Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Fees and Charges: Each Annuity, and the optional living benefits and optional death benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59½, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax .

You may also purchase one of the Annuities as a tax-qualified retirement investment such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan. Although there is no additional tax advantage to a variable annuity purchased through one of these plans, the Annuity has features and benefits other than tax deferral that may make it an important investment for a qualified plan. You should consult your tax adviser regarding these features and benefits prior to purchasing a contract for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about our Annuities, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under each Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options. In this section, we describe the portfolios in which the Sub-Accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional benefits. Finally, we discuss the MVA Options. Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to an MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in an MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts or MVA Options. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, the optional living benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

Whether or not you elect an optional benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional benefits but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which Portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment

objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

In the table that follows, all Portfolio names include the prefix "AST," which indicates that they are Portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust. In addition, for each Portfolio the subadviser(s), which has been engaged to conduct day-to-day management, is listed next to the description.

This Annuity offers only Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from the Affiliated Portfolios, which may be greater than the fees and payments Prudential Companies would receive if we offered unaffiliated portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over other portfolios sponsored and advised by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which Portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Allocations made to all Affiliated Portfolios benefit us financially. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommends any particular Portfolio. See "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates.

In addition, we may consider the potential risk to us of offering a Portfolio in light of the benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see "Automatic Rebalancing Programs" and "Limitations with Optional Death Benefits" below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio *(formerly AST Global Real Estate Portfolio)*	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio *(formerly AST New Discovery Asset Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management, Inc.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	*Seeks a high potential return while attempting to mitigate downside risk during adverse market cycles.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).

Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).

QMA LLC formerly Quantitative Management Associates LLC

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL BENEFITS

As a condition to your electing any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in the Permitted Sub-accounts table below. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional benefit.

Permitted Sub-accounts

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS

When you allocate your Account Value to an MVA Option, you earn a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for a set period of time called a Guarantee Period. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. There are two types of MVA Options available under each Annuity – the Long-Term MVA Options and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect an optional living benefit, only the DCA MVA Option will be available to you. We discuss each MVA Option below. In brief, under the Long-Term MVA Options, you earn interest over a multi-year time period that you have selected. Currently, the Guarantee Periods we offer are 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 10 years. We reserve the right to eliminate any or all of these Guarantee Periods or offer Guarantee Periods of different durations. Under the DCA MVA Options, you earn interest over a 6 month or 12 month period while your Account Value in that option is systematically transferred monthly to the Sub-accounts you have designated.

For the Long-Term MVA Option, a Guarantee Period for an MVA Option begins:

- when all or part of a Purchase Payment is allocated to that MVA Option;
- upon transfer of any of your Account Value to a Long-Term MVA Option for that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you "renew" an MVA Option into a new Guarantee Period.

RATES FOR MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the MVA Option, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to an MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. MVA Options may not be available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Oregon and Washington.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. This may include, but is not limited to, Owners who elect to use DCA MVA Options.

For any MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate or renew to the MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that MVA Option would end after your Latest Annuity Date. Thus, for example, we would not allow you to start a new Guarantee Period of 5 years if the Owner/Annuitant were aged 94, because the 5 year period would end after the Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from an MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, Medically-Related Surrender, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of an MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and

- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from an MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of a Annual Maintenance Fee for the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formulas set forth in Appendix C. We use one formula for the Long-Term MVA Option and another formula for the DCA MVA Option. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your MVA Option. For the Long-Term MVA Option, as detailed in the formula, we essentially (i) divide the current interest rate you are receiving under the Guarantee Period by the interest rate we are crediting for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period (plus a "Liquidity Factor" as defined below) and (ii) raise that quotient by a mathematical power that represents the time remaining until the maturity of the Guarantee Period. That result produces the MVA factor. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or 0.25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the MVA Option. If we have no interest rate for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period, we may use certain US Treasury interest rates to calculate a proxy for that interest rate. All else being equal, the longer the time remaining until the maturity of the MVA Option from which you are making the withdrawal, the larger the mathematical power that is applied to the quotient in (i) above, and thus the larger the MVA itself. The formula for the DCA MVA Option works in a similar fashion, including the Liquidity Factor described above, except that both interest rates used in the MVA formula are derived directly from the Federal Reserve's "Constant Maturity (CMT) rate." Under either formula, the MVA may be positive or negative, and a negative MVA could result in a loss of interest previously earned as well as some portion of your Purchase Payments.

LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

We offer Long-Term MVA Options, offering a range of durations. When you select this option, your payment will earn interest at the established rate for the applicable Guarantee Period. A new Long-Term MVA Option is established every time you allocate or transfer money into a Long-Term MVA Option. You may have money allocated in more than one Guarantee Period at the same time. This could result in your money earning interest at different rates and each Guarantee Period maturing at a different time. While the interest rates we credit to the Long-Term MVA Options may change from time to time, the minimum interest rate is what is set forth in your Annuity.

We retain the right to limit the amount of Account Value that may be transferred into a new or out of an existing Long-Term MVA Option and/or to require advance notice for transfers exceeding a specified amount. In addition, we reserve the right to limit or restrict the availability of certain Guarantee Periods from time to time.

DCA MVA OPTIONS

In addition to the Long-Term MVA Options, we offer DCA MVA Options that are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. Because the interest we credit is applied against a balance that declines as transfers are made periodically to the Sub-accounts, you do not earn interest on the full amount you allocated initially to the DCA MVA Options for the 6 month or 12 month period. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss. For a complete description of our 6 or 12 month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within "Managing Your Account Value."

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

An MVA Option ends on the earliest of: (a) the "Maturity Date" of the Guarantee Period; (b) the date the entire amount in the MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (c) the Annuity Date; (d) the date the Annuity is surrendered; and (e) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

We will notify you before the end of the Guarantee Period. You may elect to have the value of the Long-Term MVA Option on its Maturity Date transferred to any Investment Option, including any Long-Term MVA Option, we then make available. If we do not receive instructions from you in Good Order at our Service Office before the Maturity Date of the Long-Term MVA Option, regarding how the Account Value in your maturing Long-Term MVA Option is to be allocated, we will allocate the Account Value in the maturing Long-Term MVA Option to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless

the Maturity Date is the Annuity Date. We will not assess an MVA if you choose to renew an MVA Option on its Maturity Date or transfer the Account Value to another Investment Option on the Maturity Date (or at any time during the 30 days immediately preceding the Maturity Date).

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under each Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under each Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuities exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuities, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under an Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials and other promotional expenses. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal (except that there is no CDSC on the C Series Annuity). The CDSC is calculated as a percentage of your Purchase Payment being surrendered or withdrawn. The CDSC percentage varies with the number of years that have elapsed since each Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made. If a withdrawal is taken on the day before the anniversary of the date that the Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made, then the CDSC percentage as of the next following year will apply. The CDSC percentages for the B Series and the L Series are shown under "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" earlier in this prospectus.

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available free withdrawal amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus). If the free withdrawal amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Purchase Payments on a first-in, first-out basis, and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (including gains), as described in the examples below.

EXAMPLES

These examples are designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments currently subject to a CDSC in each year and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this prospectus.

Assume you purchase your B Series Annuity with a $75,000 initial Purchase Payment and you make no additional Purchase Payments for the life of your Annuity.

Example 1

Assume the following:

- two years after the purchase, your Unadjusted Account Value is $85,000 (your Purchase Payment of $75,000 plus $10,000 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is $7,500 ($75,000 x 0.10);
- the applicable CDSC is 6%.

If you request a withdrawal of $50,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining amount of your withdrawal is subject to the 6% CDSC.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal. Generally, you can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. If, however, you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program, you will only be permitted to take that withdrawal on a gross basis. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the CDSC or tax withholding, that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the CDSC or tax withholding to that entire amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of the CDSC will reduce the amount of the withdrawal you receive. In this case, the CDSC would equal $2,550 (($50,000 – the free withdrawal amount of $7,500 = $42,500) x 0.06 = $2,550). You would receive $47,450 ($50,000 – $2,550). To determine your remaining Unadjusted Account Value after your withdrawal, we reduce your initial Unadjusted

Account by the amount of your requested withdrawal. In this case, your Unadjusted Account Value would be $35,000 ($85,000 – $50,000).

- If you request a net withdrawal, we first determine the entire amount that will need to be withdrawn in order to provide the requested payment. We do this by first subtracting the free withdrawal amount and dividing the resulting amount by the result of 1 minus the surrender charge. Here is the calculation: $42,500/(1 – 0.06) = $45,212.77. This is the total amount to which the CDSC will apply. The amount of the CDSC is $2,712.77. Therefore, in order for you to receive the full $50,000, we will need to deduct $52,712.77 from your Unadjusted Account Value, resulting in remaining Unadjusted Account Value of $32,287.23.

Example 2

Assume the following:

- you took the withdrawal described above as a gross withdrawal;
- two years after the withdrawal described above, the Unadjusted Account Value is $48,500 ($35,000 of remaining Unadjusted Account Value plus $13,500 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is still $7,500 because no additional Purchase Payments have been made and the Purchase Payment is still subject to a CDSC; and
- the applicable CDSC in Annuity Year 4 is now 5%.

If you now take a second gross withdrawal of $10,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining $2,500 is subject to the 5% CDSC or $125 and you will receive $9,875.

No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any market value adjustment resulting from withdrawals of amounts in the MVA options will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. See "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus for a discussion as to how this might affect an optional living benefit you may have. Please be aware that under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits: (a) for a gross withdrawal, if the amount requested exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income and (b) for a net withdrawal, if the amount you receive plus the amount of the CDSC deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income (which has negative consequences under those benefits).

Upon surrender, we calculate a CDSC based on any Purchase Payments that remain in your Account Value on the date of the surrender (and after all other withdrawals have been taken). If you have made prior partial withdrawals or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative Sub-Account performance, the Purchase Payment used in this calculation may be greater than your remaining Account Value. Consequently, a higher CDSC may result than if we had calculated the CDSC as a percentage of remaining Account Value.

We may waive any applicable CDSC under certain circumstances described below in "Exceptions/Reductions to Fees and Charges."

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging or Automatic Rebalancing program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from an MVA Option within the 30 days immediately preceding the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Similarly, transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, and then from the MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under each Annuity, including each Annuity's basic Death Benefit (as described in the "Minimum Death Benefit" subsection in "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines and the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under each Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs. Each Annuity has a different Insurance Charge during the first 9 Annuity Years. However, for the L Series and C Series, on the Valuation Day immediately following the 9th Annuity Anniversary, the Insurance Charge drops to 1.45% annually (the B Series Insurance Charge is a constant 1.45%). Please refer to the section titled "Valuing Your Investment" for more information about how the units are impacted when the Insurance Charge decreases to 1.45%.

Charges for Optional Benefits

If you elect to purchase an optional benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the living benefit (as described in "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge is deducted on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the benefit effective date), and is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value calculated on the last Valuation Date prior to the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts quarterly. Please refer to the section titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional benefit.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1.00%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to an MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to an MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. All such conditions are described below.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered Additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make a minimum initial Purchase Payment as follows: $1,000 for the B Series and $10,000 for the L Series and C Series. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. These rules are subject to state law. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either Joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary (ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the Annuity we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 86 years old. No additional Purchase Payments will be permitted after turning age 86 for any of the Annuities. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 based on the Key Life. The availability and level of protection of certain optional benefits may vary based on the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity-owned) on the Issue Date of the Annuity or the date of the Owner's death. In addition, the broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing an Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or

limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, we may limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit that you selected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future. Please see the "Living Benefits" section later in this prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g., if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000.00, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated

as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is not available if the proceeds are being transferred from an annuity issued by us or one of our affiliates and the annuity offers a "Beneficiary Continuation Option".

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) on distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31st of the year following the year of the decedent's death. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 1/2 (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) . However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a nonqualified Annuity see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions, however such withdrawals may be subject to the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit upon death, and you may name "successors" who may either receive the Death Benefit as a lump sum or continue receiving distributions after your death under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect any optional living or death benefits.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Auto-Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or systematic withdrawals.
- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or a qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or become irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.
- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.

- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will, to the extent allowed by applicable state law, calculate any applicable MVA with a zero "Liquidity Factor". See "Market Value Adjustment Options."

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect optional benefits. No additional Purchase Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Office. However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant, or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular time frame. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional benefits. Please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the Owner and the non-Owner ex-spouse. The non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor and Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal advisor before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for

the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value, we describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program may not be available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Oregon and Washington.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred. We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.

- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you do not have an optional living benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you have any optional living benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional living benefit. No portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used with the optional living benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional living benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional living benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of any MVA.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

If you are participating in an optional living benefit (such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) that makes transfers under a predetermined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on their own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

For certain Broker Dealers: If instructed by your Broker Dealer, we may allow your financial professional to effectuate withdrawals on your behalf. In the event you do not wish that your financial professional have this authority, please contact us immediately.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an asset rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula required as part of an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we (i) do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing", (ii) will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer, and (iii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option, or any transfer that involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as auto-rebalancing or under a predetermined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to affect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying mutual fund portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and

procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional living benefits and may impose an MVA. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

You can make a full or partial withdrawal from any of the Annuities during the Accumulation Period, although a CDSC, and tax consequences may apply. There is no CDSC with respect to the C Series. A CDSC may apply to the B Series and L Series, but each Annuity offers a "Free Withdrawal" amount that applies only to partial withdrawals. The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. The Free Withdrawal amount during each Annuity Year is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments that are currently subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year. With respect to the C Series, because any withdrawal is free of a CDSC, the concept of "Free Withdrawal" is not applicable.

- The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
- You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is $100.

Example. This example assumes that no withdrawals have previously been taken.

On January 3rd, to purchase your B Series Annuity, you make an initial Purchase Payment of $20,000.

On January 3rd of the following calendar year, you make a subsequent Purchase Payment to your B Series Annuity of $10,000.

- Because in Annuity Year 1 your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 is still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 1 equals $20,000 × 0.10, or $2,000.
- Because in Annuity Year 2 both your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 and your subsequent Purchase Payment of $10,000 are still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 2 equals $20,000 × 0.10, plus $10,000 × 0.10, or $2,000 + $1,000 for a total of $3,000.

To determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals, we first determine if you have previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments. If so, no CDSC applies. If you have not previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments, we:

1. First determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Free Withdrawal. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.
2. Next determine what, if any, remaining amounts are in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. These amounts will be treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" earlier in this prospectus. These amounts may be subject to the CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis.
3. Withdraw any remaining amounts from any other Account Value (including gains). These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. Generally, you can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Unadjusted Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value than the amount you specify. No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any MVA will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. If you do not provide instruction on how you want the withdrawal processed, we will process the withdrawal as a gross withdrawal.

We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with your instructions, although if you have an optional living benefit, your withdrawal must be taken pro rata from each of your Investment Options. For purposes of calculating the applicable portion to deduct from the MVA Options, the Unadjusted Account Value in all your MVA Options is deemed to be in one Investment Option. If you provide no instructions, then: (a) we will take the withdrawal from your Sub-accounts and MVA Options in the same proportion that each such Investment Option represents to your total Unadjusted Account Value; (b) with respect to MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal from the MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the MVA Option with the next-shortest remaining duration (if needed to satisfy the withdrawal request) and so forth; (c) with respect to multiple MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal first from the MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (d) with respect to multiple MVA Options that have both the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the withdrawal pro rata from each such MVA Option.

Please be aware that although a given partial withdrawal may qualify as a free withdrawal for purposes of not incurring a CDSC, the amount of the withdrawal could exceed the Annual Income Amount under one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits. In that scenario, the partial withdrawal would be deemed "Excess Income" – thereby reducing your Annual Income Amount for future years. For example, if the Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 were $2,000 and a $2,500 withdrawal that qualified as a free withdrawal were made, the withdrawal would be deemed Excess Income, in the amount of $500.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC and/or an MVA. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected a living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options at the time we process each withdrawal.
- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program.
- If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will further negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.

- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59 1/2 if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional ta x under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC (except that no CDSC applies to the C Series) and/or an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59½ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax.

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Optional Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own an optional living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

No withdrawal taken as a Required Minimum Distribution for your Annuity under a program that we administer is subject to an MVA.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional living benefits and Excess Income, see "Optional Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions."

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period, you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any applicable benefit charge and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity *without* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity *with* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your B Series or L Series Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such a surrender and waiver may vary by state. The CDSC and this waiver are not applicable to the C Series.

If you request a full surrender, the amount payable will be your Account Value as of the date we receive, in Good Order, your request to surrender your Annuity. Any applicable MVA will apply to a Medically-Related Surrender. Although a CDSC will not apply to qualifying Medically-Related Surrenders, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences – see "Tax Considerations" later in this prospectus.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
- We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- No additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
- Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to $500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under this Annuity and any other annuities we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Office; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit). We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law),

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter

period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

LIVING BENEFITS

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Optional benefits are not available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional benefit offers a distinct type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. **We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits for new elections at any time.** Depending on which optional living benefit you choose, you can have substantial flexibility to invest in the Sub-accounts while:

- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for lifetime withdrawals; or
- providing spousal continuation of certain benefits.

We currently offer the Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1 benefits suite.

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

Each living benefit requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your account value between the Sub-accounts you have chosen from among those we permit with the benefit (i.e., the "permitted Sub-accounts") and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See "Investment Options" for a list of permitted Sub-accounts available with the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The optional living benefit investment requirements and the formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other investment options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will not lose value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. In addition, the formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

The Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1 benefits are "Lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits." These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence.

Under any of the Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1 benefits (i.e., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit), **withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts.**

Please refer to the benefit description that follows for a complete description of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. We reserve the right to terminate a benefit if you allocate funds into non-permitted Investment Options. Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate to permitted Investment Options applicable to your benefit. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may subsequently terminate the benefit and elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. **Note that once you terminate an existing benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective.** There is currently no waiting period to make a new benefit election (you may elect a new benefit beginning on the next Valuation Day), provided that upon such an election, your Account Value must be allocated to the Investment Options permitted for the optional benefit. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect or elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. You should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing a new benefit is appropriate for you. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any Optional Living Benefit.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage.

The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 4% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or order. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1,
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31	%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your

Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000	
Equals ratio	12.5	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375	

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

(1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section titled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit

quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;

(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;

(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);

(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;

(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment

Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Subaccounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix D (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a

greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".
(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".
(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.
(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - B)/(V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix D) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix D. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 $^1/_2$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts (VV + VF).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or

b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
    - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
    - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
    - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase “B” within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
    - DCA MVA Options are considered “Permitted Sub-accounts” for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation (“L”) described above.
    - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
    - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
    - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for “qualified” investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) . For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner’s lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to

less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82	%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.

- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000	
Equals ratio	12.5	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375	

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section titled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make

an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount, and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value isreduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section titled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.

- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income, may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as

a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;

(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;

(iii) your termination of the benefit;

(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;

(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;

(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub–account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or

(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and also wish to provide a death benefit to your beneficiaries. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living or death benefit.

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the benefit effective date and received in Good Order. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount). As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than $59^1/_2$; 4% for ages $59^1/_2$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new-issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31 %	Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31 %
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	Annual Income Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3rd of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00	
Equals ratio	12.5	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%) Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00	
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50	

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity-owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments are permitted.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee Payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
    (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the

benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section titled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect or terminate and re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant

under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the death of the Remaining Designated Life (as described below) (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse (subject to the provisions below regarding a Remaining Designated Life), and also want to provide a death benefit. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit.

An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected

Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life. If you elected this benefit and one of the Spousal Designated Lives becomes the Remaining Designated Life, we will continue to use the age of the younger of both the original Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of calculating the applicable Annual Income percentage. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and Withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,900	$115,100.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,900	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82 %	Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82 %
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	HD DB Amount	$110,020.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$2,002.36
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$108,017.64

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime

Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio the total withdrawal amount represents of the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00	
Equals ratio	12.5	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00	
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50	

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section titled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
   - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
   - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will continue to make payments until the simultaneous deaths of both spousal designated lives, or the death of the Remaining Designated Life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and**

reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee Payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the Remaining Designated Life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section titled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect or terminate and re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a Death Benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50-79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If the designated lives divorce,

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life who is an Owner (or who is the Annuitant if entity-owned), if the Remaining Designated Life elects not to continue the Annuity;
(ii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of an Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) if the surviving spouse is not eligible to continue the benefit because such spouse is not a spousal designated life and there is any Unadjusted Account Value on the date of death;
(iii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Remaining Designated Life if a Death Benefit is payable under this benefit;
(iv) your termination of the benefit;
(v) your surrender of the Annuity;
(vi) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vii) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(viii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(ix) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of the entire universe of eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the minimum Death Benefit or any Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), any Death Benefit (including the Minimum Death Benefit, any optional Death Benefit and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB) that applies will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. Thus, if you had elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, and the suspension was in effect, you would be paying the fee for the optional Death Benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB even though during the suspension period your Death Benefit would be limited to the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

Beneficiary Annuity. With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the Death Benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a minimum Death Benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the minimum Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- Your Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day). No CDSC will apply to Purchase Payments made prior to the effective date of a spousal continuance. However, any additional Purchase Payments applied after the date the continuance is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable.

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the spousal continuance, plus all Purchase Payments you have made since the spousal continuance until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse.

With respect to Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB:

- If the Highest Daily Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life, and the Remaining Designated Life chooses to continue the Annuity, the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.
- If a Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life (e.g., if the first of the Spousal Designated Lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

Any Optional Death Benefit in effect at the time the first of the spouses dies will continue only if spousal assumption occurs prior to the Death Benefit Target Date and prior to the assuming spouse's 80th birthday. If spousal assumption occurs after the Death Benefit Target Date (or the 80th birthday of the assuming spouse), then any Optional Death Benefit will terminate as of the date of spousal assumption. In that event, the assuming spouse's Death Benefit will equal the basic Death Benefit.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

A surviving spouse's ability to continue ownership of the Annuity may be impacted by the Defense of Marriage Act (see "Managing Your Annuity – Spousal Designations"). Please consult your tax or legal adviser for more information about such impact in your state.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "5 Year Deadline"); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the 5 Year Deadline.

If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- as a lump sum payment; or
- as a series of required distributions under the Beneficiary Continuation Option as described below in the section titled "Beneficiary Continuation Option," unless you have made an election prior to Death Benefit proceeds becoming due.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the Required Minimum Distribution rules.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax adviser.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the Death Benefit under an alternative Death Benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections titled "Payment of Death Benefits" and "Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans". This "Beneficiary Continuation Option" is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)), Beneficiary Annuities and nonqualified Annuities. This option is different from the "Beneficiary Annuity", because the Beneficiary Continuation Option is a death benefit payout option used explicitly for annuities issued by a Prudential affiliate. Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the Death Benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefit cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- The basic Death Benefit and any optional benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Withdrawals are not subject to CDSC.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor. However, the distributions will continue to be based on the Key Life of the Beneficiary Continuation Option the successor received the death benefit proceeds from.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See "Additional Purchase Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your additional Purchase Payment that is pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited

with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Auto-Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day. In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions."

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Change in Daily Asset-Based Charges: After the 9th Annuity year, your Annuity will become subject to a lower daily asset-based charge. We will process a transaction where your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will be used to purchase new Units of the same Sub-accounts that reflect the decreased Insurance Charge (and the charge for any optional benefits you have elected). The number of Units attributed to your Annuity will be decreased and the Unit Price of each unit of the Sub-accounts in which you invested will be increased. The adjustment in the number of units and unit price will not affect your Account Value at the time that the transaction is processed. However, beginning on that date, your Account Value will be determined based on the change in the value of Units that reflect the decreased Insurance Charge and any other optional benefits that you have elected.

Termination of Optional Benefits: In general, if an optional benefit terminates, we will no longer deduct the charge we apply to purchase the optional benefit. However, for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted. Certain optional benefits may be added after you have purchased your Annuity. On the date a charge no longer applies or a charge for an optional benefit begins to be deducted, your Annuity will become subject to a different charge.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an Annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1 st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after

2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans - Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a

portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans . If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity. We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended

December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000.00 to $836,969.00. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as “mirror voting” because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a “proxy” vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;

(2) changes in federal income tax law;

(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or

(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them

immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made up to a maximum of 7.15% for the B Series, 5.5% for the L Series and 2.0% for the C Series. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Unadjusted Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial

compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
Lincoln Financial Advisors
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail
Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail
Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

The following tables show the accumulation Unit Values and the number of outstanding units for each variable investment option under the Annuity on the last business day of the periods shown. The Unit Values and number of units outstanding are for Annuities under the Separate Account with the same daily asset charge which may include other annuities offered. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT B SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-25-2013 and before 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (1.45%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.91333	$10.61030	7,182,968
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.61030	$10.85572	12,899,575
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.85572	$10.35394	15,822,050
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.35394	$10.85058	17,688,680
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.85058	$12.03932	19,250,822
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.03932	$10.89853	17,496,247
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.89853	$12.46491	21,103,456
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.88680	$11.12429	28,328,961
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.12429	$11.63271	55,421,875
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.63271	$11.55605	70,974,577
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.55605	$12.19811	76,761,315
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.19811	$14.05650	80,564,388
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.05650	$13.03617	78,540,939
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.03617	$15.65551	86,872,670
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.92232	$10.83902	18,727,723
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.83902	$11.23093	36,700,361
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.23093	$11.04965	73,055,389
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.04965	$11.41400	80,894,971
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.41400	$13.07488	84,833,896
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.07488	$11.86614	78,735,185
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.86614	$13.80460	85,685,590
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99880	$10.11295	15,004
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.11295	$9.65482	34,475
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65482	$8.03756	61,775
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.03756	$8.98026	73,436
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.98026	$11.94359	382,765
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.94359	$9.53846	497,557
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.53846	$11.07383	663,203
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99880	$11.65345	7,436
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.65345	$12.99683	43,549
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.99683	$13.02954	53,920
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.02954	$14.21532	90,454
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.21532	$17.11078	132,191
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.11078	$15.48975	194,374
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.48975	$18.71193	266,243
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.89987	$11.23550	19,836,356
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.23550	$11.79468	42,344,995
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.79468	$11.67893	59,716,790
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.67893	$12.23487	75,454,564
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.23487	$13.85514	85,893,434
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.85514	$12.97949	92,073,100
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.97949	$15.27503	107,683,167

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.93226	$10.73965	7,020,410
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.73965	$11.10195	13,968,234
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.10195	$10.61269	21,659,285
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.61269	$11.18706	27,333,582
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.18706	$12.41579	32,218,663
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.41579	$11.58892	33,500,878
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.58892	$13.43334	39,492,272
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.00827	$9.67960	148,432
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.67960	$9.52988	332,005
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.52988	$9.43735	405,040
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.43735	$9.45283	541,277
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.45283	$9.47488	884,386
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.47488	$9.40580	1,263,025
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.40580	$9.69771	1,474,002
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.02276	$9.69455	512,567
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.69455	$9.95820	641,169
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95820	$9.60692	819,422
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60692	$9.86820	920,575
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.86820	$10.14957	1,192,812
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.14957	$9.93550	1,706,494
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.93550	$10.69475	2,222,516
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.87286	$11.61737	15,371,751
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.61737	$12.24977	37,545,095
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.24977	$12.13656	56,239,578
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.13656	$12.77860	75,597,919
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.77860	$14.84676	93,225,739
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.84676	$13.72062	100,292,316
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.72062	$16.52996	125,578,552
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99880	$11.68327	26,211
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.68327	$13.08084	64,460
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.08084	$12.43077	117,719
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.43077	$14.07561	244,576
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.07561	$16.42486	377,850
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.42486	$15.41414	430,313
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.41414	$19.90457	505,658
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.85357	$10.08073	63,058
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.08073	$11.31775	79,303
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.31775	$11.14360	89,637
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.14360	$11.08064	96,575
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.08064	$12.10910	111,162
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.10910	$11.37058	150,909
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.37058	$14.02135	171,501
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81745	$9.68396	88,173
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.68396	$12.49380	197,615
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.49380	$12.90905	283,390
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.90905	$13.33479	341,653
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.33479	$13.96269	444,662
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.96269	$13.10497	447,067
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.10497	$16.94669	496,564

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.87475	$11.06340	14,081,003
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.06340	$11.24668	26,641,620
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.24668	$11.19344	42,646,580
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.19344	$11.50064	56,143,882
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.50064	$13.20131	62,374,888
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.20131	$12.00129	59,171,426
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.00129	$14.19281	65,405,177
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.89797	$10.52772	12,840,877
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.52772	$10.79436	27,006,384
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.79436	$10.54112	31,520,843
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.54112	$10.93448	35,176,162
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.93448	$12.09999	54,571,678
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.09999	$11.08202	51,692,313
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.08202	$12.67105	56,529,619
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.78473	$12.69230	134,116
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.69230	$13.40855	269,558
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.40855	$12.48808	335,971
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.48808	$15.29958	377,056
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.29958	$16.91603	533,160
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.91603	$14.32493	651,177
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.32493	$17.31288	777,524
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99880	$9.87551	182,208
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.87551	$9.73273	417,208
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.73273	$9.59134	630,872
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.59134	$9.45262	837,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.45262	$9.34766	1,256,618
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.34766	$9.33113	1,578,479
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.33113	$9.35135	2,187,179
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.01165	$10.42183	143,584
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.42183	$10.53346	399,620
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.53346	$10.01085	539,116
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.01085	$11.38492	638,383
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.38492	$12.05861	815,098
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.05861	$11.64672	938,812
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.64672	$13.23393	1,135,063
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.79579	$12.84464	65,419
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.84464	$14.39848	204,671
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.39848	$13.07777	241,455
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.07777	$15.45157	268,283
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.45157	$18.15069	361,625
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.15069	$15.35476	517,334
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.35476	$19.59966	493,401
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.85053	$11.48672	24,955
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.48672	$10.69470	84,962
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.69470	$10.87145	159,623
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.87145	$10.30932	160,804
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.30932	$13.75955	343,642
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.75955	$11.75139	529,226
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.75139	$15.29976	497,722

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.85305	$11.48447	37,638
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.48447	$10.55923	80,870
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.55923	$10.49117	114,371
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.49117	$10.39940	130,804
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.39940	$12.58705	218,831
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.58705	$10.40208	281,215
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.40208	$12.30385	310,466
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.04453	$9.61987	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.61987	$10.11836	41,731
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.11836	$10.08864	8,002,708
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.08864	$10.36071	11,917,159
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.36071	$10.65108	376,114
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.65108	$10.46787	154,888,084
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46787	$11.47459	1,075,252
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.90871	$11.18390	9,242,629
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.18390	$11.72319	19,635,100
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.72319	$11.43224	27,683,169
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.43224	$11.85459	37,939,784
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.85459	$13.66410	45,199,982
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.66410	$12.47226	45,471,971
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.47226	$14.67966	53,222,746
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81213	$11.24111	84,693
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.24111	$10.37303	177,709
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.37303	$9.93699	246,585
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.93699	$9.98239	278,528
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.98239	$12.75329	357,912
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.75329	$10.37195	484,819
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.37195	$13.00423	740,786
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.93591	$10.76626	6,846,914
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.76626	$11.18827	12,246,922
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.18827	$11.00591	15,093,869
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.00591	$11.26302	17,799,138
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.26302	$12.44794	19,430,060
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.44794	$11.63766	19,869,407
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.63766	$13.14443	23,056,274
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81311	$13.00723	77,814
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.00723	$14.03688	203,139
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.03688	$15.30438	310,830
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.30438	$14.86208	332,970
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.86208	$19.89518	475,758
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.89518	$19.28924	599,302
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.28924	$25.20715	704,112
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99880	$9.94406	209,655
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.94406	$9.71122	4,676,222
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.71122	$10.42425	11,332,714
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.42425	$11.77391	18,027,584
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.77391	$10.88652	22,022,278
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.88652	$12.68704	30,219,539

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81271	$12.76835	49,451
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.76835	$13.91577	190,175
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.91577	$15.09518	227,048
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.09518	$15.70632	263,658
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.70632	$20.58568	327,409
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.58568	$19.74030	343,012
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.74030	$25.60742	418,936
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.84836	$11.84660	78,999
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.84660	$12.09859	213,117
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.09859	$11.74845	278,766
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.74845	$12.40175	294,833
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.40175	$15.13614	532,328
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.13614	$13.49063	793,444
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.49063	$17.27774	817,259
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.88675	$11.30516	3,637,129
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.30516	$11.71380	8,545,240
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.71380	$11.40064	11,959,711
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.40064	$11.72125	14,482,295
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.72125	$13.45680	17,131,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.45680	$12.16326	16,516,251
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.16326	$14.71553	22,374,295
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.82113	$12.75859	103,283
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.75859	$13.66878	214,239
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.66878	$14.44434	235,188
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.44434	$14.50739	270,628
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.50739	$18.68802	368,225
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.68802	$18.81140	655,250
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.81140	$25.54242	581,632
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.82747	$12.28936	26,305
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.28936	$13.34862	106,616
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.34862	$13.05989	134,268
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.05989	$14.60143	294,776
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.60143	$16.88544	434,373
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.88544	$14.95037	478,749
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.95037	$19.05749	531,806
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81959	$12.28300	104,130
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.28300	$13.50030	258,247
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.50030	$12.54821	593,804
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.54821	$12.56999	593,428
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.56999	$15.74421	785,722
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.74421	$14.83997	1,004,601
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.83997	$19.03505	1,009,478
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.80941	$12.86338	99,061
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.86338	$14.48344	283,043
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.48344	$13.46883	396,599
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.46883	$15.69364	477,965
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.69364	$17.59924	582,320
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.59924	$14.49091	703,569
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.49091	$17.28187	836,031

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.91011	$9.82118	32,715
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.82118	$9.22546	118,216
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.22546	$7.57096	135,495
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.57096	$8.38367	144,643
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.38367	$10.44175	223,619
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.44175	$8.84419	310,734
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.84419	$9.87930	338,748
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.95808	$10.58368	14,927,890
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.58368	$11.03255	26,488,640
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.03255	$10.88817	33,402,587
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.88817	$11.32357	39,834,256
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.32357	$12.29028	55,783,861
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.29028	$11.76722	56,787,919
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.76722	$13.30586	65,351,434
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.02665	$9.68326	36,055
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.68326	$10.12124	161,125
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.12124	$9.94779	205,032
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94779	$10.21652	407,853
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.21652	$10.63973	741,558
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.63973	$10.39934	1,086,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.39934	$11.24826	1,491,276
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.84671	$11.22780	14,142,048
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.22780	$12.08265	34,187,614
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.08265	$11.83458	52,919,582
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.83458	$12.84063	69,181,883
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.84063	$14.69188	137,819,013
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.69188	$13.37803	130,776,977
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.37803	$15.71260	151,818,394
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99880	$11.69306	5,099
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.69306	$13.27988	19,568
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.27988	$13.28923	32,784
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.28923	$14.51867	47,611
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.51867	$17.37243	82,023
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.37243	$15.89493	103,410
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.89493	$19.61010	131,156
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81949	$12.26676	35,208
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.26676	$14.16977	105,253
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.16977	$14.39427	171,788
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.39427	$16.29193	249,256
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.29193	$19.62893	322,607
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.62893	$17.75342	413,703
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.75342	$21.77648	335,708
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.86685	$11.59795	1,314,342
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.59795	$12.17276	3,592,187
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.17276	$12.01426	5,564,173
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.01426	$12.58896	6,800,742
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.58896	$14.66375	7,632,083
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.66375	$13.50675	8,170,136
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.50675	$16.13336	8,497,206

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.68057	$12.91409	50,192
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.91409	$13.35563	136,642
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.35563	$13.33765	161,524
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.33765	$14.15663	173,094
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.15663	$17.81513	249,349
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.81513	$15.65177	313,125
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.65177	$21.05216	308,408
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.78970	$12.40268	76,424
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.40268	$12.68965	189,021
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.68965	$12.60390	239,802
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.60390	$13.92160	271,365
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.92160	$17.00158	360,868
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.00158	$15.34580	571,924
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.34580	$19.67860	555,615
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.78315	$12.47438	43,487
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.47438	$12.94107	95,418
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.94107	$12.20381	124,475
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.20381	$15.53957	159,213
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.53957	$16.44007	199,474
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.44007	$13.43405	240,201
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.43405	$16.14912	213,404
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.89728	$11.16935	36,886,102
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.16935	$11.65463	69,948,500
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.65463	$11.49045	128,998,835
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.49045	$12.17840	144,604,303
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.17840	$13.85151	154,926,456
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.85151	$12.92249	153,307,644
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.92249	$15.38974	170,678,495
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99880	$10.53132	14,394,493
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.53132	$10.53418	28,689,765
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.53418	$10.94748	45,052,415
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.94748	$12.99063	69,100,440
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.99063	$11.82353	93,839,846
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.82353	$14.53299	144,547,840
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81916	$13.54255	152,656
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.54255	$14.45993	452,005
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.45993	$15.61599	602,231
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.61599	$15.80532	736,697
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.80532	$21.47813	1,057,881
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.47813	$21.98334	1,326,557
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.98334	$27.78060	1,520,277
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.78500	$12.31365	62,600
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.31365	$12.32421	86,451
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.32421	$11.40903	110,663
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.40903	$11.93300	101,990
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93300	$13.70697	223,715
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.70697	$12.19549	392,486
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.19549	$15.13996	1,743,395

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.75989	$10.94492	121,563
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.94492	$9.88439	291,382
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.88439	$7.86562	399,915
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.86562	$9.65995	464,659
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.65995	$10.50143	512,571
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.50143	$8.62498	552,456
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.62498	$9.93363	567,124
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.01703	$9.69586	76,435
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.69586	$9.60847	146,909
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60847	$9.03197	218,154
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.03197	$9.28916	251,443
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.28916	$9.34168	638,249
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.34168	$9.38953	979,828
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.38953	$9.40189	1,003,903
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.78559	$12.06993	70,045
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.06993	$13.67554	133,268
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.67554	$12.58658	165,855
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.58658	$14.14040	189,901
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.14040	$16.51813	231,373
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.51813	$13.58739	242,359
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.58739	$15.95400	235,563
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.92173	$11.40785	10,394,918
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.40785	$11.86133	24,138,078
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.86133	$11.61543	31,852,705
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.61543	$12.19431	33,593,998
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.19431	$13.65160	34,972,353
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.65160	$12.78029	33,195,868
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.78029	$15.18379	37,765,808
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.01746	$9.72854	33,312
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.72854	$10.27737	117,054
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.27737	$10.25364	189,281
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.25364	$10.62566	319,027
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.62566	$11.13243	630,413
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.13243	$10.72182	1,737,570
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.72182	$11.86604	2,380,550
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.00851	$9.20469	16,244
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.20469	$9.19398	48,711
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.19398	$8.78133	56,722
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.78133	$9.57217	80,286
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.57217	$10.31107	103,074
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.31107	$9.48333	124,603
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.48333	$10.73371	136,685
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90757	$8.81972	191,018
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.81972	$10.64049	290,110
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91826	$9.40943	603,493
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.40943	$12.15452	1,671,331

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT L SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-25-2013 and before 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (1.90%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.52307	$12.28555	3,227,468
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.28555	$12.51236	5,131,599
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.51236	$11.87950	5,394,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.87950	$12.39266	4,995,997
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.39266	$13.68793	4,789,326
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.68793	$12.33410	3,059,729
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.33410	$14.04247	3,404,343
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.18106	$13.65281	8,776,850
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.65281	$14.21155	15,133,242
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.21155	$14.05353	16,604,499
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.05353	$14.76693	16,150,538
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.76693	$16.93929	15,223,106
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.93929	$15.63766	11,766,303
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.63766	$18.69395	11,370,627
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.39849	$12.40346	5,381,115
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.40346	$12.79317	9,569,238
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.79317	$12.52933	19,382,980
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.52933	$12.88360	17,962,369
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.88360	$14.69123	17,223,934
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.69123	$13.27175	12,262,557
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.27175	$15.36938	12,495,896
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99842	$10.07351	16,721
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.07351	$9.57322	31,082
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.57322	$7.93315	47,061
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.93315	$8.82309	63,236
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.82309	$11.68128	85,291
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.68128	$9.28604	71,164
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.28604	$10.73169	42,655
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99842	$11.61709	4,316
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.61709	$12.89730	7,797
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.89730	$12.87068	115,525
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.87068	$13.97816	116,895
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.97816	$16.74876	116,215
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.74876	$15.09241	15,323
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.09241	$18.14863	9,580
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.74257	$13.27553	7,641,288
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.27553	$13.87277	14,041,270
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.87277	$13.67396	16,322,116
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.67396	$14.25960	16,212,808
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.25960	$16.07475	15,021,281
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.07475	$14.98965	12,145,264
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.98965	$17.56017	11,711,949

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.14168	$10.92367	3,781,890
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.92367	$11.24074	6,748,218
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.24074	$10.69626	8,023,735
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.69626	$11.22383	7,825,676
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.22383	$12.39979	7,355,566
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.39979	$11.52080	5,177,825
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.52080	$13.29333	5,277,807
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.35054	$9.97182	117,947
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.97182	$9.77297	208,839
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.77297	$9.63362	195,160
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.63362	$9.60532	207,365
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.60532	$9.58362	213,732
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.58362	$9.47050	162,841
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.47050	$9.71997	246,933
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.23837	$10.82817	622,256
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.82817	$11.07205	756,038
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.07205	$10.63279	592,040
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.63279	$10.87224	556,865
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.87224	$11.13147	518,892
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.13147	$10.84682	332,479
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.84682	$11.62229	478,743
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.88321	$13.92892	9,625,643
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.92892	$14.62013	20,955,739
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.62013	$14.41893	27,375,723
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.41893	$15.11264	27,388,479
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.11264	$17.47869	27,845,663
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.47869	$16.07872	22,225,660
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.07872	$19.28247	21,559,782
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99842	$11.63768	45,204
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.63768	$12.97041	81,167
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.97041	$12.26956	78,316
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.26956	$13.82976	139,989
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.82976	$16.06461	123,370
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.06461	$15.00682	107,018
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.00682	$19.29017	108,169
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.44489	$13.70175	42,407
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.70175	$15.31302	69,964
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.31302	$15.00855	72,703
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.00855	$14.85588	73,898
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.85588	$16.16100	68,141
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.16100	$15.10567	50,633
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.10567	$18.54223	37,900
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.36560	$14.11551	73,675
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.11551	$18.12815	107,197
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.12815	$18.64520	131,144
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.64520	$19.17255	117,238
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.17255	$19.98393	106,537
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.98393	$18.67009	89,049
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.67009	$24.03292	71,940

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.65794	$13.01069	5,323,927
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.01069	$13.16575	8,108,067
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.16575	$13.04361	11,010,716
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.04361	$13.34057	11,189,299
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.34057	$15.24362	10,534,454
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.24362	$13.79435	7,915,559
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.79435	$16.23881	7,615,456
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.48019	$12.16343	3,696,154
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.16343	$12.41448	7,535,300
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.41448	$12.06788	8,010,301
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.06788	$12.46133	7,737,237
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.46133	$13.72685	10,624,764
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.72685	$12.51425	7,762,949
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.51425	$14.24339	7,695,974
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.66502	$17.65730	150,991
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.65730	$18.56865	242,850
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.56865	$17.21498	236,218
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.21498	$20.99466	209,217
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.99466	$23.10732	141,370
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.10732	$19.47796	84,681
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.47796	$23.43332	95,131
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.45232	$9.30014	121,990
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.30014	$9.12348	229,507
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.12348	$8.95015	522,716
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.95015	$8.78059	550,783
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.78059	$8.64352	511,324
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.64352	$8.58869	604,118
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.58869	$8.56794	363,846
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.34556	$12.80158	112,955
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.80158	$12.87958	158,987
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.87958	$12.18460	223,960
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.18460	$13.79401	256,786
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.79401	$14.54378	250,701
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.54378	$13.98263	193,482
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.98263	$15.81572	159,757
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.02868	$15.71162	84,024
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.71162	$17.53196	95,542
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.53196	$15.85109	93,907
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.85109	$18.64310	78,015
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.64310	$21.80018	59,407
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.80018	$18.35737	42,441
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.35737	$23.32541	41,390
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.42256	$13.26847	36,880
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.26847	$12.29718	57,051
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.29718	$12.44336	55,557
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.44336	$11.74631	72,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.74631	$15.60622	54,960
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.60622	$13.26744	49,723
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.26744	$17.19477	50,890

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.70614	$12.43063	40,557
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.43063	$11.37699	47,769
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.37699	$11.25207	62,946
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.25207	$11.10280	77,118
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.10280	$13.37734	63,946
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.37734	$11.00440	44,838
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.00440	$12.95687	44,730
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.04416	$9.58248	5,640
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.58248	$10.03301	38,288
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.03301	$9.95788	5,644,961
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95788	$10.17981	10,447,636
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.17981	$10.41759	588,111
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.41759	$10.19139	34,143,332
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.19139	$11.12060	1,204,524
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.99508	$13.48642	3,438,985
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.48642	$14.07221	6,688,035
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.07221	$13.66023	7,816,792
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.66023	$14.10036	7,503,446
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.10036	$16.17872	7,456,451
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.17872	$14.69972	5,400,423
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.69972	$17.22240	5,490,375
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.16531	$12.74180	92,766
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.74180	$11.70410	136,865
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.70410	$11.16087	154,995
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.16087	$11.16076	133,091
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.16076	$14.19373	132,315
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.19373	$11.49043	112,410
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.49043	$14.34080	88,548
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.41732	$12.32370	2,514,139
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.32370	$12.74837	3,931,853
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.74837	$12.48326	4,523,058
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.48326	$12.71671	4,372,602
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.71671	$13.99053	4,009,078
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.99053	$13.01980	2,859,548
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.01980	$14.63843	2,975,084
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.20153	$16.11071	17,593
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.11071	$17.30665	42,607
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.30665	$18.78339	68,558
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.78339	$18.15736	82,184
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.15736	$24.19589	95,001
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.19589	$23.35129	85,846
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.35129	$30.37627	63,018
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99842	$9.93904	210,436
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.93904	$9.66208	1,742,733
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.66208	$10.32428	2,261,298
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.32428	$11.60813	2,593,173
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.60813	$10.68382	2,173,776
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.68382	$12.39394	2,012,707

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.52089	$16.22936	33,145
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.22936	$17.60703	82,585
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.60703	$19.01221	94,226
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.01221	$19.69184	76,669
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.69184	$25.69193	148,012
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.69193	$24.52367	86,822
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.52367	$31.66749	169,169
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.06950	$15.66056	276,456
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.66056	$15.92073	468,065
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.92073	$15.38936	451,818
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.38936	$16.17127	406,031
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.17127	$19.64715	326,241
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.64715	$17.43073	179,799
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.43073	$22.22222	313,439
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.55473	$12.02243	1,907,114
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.02243	$12.40002	3,978,103
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.40002	$12.01335	4,507,387
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.01335	$12.29506	4,159,696
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.29506	$14.05136	3,939,746
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.05136	$12.64242	2,732,494
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.64242	$15.22538	2,860,246
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.62531	$16.33812	25,096
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.33812	$17.42381	42,704
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.42381	$18.32835	52,175
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.32835	$18.32462	63,822
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.32462	$23.49795	50,000
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.49795	$23.54466	48,053
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.54466	$31.82341	53,837
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.79080	$13.44187	9,283
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.44187	$14.53393	22,338
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.53393	$14.15468	43,169
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.15468	$15.75350	117,840
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.75350	$18.13481	127,578
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.13481	$15.98283	89,866
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.98283	$20.28059	101,112
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.27579	$16.54211	78,700
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.54211	$18.09847	109,728
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.09847	$16.74518	451,773
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.74518	$16.69798	402,867
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.69798	$20.81960	372,388
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.81960	$19.53372	223,615
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.53372	$24.94126	333,857
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.17647	$17.21196	80,413
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.21196	$19.29110	99,192
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.29110	$17.85778	104,901
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.85778	$20.71307	130,972
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.71307	$23.12258	117,235
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.12258	$18.95129	82,028
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.95129	$22.49821	95,356

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.52673	$10.39181	62,578
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.39181	$9.71685	70,034
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.71685	$7.93770	76,983
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.93770	$8.74987	76,309
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.74987	$10.84837	90,354
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.84837	$9.14636	81,928
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.14636	$10.17036	85,912
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.51015	$12.18605	5,008,009
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.18605	$12.64490	7,833,430
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.64490	$12.42241	9,017,998
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.42241	$12.86037	9,810,361
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.86037	$13.89478	10,838,767
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.89478	$13.24226	8,545,223
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.24226	$14.90552	9,074,114
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.53600	$10.13596	4,421
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.13596	$10.54611	91,583
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54611	$10.31799	138,140
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.31799	$10.54843	158,820
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.54843	$10.93540	168,242
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.93540	$10.63925	144,748
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.63925	$11.45521	123,825
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.86094	$13.47231	5,879,061
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.47231	$14.43197	11,757,540
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.43197	$14.07110	16,852,844
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.07110	$15.19778	17,498,478
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.19778	$17.30972	31,457,435
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.30972	$15.68936	22,690,159
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.68936	$18.34307	23,265,387
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99842	$11.65663	143
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.65663	$13.17812	2,742
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.17812	$13.12729	7,159
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.12729	$14.27652	15,340
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.27652	$17.00506	11,557
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.00506	$15.48731	8,352
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.48731	$19.02004	3,636
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.45609	$16.74464	19,778
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.74464	$19.25416	40,571
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.25416	$19.46992	47,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.46992	$21.93650	69,351
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.93650	$26.30946	92,093
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.30946	$23.68633	51,392
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.68633	$28.92119	86,764
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.11360	$11.84221	3,509,142
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.84221	$12.37240	11,703,989
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.37240	$12.15561	18,794,089
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.15561	$12.67909	21,465,381
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.67909	$14.70144	20,798,163
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.70144	$13.47923	18,854,063
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.47923	$16.02711	11,600,892

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.69528	$16.87039	56,949
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.87039	$17.36748	69,353
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.36748	$17.26490	74,508
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.26490	$18.24165	68,572
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.24165	$22.85160	54,604
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.85160	$19.98435	40,362
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.98435	$26.75703	36,850
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.17954	$17.89491	30,018
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.89491	$18.22541	46,483
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.22541	$18.01957	49,002
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.01957	$19.81286	56,379
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.81286	$24.08619	53,837
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.08619	$21.64045	50,584
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.64045	$27.62375	46,211
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.01771	$16.53459	38,011
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.53459	$17.07496	56,342
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.07496	$16.02859	50,330
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.02859	$20.31700	48,454
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.31700	$21.39649	46,860
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.39649	$17.40398	27,393
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.40398	$20.82601	34,416
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.15042	$13.65914	12,303,020
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.65914	$14.18744	21,838,735
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.18744	$13.92374	36,665,669
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.92374	$14.69039	35,570,183
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.69039	$16.63259	34,123,942
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.63259	$15.44574	26,142,000
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.44574	$18.31077	24,889,087
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99842	$10.48822	7,982,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.48822	$10.44324	12,537,942
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.44324	$10.80356	13,198,752
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.80356	$12.76149	14,181,337
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.76149	$11.56169	11,337,146
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.56169	$14.14633	11,155,654
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.74741	$17.51339	259,370
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.51339	$18.61447	370,178
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.61447	$20.01090	443,158
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.01090	$20.16122	427,680
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.16122	$27.27281	342,329
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$27.27281	$27.78620	249,977
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.78620	$34.95341	230,901
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.21229	$15.30911	41,180
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.30911	$15.25228	55,347
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.25228	$14.05521	51,357
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.05521	$14.63380	51,109
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.63380	$16.73292	51,120
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.73292	$14.81941	50,512
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.81941	$18.31332	227,350

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.87131	$11.02705	81,898
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.02705	$9.91307	141,205
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.91307	$7.85235	181,903
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.85235	$9.59967	212,003
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.59967	$10.38845	192,761
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.38845	$8.49293	137,144
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.49293	$9.73676	134,688
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.65259	$10.27131	45,669
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.27131	$10.13234	65,700
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.13234	$9.48072	82,676
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.48072	$9.70623	82,299
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.70623	$9.71675	84,497
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.71675	$9.72168	68,752
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.72168	$9.68993	83,890
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.38574	$16.44666	28,518
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.44666	$18.54936	35,257
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.54936	$16.99439	47,179
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.99439	$19.00556	50,563
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.00556	$22.10058	43,913
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.10058	$18.09571	29,576
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.09571	$21.15050	34,076
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.91594	$11.35710	5,038,493
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.35710	$11.75460	11,517,026
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.75460	$11.45826	12,739,678
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.45826	$11.97442	11,664,478
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.97442	$13.34439	10,869,918
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.34439	$12.43534	7,853,467
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.43534	$14.70649	7,884,676
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.43913	$11.06625	290,714
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.06625	$11.63736	497,106
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.63736	$11.55742	447,303
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.55742	$11.92225	502,606
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.92225	$12.43412	465,584
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.43412	$11.92046	440,727
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.92046	$13.13249	736,085
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.00813	$9.16876	16,892
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.16876	$9.11640	22,711
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.11640	$8.66742	22,069
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.66742	$9.40495	21,756
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.40495	$10.08495	12,847
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.08495	$9.23271	6,359
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.23271	$10.40226	4,413
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90719	$8.79229	6,686
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.79229	$10.55889	7,005
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91789	$9.38021	1,486
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.38021	$12.06149	13,445

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT C SERIES (contracts issued on or after 2-25-2013 and before 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (1.95%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.50570	$12.26179	295,082
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.26179	$12.48173	551,264
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.48173	$11.84439	604,863
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.84439	$12.34986	603,927
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.34986	$13.63376	549,707
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.63376	$12.27897	437,323
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.27897	$13.97250	471,140
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.16279	$13.62639	624,160
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.62639	$14.17675	1,171,009
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.17675	$14.01190	1,247,187
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.01190	$14.71567	1,158,521
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.71567	$16.87191	1,082,153
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.87191	$15.56746	932,761
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.56746	$18.60060	953,250
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.38135	$12.37947	552,625
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.37947	$12.76196	900,012
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.76196	$12.49236	1,838,258
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.49236	$12.83910	1,689,605
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.83910	$14.63299	1,596,417
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.63299	$13.21234	1,223,479
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.21234	$15.29277	1,266,280
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99838	$10.06910	972
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.06910	$9.56412	9,658
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.56412	$7.92164	17,213
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.92164	$8.80590	7,090
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.80590	$11.65250	53,178
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.65250	$9.25843	36,868
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.25843	$10.69424	20,917
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99838	$11.61303	16,354
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.61303	$12.88612	7,294
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.88612	$12.85300	10,607
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.85300	$13.95181	9,945
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.95181	$16.70876	9,667
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.70876	$15.04865	11,182
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.04865	$18.08685	9,013
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.72477	$13.24959	827,882
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.24959	$13.83858	1,708,098
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.83858	$13.63343	1,870,901
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.63343	$14.21012	1,995,760
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.21012	$16.01070	1,909,332
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.01070	$14.92226	1,730,718
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.92226	$17.47237	1,742,487

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.13224	$10.90887	279,640
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.90887	$11.21978	597,762
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.21978	$10.67092	771,829
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.67092	$11.19160	762,742
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.19160	$12.35800	703,529
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.35800	$11.47605	586,023
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.47605	$13.23508	621,107
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.33458	$9.95218	78,063
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.95218	$9.74855	63,760
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74855	$9.60469	104,446
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60469	$9.57184	100,779
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.57184	$9.54545	119,611
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.54545	$9.42801	304,356
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.42801	$9.67143	176,167
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.22164	$10.80747	152,050
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.80747	$11.04504	192,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.04504	$10.60140	208,235
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.60140	$10.83465	218,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.83465	$11.08728	189,216
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.08728	$10.79815	172,375
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.79815	$11.56442	181,544
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.86535	$13.90187	699,794
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.90187	$14.58431	1,350,832
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.58431	$14.37624	1,716,354
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.37624	$15.06021	1,793,894
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.06021	$17.40931	1,829,143
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.40931	$16.00667	1,602,798
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.00667	$19.18633	1,785,078
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99838	$11.63263	13,671
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.63263	$12.95816	78,182
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.95816	$12.25169	92,962
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.25169	$13.80263	123,900
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.80263	$16.02504	120,403
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.02504	$14.96220	132,760
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.96220	$19.22288	125,268
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.42457	$13.67513	21,544
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.67513	$15.27541	32,827
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.27541	$14.96410	20,514
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.96410	$14.80436	15,012
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.80436	$16.09670	13,624
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.09670	$15.03778	13,292
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.03778	$18.44931	13,345
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.34382	$14.08804	23,181
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.08804	$18.08363	50,944
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.08363	$18.58999	51,478
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.58999	$19.10615	60,321
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.10615	$19.90464	37,948
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.90464	$18.58652	39,343
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.58652	$23.91310	31,894

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.64036	$12.98549	433,305
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.98549	$13.13356	734,068
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13356	$13.00501	930,968
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.00501	$13.29434	969,718
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.29434	$15.18313	939,256
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.18313	$13.73261	751,025
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.73261	$16.15790	753,806
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.46298	$12.13992	355,573
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.13992	$12.38417	774,341
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.38417	$12.03231	790,550
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.03231	$12.41831	764,758
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.41831	$13.67252	1,179,148
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.67252	$12.45833	954,838
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.45833	$14.17255	924,408
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.64416	$17.62272	33,714
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.62272	$18.52290	58,088
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.52290	$17.16384	58,247
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.16384	$20.92171	51,387
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.92171	$23.01537	44,199
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.01537	$19.39053	40,833
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.39053	$23.31613	40,091
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.43859	$9.28256	153,146
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.28256	$9.10155	202,354
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.10155	$8.92406	264,286
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.92406	$8.75052	393,692
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.75052	$8.60953	347,979
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.60953	$8.55049	368,066
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.55049	$8.52557	303,078
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.32718	$12.77707	77,179
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.77707	$12.84826	173,223
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.84826	$12.14884	89,028
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.14884	$13.74652	132,547
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.74652	$14.48626	80,596
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.48626	$13.92015	70,590
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.92015	$15.73690	106,722
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.01050	$15.68115	17,739
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.68115	$17.48897	36,948
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.48897	$15.80416	28,776
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.80416	$18.57845	23,304
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.57845	$21.71355	16,855
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.71355	$18.27510	18,525
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.27510	$23.20903	23,673
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.40536	$13.24272	8,451
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.24272	$12.26716	25,450
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.26716	$12.40655	40,184
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.40655	$11.70557	44,682
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.70557	$15.54412	46,759
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.54412	$13.20772	50,124
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.20772	$17.10876	38,360

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.68984	$12.40630	5,074
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.40630	$11.34887	14,258
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.34887	$11.21849	41,090
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.21849	$11.06410	39,554
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.06410	$13.32384	24,799
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.32384	$10.95470	29,185
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.95470	$12.89182	33,022
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.04411	$9.57812	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.57812	$10.02333	2,251
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.02333	$9.94319	488,563
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94319	$10.15962	854,625
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.15962	$10.39166	57,327
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.39166	$10.16076	3,571,729
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.16076	$11.08150	138,013
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.97712	$13.46046	267,024
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.46046	$14.03808	564,156
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.03808	$13.62016	720,389
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.62016	$14.05190	795,509
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.05190	$16.11489	822,656
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.11489	$14.63422	641,596
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.63422	$17.13688	621,707
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.14839	$12.71713	18,975
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.71713	$11.67544	28,934
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.67544	$11.12782	50,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.12782	$11.12214	45,687
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.12214	$14.13753	35,934
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.13753	$11.43896	35,290
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.43896	$14.26924	34,019
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.40011	$12.29971	398,212
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.29971	$12.71703	696,661
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.71703	$12.44625	799,325
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.44625	$12.67248	735,225
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.67248	$13.93478	713,105
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.93478	$12.96124	585,634
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.96124	$14.56503	571,949
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.18320	$16.07967	3,178
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.07967	$17.26455	29,448
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.26455	$18.72818	49,226
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.72818	$18.09482	39,900
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.09482	$24.10032	35,235
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.10032	$23.24710	47,897
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.24710	$30.22521	39,256
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99838	$9.93851	1,972
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.93851	$9.65663	88,757
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.65663	$10.31324	124,188
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.31324	$11.58978	231,678
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.58978	$10.66150	174,325
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.66150	$12.36166	237,280

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.50179	$16.19761	2,427
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.19761	$17.56365	18,419
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.56365	$18.95565	34,622
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.95565	$19.62334	45,764
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.62334	$25.58953	41,324
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.58953	$24.41349	29,919
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.41349	$31.50901	37,658
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.04969	$15.62997	22,820
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.62997	$15.88154	57,047
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.88154	$15.34368	46,503
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.34368	$16.11518	34,391
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.11518	$19.56910	34,072
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.56910	$17.35259	34,552
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.35259	$22.11127	41,741
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.55025	$12.01215	110,206
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.01215	$12.38315	265,675
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.38315	$11.99089	333,340
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.99089	$12.26583	342,613
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.26583	$14.01090	342,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.01090	$12.59953	296,288
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.59953	$15.16596	300,142
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.60627	$16.30651	16,546
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.30651	$17.38120	20,480
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.38120	$18.27432	28,786
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.27432	$18.26129	22,723
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.26129	$23.40483	20,200
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.40483	$23.43933	37,511
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.43933	$31.66495	37,884
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.78803	$13.43256	8,761
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.43256	$14.51650	21,098
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.51650	$14.13049	29,877
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.13049	$15.71864	41,149
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.71864	$18.08552	25,372
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.08552	$15.93110	39,241
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.93110	$20.20463	38,067
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.25586	$16.51027	21,840
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.51027	$18.05438	88,188
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.05438	$16.69584	126,779
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.69584	$16.64033	103,488
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.64033	$20.73706	99,604
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.73706	$19.44630	101,904
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.44630	$24.81686	114,602
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.15687	$17.17903	39,123
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.17903	$19.24449	56,892
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.24449	$17.80559	69,290
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.80559	$20.64205	68,080
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.64205	$23.03160	44,555
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.03160	$18.86707	41,463
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.86707	$22.38686	52,167

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.51100	$10.37187	1,966
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.37187	$9.69334	13,704
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69334	$7.91448	21,126
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.91448	$8.71971	21,925
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.71971	$10.80550	12,529
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.80550	$9.10554	34,936
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.10554	$10.11973	13,157
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.49277	$12.16225	1,037,160
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.16225	$12.61382	1,931,565
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.61382	$12.38563	1,892,796
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.38563	$12.81566	1,864,655
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.81566	$13.83945	2,240,690
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.83945	$13.18272	1,896,463
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.18272	$14.83091	1,915,815
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.52865	$10.12445	24,243
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.12445	$10.52868	41,019
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.52868	$10.29570	157,359
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.29570	$10.52039	178,574
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52039	$10.90076	156,597
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.90076	$10.60014	185,802
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.60014	$11.40726	148,353
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.84304	$13.44621	306,590
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.44621	$14.39666	798,332
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.39666	$14.02945	1,419,696
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.02945	$15.14513	1,353,285
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.14513	$17.24100	2,360,200
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.24100	$15.61901	1,998,234
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.61901	$18.25166	2,041,847
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99838	$11.65254	781
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.65254	$13.16685	2,478
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.16685	$13.10927	8,949
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.10927	$14.24970	9,749
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.24970	$16.96438	13,255
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.96438	$15.44231	15,599
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.44231	$18.95519	15,986
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.43589	$16.71236	6,715
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.71236	$19.20716	7,597
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.20716	$19.41249	17,712
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.41249	$21.86067	17,246
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.86067	$26.20500	20,838
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.20500	$23.58016	20,200
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.58016	$28.77694	17,416
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.10432	$11.82614	41,958
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.82614	$12.34930	278,378
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.34930	$12.12670	378,792
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.12670	$12.64255	369,206
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.64255	$14.65171	314,214
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.65171	$13.42675	319,175
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.42675	$15.95658	295,357

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.67626	$16.83782	2,586
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.83782	$17.32530	47,903
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.32530	$17.21422	41,793
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.21422	$18.17879	37,140
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.17879	$22.76113	35,881
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.76113	$19.89505	47,896
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.89505	$26.62386	41,579
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.15821	$17.86028	11,372
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.86028	$18.18082	14,841
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.18082	$17.96644	32,117
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.96644	$19.74442	21,835
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.74442	$23.99069	16,123
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.99069	$21.54355	24,858
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.54355	$27.48601	30,398
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.99783	$16.50218	9,819
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.50218	$17.03278	37,540
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.03278	$15.98081	45,119
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.98081	$20.24620	59,069
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.24620	$21.31100	47,651
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.31100	$17.32545	62,146
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.32545	$20.72150	52,660
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.13201	$13.63266	1,229,283
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.63266	$14.15273	2,418,358
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.15273	$13.88256	3,819,853
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.88256	$14.63936	3,828,183
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.63936	$16.56631	3,606,476
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.56631	$15.37631	3,017,412
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.37631	$18.21917	2,800,682
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99838	$10.48352	591,720
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.48352	$10.43320	1,025,454
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.43320	$10.78774	1,047,635
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.78774	$12.73643	1,063,640
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.73643	$11.53304	985,936
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.53304	$14.10414	1,244,549
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.72813	$17.47928	97,590
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.47928	$18.56872	162,907
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.56872	$19.95142	181,564
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.95142	$20.09122	143,016
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.09122	$27.16440	147,409
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$27.16440	$27.66160	155,612
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.66160	$34.77894	144,961
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.19411	$15.27963	20,844
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.27963	$15.21507	47,471
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.21507	$14.01372	43,295
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.01372	$14.58315	46,372
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.58315	$16.66646	51,025
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.66646	$14.75303	56,275
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.75303	$18.22203	189,895

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.85616	$11.00540	13,172
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.00540	$9.88848	32,758
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.88848	$7.82886	36,855
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.82886	$9.56611	44,405
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.56611	$10.34689	28,693
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.34689	$8.45462	33,376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.45462	$9.68791	33,680
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.63635	$10.25105	28,272
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.25105	$10.10718	70,310
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.10718	$9.45252	82,962
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.45252	$9.67249	67,138
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.67249	$9.67795	55,071
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.67795	$9.67785	103,232
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.67785	$9.64131	79,611
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.36542	$16.41458	7,874
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.41458	$18.50386	27,033
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.50386	$16.94400	16,509
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.94400	$18.93968	21,345
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.93968	$22.01273	17,804
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.01273	$18.01453	17,376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.01453	$21.04498	14,955
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.90645	$11.34130	484,589
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.34130	$11.73220	1,052,187
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.73220	$11.43065	1,337,686
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.43065	$11.93960	1,212,083
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.93960	$13.29891	1,174,575
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.29891	$12.38664	994,300
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.38664	$14.64141	1,022,496
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.42206	$11.04489	21,427
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.04489	$11.60900	33,022
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.60900	$11.52348	66,160
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.52348	$11.88113	84,162
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.88113	$12.38495	82,807
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.38495	$11.86726	213,589
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.86726	$13.06724	213,961
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.00809	$9.16475	2,974
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.16475	$9.10774	3,184
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.10774	$8.65469	6,336
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.65469	$9.38642	5,738
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.38642	$10.06002	3,046
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.06002	$9.20524	7,734
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.20524	$10.36602	4,095
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90715	$8.78926	2,603
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.78926	$10.54988	13,810
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91784	$9.37691	14,551
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.37691	$12.05105	15,849

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	Medically-Related Surrender is not available. For the California annuity forms, "contingent deferred sales charges" are referred to as "surrender charges".
Connecticut	The Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero (0).
Florida	One year waiting period for annuitization. With respect to those who are 65 years or older on the date of purchase, in no event will the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge exceed 10% in accordance with Florida law.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Oregon	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Texas	The Beneficiary Annuity is not available.

APPENDIX C – MVA FORMULAS

MVA FORMULA FOR LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Crediting Rate for the MVA Option;

J = the Rate for the remaining Guarantee Period, determined as described below;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of months remaining in the Guarantee Period duration, rounded up to the nearest whole month

For the purposes of determining "j",

Y	=	N /12
GP_1	=	the smallest whole number of years greater than or equal to Y.
r_1	=	the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_1, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.
GP_2	=	the greatest whole number of years less than or equal to Y, but not less than 1.
r_2	=	the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_2, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

If we do not currently offer a Guarantee Period of duration GP_1 or duration GP_2, we will determine r_1 and / or r_2 by linearly interpolating between the current rates of Guarantee Periods closest in duration. If we cannot interpolate because a Guarantee Period of lesser duration is not available, then r_1 and / or r_2 will be equal to [(1) + (2) – (3)], where (1), (2), and (3) are defined as:

(1)	=	the current Treasury spot rate for GP_1 or GP_2, respectively, and
(2)	=	the current crediting rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available, and
(3)	=	the current Treasury spot rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available.

The term "current Treasury spot rate" refers to the rates that existed at the time the crediting rates were last determined.

To determine "j":

If Y is an integer, and if Y is equal to a Guarantee Period duration that we currently offer, "j" is equal to the crediting rate associated with a Guarantee Period duration of Y years.

If Y is less than 1, then "j" = r_2.

Otherwise, we determine "j" by linearly interpolating between r_1 and r_2, using the following formula:

J	=	$(R_1 * (Y – GP_2) + r_2 * (GP_1 – Y)) / (GP_1 – GP_2)$

The current rate ("j") in the MVA formula is subject to the same Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate as the Crediting Rate.

We reserve the right to waive the liquidity factor set forth above.

MVA Examples For Long-Term MVA Options

The following hypothetical examples show the effect of the MVA in determining Account Value. Assume the following:

- You allocate $50,000 into an MVA Option (we refer to this as the "Allocation Date" in these examples) with a Guarantee Period of 5 years (we refer to this as the "Maturity Date" in these examples).
- The crediting rate associated with the MVA Option beginning on Allocation Date and maturing on Maturity Date is 5.50% (I = 5.50%).
- You make no withdrawals or transfers until you decide to withdraw the entire MVA Option after exactly three (3) years, at which point 24 months remain before the Maturity Date (N = 24).

Example of Positive MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 4.00% (J = 4.00%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{\wedge(N/12)} = [1.055/1.0425]^{\wedge(2)} = 1.024125$
Unadjusted Value	=	$58,712.07
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $60,128.47

Example of Negative MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 7.00% (J = 7.00%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{\wedge(N/12)} = [1.055/1.0725]^{\wedge(2)} = 0.967632$
Unadjusted Value	=	$58,712.07
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value X MVA Factor = $56,811.69

MVA FORMULA FOR 6 OR 12 MONTH DCA MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the MVA Options we make available under the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program is as follows:

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

J = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

APPENDIX D - FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME V2.1 SUITE OF LIVING BENEFITS

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULAS:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – The secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_v – the total value of all Permitted Sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments, and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals of less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount do not reduce the Income Basis.

DAILY TARGET VALUE CALCULATION:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If $(V_V + V_F)$ is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

Daily Transfer Calculation:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day r (greater than) C_u and r (less or =) C_{us} or if on any day r (greater than) C_{us}, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- If r (less than) C_l, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (B (greater than) 0), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-

account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Unadjusted Account value could be more than 90% invested in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) – B), [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))	Money is transferred from the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts

Monthly Transfer Calculation

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))} (less than) (C_u * (V_V + V_F) – L + B) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub- accounts.

"A" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES, L SERIES AND C SERIES℠ ANNUITY DESCRIBED IN THE PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____
(print your name)

_____
(address)

_____
(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
titled "How To Contact Us" for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPRT21DPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PPRTB30DPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuity Offering Highest Daily Lifetime® Income v3.0 Optional Living Benefits and Legacy Protection Plus Optional Death Benefit

(For Annuities issued on or after February 10, 2014)

PROSPECTUS: April 27, 2020

This prospectus describes a flexible premium deferred annuity contract ("Annuity") offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. The Annuity has features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. **The annuity or certain of its Investment Options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of the Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to recommend to customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain Annuities and/or optional living or death benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contract and the optional living or death benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section. To make this Prospectus easier to read, we sometimes use different labels than are used in the Annuity. Although we use different labels, they have the same meaning in this Prospectus as in the Annuity. For more details, see "Optional Living Benefits" and "Optional Death Benefit" later in this prospectus.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, Portfolios are being offered by Advanced Series Trust, Prudential Series Funds, BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc., and JP Morgan Insurance Trust. Only certain Sub-accounts are available if you participate in an optional living or death benefit - see "Limitations With Optional Living Benefit" and "Limitations With Optional Death Benefit" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and keep it for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that this Annuity is subject to any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity's Account Value and whether the Annuity's liquidity features will satisfy that need. **Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to (1) the ability to elect a living benefit or death benefit, (2) the opportunity to annuitize the contract and (3) the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.**

When delivered in connection with the sale of a new Annuity, this prospectus must be accompanied by the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement setting forth the then current Roll-up Rate and Withdrawal Percentages.

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your financial professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your financial professional to decide whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

This Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT
WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus dated: April 27, 2020
(For Annuities issued on or after February 10, 2014)

Statement of Additional Information dated: April 27, 2020
(For Annuities issued on or after February 10, 2014)

PLEASE SEE OUR IRA, ROTH IRA AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

ATTACHED TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

Available Investment Options If An Optional Living Benefit Is Not Elected ***(See "Investment Options" section below for additional details.)***

- AST AB Global Bond Portfolio*
- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*
- AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio [4, *]
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio [3,5, *]
- AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio [3,5, *]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio [*]
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio*
- AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio [6, *]
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Quantitative Portfolio [1, *]
- AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio [7]
- AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio*
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio*
- AST High Yield Portfolio*
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio [*]
- AST International Growth Portfolio*
- AST International Value Portfolio*
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio*
- AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio [3, *]
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio [7]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*
- AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio [*]
- AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*
- AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio*
- AST MFS Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio [7, *]
- AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio*
- AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio*
- A ST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio*
- AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio*
- AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio*
- AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio [*]
- AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*
- AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio*
- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio [*]
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio*
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio*

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.

- BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – (Class III)

JPMorgan Insurance Trust

- JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – (Class 2)

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio

<u>Available Investment Options If An Optional Living Benefit Is Elected</u>

- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*
- AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio [4, *]
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio [3,5, *]
- AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio [3,5, *]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio [6, *]
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Quantitative Portfolio [1, *]
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*
- AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio [2, 3, *]
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio*
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio*
- AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*

* These Portfolios are also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits. Please see your prospectus under "Variable Investment Options" in the "Investment Options" section for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolios.

(1) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

(2) The AST Investment Grade Bond variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.

(3) These portfolios are not available with the optional death benefit. All other variable investment options are available to you if you select the optional death benefit with the Custom Portfolios Program. Please see the Investment Options section for additional details.

(4) Available on newly issued contracts with an application signed date on or after April 30, 2018.

(5) Available for Annuities issued with an application signed date on or after January 28, 2019. The variable investment option is available whether or not an optional living benefit is elected for your Annuity but is not available if you elect any optional death benefit for your Annuity.

(6) Available for Annuities issued based on applications signed on or after November 18, 2019.The variable investment option is available whether or not an optional living benefit is elected for your Annuity but is not available if you elect any optional death benefit for your Annuity.

(7) Effective as of the close of business on March 13, 2020, this investment option is no longer be available for new investments.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts, the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account, the Secure Value Account and for each DCA MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each DCA MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional living benefits.

Annuitant : The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization : The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the death benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant : The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment that is being surrendered or withdrawn.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option generally will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12-Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to a DCA MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or DCA MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Lifetime Withdrawals: Amounts withdrawn under the optional living benefits that provide the Annual Income Amount each year until the death of the Annuitant (or the death of two spouses, if a spousal benefit is elected), regardless of the performance of your Unadjusted Account Value subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value of a DCA MVA Option.

Measuring Life: Under Legacy Protection Plus, the Measuring Life is the Owner or oldest Owner if multiple Owners, or Annuitant, if the contract is owned by an entity we permit. The Measuring Life cannot be changes after your contract is issued.

Owner: The Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity.

Payout Period: The period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

Permitted Sub-accounts: The sub-accounts, as determined by us, to which you can allocate amounts if you elect an optional living benefit or death benefit. The Permitted Sub-accounts available with an optional living benefit may be different from the Permitted Sub-accounts available with the optional death benefit.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Premium Based Charge: A charge that is deducted on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary from your Account Value, during the first seven years after each Purchase Payment is made.

Protected Withdrawal Value: In connection with an optional living benefit, the amount to which the Withdrawal Percentage is applied to determine your Annual Income Amount, which initially equals your Unadjusted Account Value. The Protected Withdrawal Value is also used to determine your optional living benefit fee. It is separate from your Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration (a "premium") in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Quarterly Annuity Anniversary: Each successive three-month anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity.

Roll-Up Rate:

- for Optional Living Benefit Roll-Up Rate: The guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. The Roll-Up Rate is set when you elect the benefit and will not change. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.
- for Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate: The guaranteed rate that is multiplied by the Death Benefit Base on each contract anniversary to determine the amount to be added to your Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount. This rate applies until the earlier of reaching the Roll-Up Cap Date or death. The Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and the Roll-Up Cap Percentage are set when your contract is issued and will not change.

Secure Value Account: The fixed account to which we allocate 10% of your initial Purchase Payment and 10% of any subsequent Purchase Payments if you elect an optional living benefit. The Secure Value Account earns interest at a rate we declare no more frequently than annually, is supported by assets held in our general account and is subject to our claims paying ability.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living and death benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

Withdrawal Percentage: In connection with an optional living benefit, the percentage applied to your Protected Withdrawal Value to determine your Annual Income Amount. The applicable Withdrawal Percentage will depend on the age at which you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The applicable Withdrawal Percentages are set when you first elect the benefit and will not change.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you will pay when buying, owning and surrendering the Annuity. Important additional information about these fees and expenses is contained in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" later in this prospectus.

The first table describes fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender an Annuity, take certain partial withdrawals or transfer Account Value between Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"):

	Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn							
Total Purchase Payment Amount	**Less than 1 Year**	**1 Year or more, but less than 2 Years**	**2 Years or more, but less than 3 Years**	**3 Years or more, but less than 4 Years**	**4 Years or more, but less than 5 Years**	**5 Years or more, but less than 6 Years**	**6 Years or more, but less than 7 Years**	**7 Years or more**
Less than $50,000	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	0%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	0%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
$1,000,000 or more	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%

Transfer Fee[1]: $10 (currently, after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year)

Tax Charge: 0% - 3.5%

1 Transfers in connection with a rebalancing or dollar cost averaging program do not count toward the 20 fee transfers in an Annuity Year.

The following tables describe the periodic fees and charges you will pay when you own the Annuity, not including the underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES

Annual Maintenance Fee[2] **(assessed annually as a percentage of Unadjusted Account Value)**	Lesser of $50 or 2%

Premium Based Charge:
(assessed quarterly on Purchase Payments subject to a CDSC)

Total Purchase Payment Amount	**Annual Equivalent of Premium Based Charge Percentage[3]**
Less than $50,000	0.70%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	0.60%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	0.50%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	0.35%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	0.25%
$1,000,000 or more	0.15%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES
(assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)

Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	0.70%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[4]	0.85%

2 Assessed annually on the Annuity Anniversary Date or upon surrender of the Annuity. Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $50,000. For Beneficiaries continuing the Annuity under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of the Unadjusted Account Value and only applies if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due.

3 To determine the quarterly Premium Based Charge percentage, divide the annual equivalent of Premium Based Charge percentages below by four.

4 The Insurance Charge is the combination of Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality and Expense and Administration Charges do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

The following tables set forth the charges we deduct for each optional living and death benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the fees and charges described in the tables above. The charge is deducted on each quarterly anniversary and is taken out of the Sub-accounts but will never be taken out of any MVA option or the Secure Value Account. You may not elect Legacy Protection Plus with an optional living benefit.

Optional Living Benefits **(Charge for each benefit is assessed against the greater of** **Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	
Highest Daily Lifetime Income V3.0	
Maximum:	2.00%
Current:	1.00%
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income V3.0	
Maximum:	2.00%
Current:	1.10%

Optional Death Benefit **Legacy Protection Plus** *(Charge for benefit is assessed against the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount, and determined at issue* *(See "Optional Death Benefit-Charge for Legacy Protection Plus" section for more information))*	
Age 55 or younger	Maximum[5]: 1.50% Current: 0.65%
Ages 56-70	Maximum[5]: 1.50% Current: 0.80%
Ages 71 and over	Maximum[5]: 1.50% Current: 0.95%

5 We reserve the right to raise the charge for Legacy Protection Plus on in-force contracts on or after the 5th contract anniversary, up to the maximum charge indicated. Contract owners will have the ability to "opt out" of the fee increase in which case the optional death benefit will terminate.

The following tables provide the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

	MINIMUM	**MAXIMUM**
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that are deducted from Portfolio assets, including management fees, distribution and/or service fees (12b-1 fees), and other expenses)	0.31%*	9.20%*

* These expenses do not include the impact of any applicable contractual waivers and expense reimbursements.

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 , and do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

AVAILABLE UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
IF AN OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT IS NOT ELECTED
(Including if the Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit is Elected)

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)
For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio*	0.67%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	1.26%	0.34%	0.92%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio*	0.52%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.05%	0.30%	0.75%
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio*	0.52%	0.13%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.01%	0.26%	0.75%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio *	0.68%	8.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	9.20%	8.34%	0.86%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio*	0.83%	1.23%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	2.34%	1.09%	1.25%
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio*	0.83%	0.85%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.93%	0.67%	1.26%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*	1.04%	0.44%	0.25%	0.42%	0.00%	0.03%	2.18%	0.31%	1.87%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	0.71%	0.09%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%	1.05%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio*	0.78%	0.30%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	2.00%	0.83%	1.17%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.61%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	1.65%	0.60%	1.05%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III*	0.64%	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.15%	0.99%
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2*	0.42%	0.52%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	1.28%	0.35%	0.93%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser)(exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.92% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio
Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2022. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.86% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2022. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2022 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses including distribution fees (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.220% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.260% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.420% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0128% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.050% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.50% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.07% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund and iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2
The Portfolio's adviser and/or its affiliates have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquiried Fund Fees and Expenses other than certain money market fund fees as described below, dividend and interest expenses related to short sales, interest, taxes, expenses related to litigation and potential litigation, expenses related to trustee elections, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.85% of the average daily net assets of Class 2 Shares. The Portfolio may invest in one or more money market funds advised by the adviser or its affiliates (affiliated money market funds). The Portfolio's adviser, shareholder servicing agent and/or administrator have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses in an amount sufficient to offset the respective net fees each collects from the affiliated money market funds on the Fund's investment in such money market funds. These waivers are in effect through 4/30/21, at which time it will be determined whether such waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and expenses resulting from the Portfolio's investment of cash received from securities lending borrowers are not included in Total ANnual Fund Operating Expenses and therefore, the above waivers do not apply to such investments. "Other Expenses" has been calculated based on the actual other expenses incurred in the most recent fiscal year, except that these expenses have been adjusted to reflect the contractual change in management fee effective 9/1/19.

AVAILABLE UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

IF AN OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT IS ELECTED

UNDERLYING MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio*	0.67%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	1.26%	0.34%	0.92%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio*	0.52%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.05%	0.30%	0.75%
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio*	0.52%	0.13%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	1.01%	0.26%	0.75%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio *	0.68%	8.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	9.20%	8.34%	0.86%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser)(exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.92% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying exchange-traded funds managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) plus acquired fund fees and expenses (excluding dividends on securities sold short and brokers fees and expenses on short sales) do not exceed 0.75% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio
Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser until June 30, 2022. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) and other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.86% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2022. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2022 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for the Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for the Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Premium Based Charge
- Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when and if applicable)
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional living benefit fees or optional death benefit fees, as described below

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

THE EXAMPLES ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING (1) WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT (IF ANY); (2) WHETHER YOU DECIDE TO ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO SUB-ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN THOSE WITH THE MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES; AND (3) THE IMPACT OF ANY CONTRACTUAL FEE WAIVERS OR EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS.

Expense Examples If An Optional Living or Death Benefit Is Elected

The examples below also assume the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Permitted Sub-account that may be elected with any of the optional living benefits with both the maximum and the minimum total annual portfolio operating expenses before any fee waiver or expense reimbursement and those expenses remain the same each year for purposes of the example.*
- With respect to optional living benefit fees, you elect the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, which has the maximum optional living benefit charge and the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5.0%. There is no other optional living benefit that would result in higher maximum charges than those shown in the examples.
- With respect to the Legacy Protection Plus optional death benefit, the maximum benefit charge is deducted, and your Account Value is allocated to the available Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-Account with both the maximum and minimum total annual portfolio operating expenses before any fee waiver or expense reimbursement and those expenses remain the same each year for purposes of the example.*
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge.
- You make no withdrawals of Account Value
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applied

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional living or death benefit election.

For Applications dated before November 18, 2019, Expense Examples If An Optional Living Benefit Is Elected are provided as follows:

	WITH THE OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				**Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available**			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,053	$2,084	$3,153	$5,748	$990	$1,902	$2,857	$5,202
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:[1]	$553	$1,684	$2,853	$5,748	$490	$1,502	$2,557	$5,202
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$553	$1,684	$2,853	$5,748	$490	$1,502	$2,557	$5,202

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

For Applications dated on or after November 18, 2019, Expense Examples If An Optional Death Benefit Is Elected are provided as follows:

	WITH THE OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,839	$4,185	$6,248	$10,132	$990	$1,902	$2,857	$5,202
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:[1]	$1,339	$3,785	$5,948	$10,132	$490	$1,502	$2,557	$5,202
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$1,339	$3,785	$5,948	$10,132	$490	$1,502	$2,557	$5,202

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Expense Examples If An Optional Living or Death Benefit Is Not Elected

The examples below also assume the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Portfolio with both the maximum and the minimum total annual portfolio operating expenses before any fee waiver or expense reimbursement and those expenses remain the same each year
- You do not elect any optional living or death benefit
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no withdrawals of Account Value
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies

Expense Examples If An Optional Living or Death Benefit Is Not Elected are provided as follows:

	WITHOUT OPTIONAL LIVING AND DEATH BENEFITS							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$945	$1,738	$2,538	$4,317	$739	$1,125	$1,524	$2,331
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$445	$1,338	$2,238	$4,317	$239	$725	$1,224	$2,331
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$445	$1,338	$2,238	$4,317	$239	$725	$1,224	$2,331

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Expense Examples If A Legacy Death Benefit Is Elected are provided as follows:

	WITH THE LEGACY DEATH BENEFIT							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,093	$2,199	$3,330	$5,992	$888	$1,599	$2,356	$4,189
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$593	$1,799	$3,030	$5,992	$388	$1,199	$2,056	$4,189
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$593	$1,799	$3,030	$5,992	$388	$1,199	$2,056	$4,189

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuity offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuity. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. The Annuity offers optional living benefits that are available for an additional fee. If you do not elect an optional living benefit, you will be able to choose from a greater selection of investment options. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase the Annuity is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner and Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For this Annuity the maximum age is 80. The minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000. See your financial professional to complete an application.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period. "Good Order" is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order. The "Service Office" is the place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see the section of this prospectus titled "How To Contact Us" for the Service Office address.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional living benefits and the optional death benefit each limit your ability to invest in the variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. The Permitted Sub-accounts available with an optional living benefit may be different from the Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts available with the optional death benefit. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before selecting your investment options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Option, an Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12-Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12-month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option generally will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12-Month DCA Program.

Please see "Investment Options," and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking partial withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax, and may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. You may withdraw up to 10% of your Purchase Payments each Annuity Year without being subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

You may elect to receive income through fixed annuity payments, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive fixed annuity payments, you convert your Unadjusted Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs. The "Unadjusted Account Value" refers to the Account Value prior to the application of any market value adjustment (i.e., "MVA"). Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits

We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals". For applications signed on

or after April 27, 2015, you have the ability to elect an optional Living Benefit only at the time of application or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued. Optional Living Benefits cannot be added more than 30 days after your Annuity has been issued. Optional living benefits cannot be elected if you elect Legacy Protection Plus, the optional death benefit.

We currently offer the following optional living benefits:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value and require a mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account. Also, the optional living benefits utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional living benefits section as well as Appendix B to this prospectus for more information on the formula.

In the "Optional Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., "Excess Income"), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional living benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal such Excess Income.**

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers, with no additional charge, a Minimum Death Benefit that is generally equal to the greater of (i) your Unadjusted Account Value and (2) the sum of your Purchase Payments (adjusted for partial withdrawals). The calculation of the Minimum Death Benefit may be different if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. Legacy Protection Plus, an optional death benefit, is offered to provide an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiaries for an additional charge. Under Legacy Protection Plus, we maintain a separate roll-up death benefit amount based on your Purchase Payment(s) that increases at a preset rate on an annual basis. The amount of the death benefit under Legacy Protection Plus is equal to the greatest of (1) the Minimum Death Benefit, (2) your Unadjusted Account Value and (3) the roll-up death benefit amount. No optional death benefit is available if you select any optional living benefit. We reserve the right to cease offering the optional death benefit.

Currently, Legacy Protection Plus is only offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and must be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity. We may, at a later date, allow existing Annuity Owners to purchase an optional death benefit subject to our rules and any changes or restrictions in the benefits. The Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit may only be elected individually, and cannot be elected in combination with any other optional living or death benefit.

As a condition of electing Legacy Protection Plus, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. See the "Investment Options" section of the Prospectus for a description of investment options available and permitted with this benefit.

Please see "Death Benefit" for more information.

Fees and Charges: Each Annuity, and the optional living and death benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until your distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to (1) the ability to elect a living benefit or a death benefit, (2) the opportunity to annuitize the contract and (3) the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about the Annuity, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios. The "Separate Account" is referred to as the "Variable Separate Account" in your Annuity.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under each Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. In this section, we describe the Portfolios in which the Sub-Accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional living or death benefits. Finally, we discuss the DCA MVA Options.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to a DCA MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in a DCA MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the DCA MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the DCA MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to a DCA MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional living or death benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, Legacy Protection Plus), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts or DCA MVA Options. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, all of the optional living benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. The optional living benefits also require a mandatory allocation of 10% of your initial Purchase Payment and additional Purchase Payments or Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account.

Whether or not you elect an optional living benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional living benefits and the Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit, but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. These Investment Options are marked with an asterisk in the chart that follows and is titled "Portfolios Available If An Optional Living Benefit Is Not Elected." Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

Before you allocate to the Sub-account with the AST Portfolios listed in the Investment Objectives Charts that follows, you should consider the potential effects on the Portfolios that are the result of the operation of the formula in the variable annuity contracts that are unrelated to your Annuity. Please work with your financial professional to determine which Portfolios are appropriate for your needs.

Please see the Additional Information section, under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for a discussion of fees that we may receive from the Portfolios and/or their service providers.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each Variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Charts below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which Portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional living benefit or optional death benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional living benefit or death benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life (“Affiliated Portfolios”) and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates (“Prudential Companies”) receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Generally, Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. Affiliated Portfolios may provide Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Portfolios. Because of the potential for greater revenue earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over Unaffiliated Portfolios. As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life’s role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates. In addition, we may consider whether the Portfolio’s objectives and investment strategy create additional risk to us in light of the guaranteed benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program available with Legacy Protection Plus (see "Investment Options - Limitations with Optional Death Benefit" section.) These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see “Automatic Rebalancing Programs” and “Limitations with Optional Death Benefits” below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain “Permitted Sub-accounts” and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following tables contain limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIOS AVAILABLE IF AN OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFIT IS NOT ELECTED
(Including if the Legacy Death Benefit is Elected. Please note restrictions may apply, see “Limitations with Optional Death Benefit” section below.)

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to generate current income consistent with preservation of capital.*	AllianceBernstein L.P.
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital and secondarily to generate income.*	Capital International, Inc.
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio *(formerly AST Global Real Estate Portfolio)*	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation*	PGIM Investments LLC Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio	*Seeks absolute returns not highly correlated with any traditional asset class.*	First Quadrant, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	*Seeks high total return, emphasizing current income and, to a lesser extent, providing opportunities for capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. Goldman Sachs Asset Management International
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio*	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Management, Inc.
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio *(AST New Discovery Asset Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation with a secondary objective of principal preservation.*	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital appreciation.*	Jennison Associates, LLC PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation and secondarily, income.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide consistent excess returns over the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate US Dollar Hedged Bond Index.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III	*Seeks high total investment return.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2	*Seeks to maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

***** This portfolio is not available with the optional death benefit. All other variable investment options are available to you if you select the optional death benefit with the Custom Portfolios Program. Please see the Investment Options section for additional details.

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).
Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT

As a condition of electing Legacy Protection Plus, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. We offer two groups of "Permitted Sub-accounts".

Group I Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts:

Under Group I, your allowable Investment Options are more limited, but you are not subject to mandatory quarterly rebalancing.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio*
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio*

AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*

*These Portfolios may be impacted by a predetermined mathematical formula utilized by Portfolios offered with optional living benefits to manage the guarantee offered in connection with such optional benefits. Please see the "Investment Options" section above for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolios.

Group II Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts ("Custom Portfolios Program")

Under Group II, you have a larger number of allowable Investment Options compared to Group I but you are subject to certain restrictions and mandatory quarterly rebalancing. Specifically:

(a) you must allocate at least 30% of your Account Value to one or more of the fixed income Sub-accounts listed below:

AST AB Global Bond Portfolio*
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio*
AST Government Money Market Portfolio*
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio*
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio*
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio*; and
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio*

(b) you may allocate up to 70% of your Account Value to the Sub-accounts listed below.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio Portfolio*
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio*
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
AST Fidelity Institutional AM ® Quantitative Portfolio *
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST High Yield Portfolio*
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST International Growth Portfolio*
AST International Value Portfolio*
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio*
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio*
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio*
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio*

AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio*
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio*
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio*
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio*
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio*
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund (Class III)
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio (Class 2)
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio
PSF Stock Index Portfolio

*These Portfolios may be impacted by a predetermined mathematical formula utilized by Portfolios offered with optional living benefits to manage the guarantees offered in connection with such optional benefits. Please see the "Investment Options" section above for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolios.

Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect the optional death benefit.

With respect to the Group II Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts, we will automatically rebalance your Sub-accounts on your quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date), so that the percentages allocated to each Subaccount remain the same as those in effect on the immediately preceding benefit quarter-end. Between quarter-ends, you may reallocate your Account Value among the available Permitted Sub-accounts within Group II. If you do so, the next quarterly rebalancing will restore the percentages to those of your most recent reallocation and not the immediately preceding benefit quarter-end.

If you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, you may not participate in an optional Automatic Rebalancing Program. We may modify or terminate the Custom Portfolios Program at any time. **Any such modification or termination will (i) be implemented only after we have notified you in advance, (ii) not affect the guarantees you had accrued under the optional death benefit or your ability to continue to participate in the optional death benefit, and (iii) not require you to transfer Account Value out of any Sub-account in which you participated immediately prior to the modification or termination.**

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

As a condition of electing any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value to those set forth in the table below (the "Permitted Sub-accounts"). All of the Permitted Sub-accounts are impacted by the predetermined mathematical formula, as discussed earlier in this section. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described in this section are also available if you elect an optional living benefit.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital and secondarily to generate income.*	Capital International, Inc.
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation*	PGIM Investments LLC Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio *(formerly AST New Discovery Asset Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).
Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTION

We currently offer DCA MVA Options. The DCA MVA Options are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss.

For a complete description of our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within "Managing Your Account Value."

We do not currently offer any long term MVA options.

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

A DCA MVA Option ends on the earliest of (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred (b) the Annuity Date (c) the date the Annuity is surrendered or (d) the date as of which a death benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date." The "Payout Period" is the period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

RATES FOR DCA MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for the DCA MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the DCA MVA Options, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the DCA MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to DCA MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to a DCA MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. At the time that we confirm your DCA MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your DCA MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new DCA MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the DCA MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. DCA MVA Options are not available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

The interest under a DCA MVA Option is credited daily on a balance that declines as amounts are transferred, and therefore you do not earn interest on the full amount deposited to the DCA MVA Option.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for DCA MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available, who elect certain riders, or who otherwise own different classes of contracts. We may also offer different interest rates for contracts issued with an optional living benefit than those contracts without such a benefit. For any DCA MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate to the DCA MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that DCA MVA Option would end after your Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or partially withdraw Account Value from a DCA MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, Medically-Related Surrender, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of a DCA MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code in relation to your Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from a DCA MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the maturity of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a death benefit is determined;
- deduction of an Annual Maintenance Fee or the Premium Based Charge from the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formula set forth in Appendix D. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your DCA MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your DCA MVA Option. For purposes of determining the amount of an MVA, we make reference to an index interest rate that in turn is based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the applicable duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT index will be based on certain U.S. Treasury interest rates, as published in a Federal Reserve Statistical Release. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 (or 0.25%). It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative)

and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the DCA MVA Option. Please consult the DCA MVA formula in the appendices to this prospectus for additional detail.

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you may incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under each Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under the Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials, and other promotional expenses. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal. The CDSC for each Purchase Payment is calculated as a percentage of the Purchase Payment being withdrawn. The charge decreases as the Purchase Payment ages. The aging of a Purchase Payment is measured from the date it is allocated to your Annuity. If you make a partial withdrawal of a Purchase Payment on the day before an anniversary of the date that Purchase Payment was allocated to the Annuity, we will use the CDSC percentage that would apply if the withdrawal was made on the following day. The charge is deducted from the Investment Options in the same proportion as the partial withdrawal upon which it is assessed. The imposition of a CDSC on a withdrawal will not result in any additional CDSC being incurred as a result of the amount withdrawn from the Annuity being greater than the amount of the withdrawal request (i.e., no CDSC will be imposed on the withdrawal of a CDSC).

Each Purchase Payment has its own schedule of CDSCs associated with it. The schedule of CDSCs associated with a Purchase Payment is determined when the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. The schedule of CDSCs applicable to a Purchase Payment is based on the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity, including the full amount of the "new" Purchase Payment, when the Purchase Payment is allocated. Purchase Payments are not reduced by partial withdrawals for purposes of determining the applicable schedule of CDSCs. Thus, to determine which CDSC tier a given Purchase Payment being made currently is assigned, we consider only the sum of Purchase Payments and do not reduce that sum by the amount of any withdrawal. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing into a new Purchase Payment tier (as set forth in the table below), then the entire Purchase Payment will be subject to the CDSC applicable to that tier. Once a Purchase Payment is assigned to a particular tier for purposes of the CDSC, the CDSC schedule for that specific Purchase Payment will not change for the remainder of that CDSC period. Please see Appendix E for examples of the operation of the CDSC.

The combination of CDSC assessed and Premium Based Charge (see below) deducted with respect to any Purchase Payment will never be greater than 9%, as stipulated by Rule 6c-8 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis. All Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity on the same day will be treated as one Purchase Payment for purposes of determining the applicable schedule of CDSCs. The table of CDSCs is as follows:

	Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn							
Total Purchase Payment Amount	Less than 1 Year	1 Year or more but less than 2 Years	2 Years or more but less than 3 Years	3 Years or more but less than 4 Years	4 Years or more but less than 5 Years	5 Years or more but less than 6 Years	6 Years or more but less than 7 Years	7 Years or more
Less than $50,000	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0%
$50,000 or more but less than $100,000	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0%
$100,000 or more but less than $250,000	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0%
$250,000 or more but less than $500,000	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$500,000 or more but less than $1,000,000	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$1,000,000 or more	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available free withdrawal amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus). If the free withdrawal amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Purchase Payments on a first-in, first-out basis, and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (including gains), as described in the examples below.

Examples

These examples are designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments currently subject to a CDSC in each year and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this prospectus.

Assume you purchase your Annuity with a $75,000 initial Purchase Payment and you make no additional Purchase Payments for the life of your Annuity.

Example 1

Assume the following:

§ two years after the purchase, your Unadjusted Account Value is $85,000 (your Purchase Payment of $75,000 plus $10,000 of investment gain);
§ the free withdrawal amount is $7,500 ($75,000 x 0.10);
§ the applicable CDSC is 4%.

If you request a withdrawal of $50,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining amount of your withdrawal is subject to the 4% CDSC.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal: Generally, you can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. If, however, you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program, you will only be permitted to take that withdrawal on a gross basis. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the CDSC or tax withholding, that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the CDSC or tax withholding to that entire amount.

§ If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of the CDSC will reduce the amount of the withdrawal you receive. In this case, the CDSC would equal $1,700 (($50,000 – the free withdrawal amount of $7,500 = $42,500) x 0.04 = $1,700). You would receive $48,300 ($50,000 – $1,700). To determine your remaining Unadjusted Account Value after your withdrawal, we reduce your initial Unadjusted Account by the amount of your requested withdrawal. In this case, your Unadjusted Account Value would be $35,000 ($85,000 – $50,000).
§ If you request a net withdrawal, we first determine the entire amount that will need to be withdrawn in order to provide the requested payment. We do this by first subtracting the free withdrawal amount and dividing the resulting amount by the result of 1 minus the surrender charge. Here is the calculation: $42,500/(1 – 0.04) = $44,270.83. This is the total amount to which the CDSC will apply. The amount of the CDSC is $1,770.83. Therefore, in order for you to receive the full $50,000, we will need to deduct $51,770.83 from your Unadjusted Account Value, resulting in remaining Unadjusted Account Value of $33,229.17.

Example 2

Assume the following:

§ you took the withdrawal described above as a gross withdrawal;
§ two years after the withdrawal described above, the Unadjusted Account Value is $48,500 ($35,000 of remaining Unadjusted Account Value plus $13,500 of investment gain);
§ the free withdrawal amount is still $7,500 because no additional Purchase Payments have been made and the Purchase Payment is still subject to a CDSC; and
§ the applicable CDSC in Annuity Year 4 is now 3%.

If you now take a second gross withdrawal of $10,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining $2,500 is subject to the 3% CDSC or $75 and you will receive $9,925.

No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any Market Value Adjustment resulting from withdrawals of amounts in the MVA Options will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. See "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus for a discussion as to how this might affect an optional living or death benefit you may have. Please be aware that under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 suite of benefits: (a) for a gross withdrawal, if the amount requested exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income and (b) for a net withdrawal, if the amount you receive plus the amount of the CDSC deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income (which has negative consequences under those benefits). Under Legacy Protection Plus, any withdrawal proportionately reduces the Death Benefit Base and the Roll-Up Benefit Amount.

Upon surrender, we calculate a CDSC based on any Purchase Payments that remain in your Account Value on the date of the surrender (and after all other withdrawals have been taken). If you have made prior partial withdrawals or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative Sub-account performance, the Purchase Payment used in this calculation may be greater than your remaining Account Value. Consequently, a higher CDSC may result than if we had calculated the CDSC as a percentage of remaining Account Value.

We may waive any applicable CDSC under certain circumstances described below in "Exceptions/Reductions to Fees and Charges."

Premium Based Charge. The Premium Based Charge reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials, and other promotional expenses. The Premium Based Charge applicable to the Annuity is the sum of such charges applicable to each Purchase Payment. The Premium Based Charge applicable to a Purchase Payment is determined by multiplying (1) the amount of that Purchase payment by (2) its associated Premium Based Charge percentage, as shown in the table that follows. The Premium Based Charge is calculated on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary for those Purchase Payments subject to the charge as of the prior Valuation Day. Each Purchase Payment is subject to a Premium Based Charge on each of the 28 Quarterly Annuity Anniversaries (i.e., for seven years) that occurs after the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. Once that time period has expired, the Purchase Payment is no longer subject to the Premium Based Charge. For purposes of calculating the Premium Based Charge: (a) a Purchase Payment is the amount of the Purchase Payment before we deduct any applicable fees, charges or taxes; and (b) Purchase Payments are not reduced by partial withdrawals taken from the Annuity.

The Premium Based Charge for each Purchase Payment is determined when it is allocated to the Annuity (except for those Purchase Payments that are allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary) based on the total of all Purchase Payments received to date. With respect to those Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the associated Premium Based Charge percentage for each of those Purchase Payments is determined using the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary (that is, we total all the Purchase Payments received before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary to determine the Premium Based Charge that applies to each). For each Purchase Payment allocated to the Annuity on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the associated Premium Based Charge percentage during the seven year charge period is determined using the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity through the date of the "new" Purchase Payment, including the full amount of that "new" Purchase Payment. That is, to determine which Premium Based Charge tier a given Purchase Payment being made currently (i.e., a "new" Purchase Payment) is assigned, we add that Purchase Payment amount to the sum of all prior Purchase Payments. A Purchase Payment received on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary will be subject to its first Premium Based Charge on the next Quarterly Annuity Anniversary.

Each tier of Premium Based Charge is separated by a "breakpoint" dollar amount, as shown in the table below. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing a new Purchase Payment breakpoint (as set forth in the table below), then the **entire** "new" Purchase Payment will be subject to the Premium Based Charge applicable to that tier. With respect to those Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the Premium Based Charge percentage applicable to each of those Purchase Payments is based on the total of all such Purchase Payments (that is, we total all the Purchase Payments received before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary to determine the Premium Based Charge that applies to each). Purchase Payments received on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary that result in breakpoints being reached will result in lower charge percentages for only such Purchase Payments and those that follow. **Once a Premium Based Charge percentage is established for any Purchase Payment, such percentage is fixed and will not be reduced even if additional Purchase Payments are made or partial withdrawals are taken. Please see Appendix E for examples of the operation of the Premium Based Charge.** The Premium Based Charge is deducted pro rata from the Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value on the date the Premium Based Charge is due but will not be deducted from the Secure Value Account. To the extent that the Unadjusted Account Value in the Sub-accounts at the time the Premium Based Charge is to be deducted is insufficient to pay the charge, we will deduct the remaining charge from the DCA MVA Options. If a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary falls on a day other than a Valuation Day, we will deduct the Premium Based Charge on the next following Valuation Day. If both a Premium Based Charge and a fee for an optional benefit are to be deducted on the same day, then the Premium Based Charge will be deducted first.

A Premium Based Charge is not deducted: (a) when there are no Purchase Payments subject to the Premium Based Charge; (b) on or after the Annuity Date; (c) if a death benefit has been determined under the Annuity (unless Spousal Continuation occurs); or (d) in the event of a full surrender of the Annuity (unless the full surrender occurs on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, in which case we will deduct the charge prior to terminating the Annuity).

As mentioned above, we will take the Premium Based Charge pro rata from each of the Sub-accounts (including an AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used as part of an optional living benefit). If the value of those Sub-accounts is not sufficient to cover the charge, we will take any remaining portion of the charge from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of deducting the charge from the DCA MVA Options (a) with respect to DCA MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we will take the withdrawal from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the DCA MVA Option with the next shortest remaining duration (if needed to pay the charge) and so forth (b) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the charge first from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (c) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the charge pro rata from each such DCA MVA Option. In this prospectus, we refer to the preceding hierarchy as the "DCA MVA Option Hierarchy." We will only deduct that portion of the Premium Based Charge that does not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity (which we refer to here as the "floor"). However, if a Premium Based Charge is deducted on the same day that a withdrawal is taken, it is possible that the deduction of the charge will cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the immediately referenced Account Value "floor."

The Premium Based Charge is not considered a withdrawal for any purpose, including determination of free withdrawals, CDSC, or calculation of values associated with the optional living benefits.

The table of Premium Based Charges is as follows:

Total Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Percentage (deducted quarterly)	Annual Equivalent of Premium Based Charge Percentage
Less than $50,000	0.1750%	0.70%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	0.1500%	0.60%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	0.1250%	0.50%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	0.0875%	0.35%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	0.0625%	0.25%
$1,000,000 or more	0.0375%	0.15%

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging or Automatic Rebalancing Program or Custom Portfolios Program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. The following transfers are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers: (a) transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program; (b) transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional living benefit; (c) transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit and (d) transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, and then from the DCA MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee will never be deducted from the Secure Value Account. The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $50,000. For purposes of determining the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted, we do not reduce Purchase Payments by the amount of withdrawals. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a death benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax either when Purchase Payments are received, upon surrender or upon Annuitization. Currently, we deduct the tax charge only upon Annuitization and only in certain states – we will give you further details in the "maturity package" that we will send you prior to Annuitization. If deducted upon Annuitization, we would deduct the tax from your Unadjusted Account Value. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living or death benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge, which is equal to 0.85% annually, is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the **Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.** The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity, including the Annuity's minimum death benefit (as described in "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines, and the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements

and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under the Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1.00%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

DCA MVA Option Charges

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

There is no specific charge deducted from fixed annuity payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

Charges for Optional Living Benefits

If you elect to purchase an optional living benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the living benefit (as described in "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge is deducted on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the benefit effective date), and is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value calculated on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts but will never be taken out of any MVA Option or the Secure Value Account. We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated upon any "step-up" under the benefit. If we increase the charge, we will notify you by supplementing this Prospectus. Also, if you decide to elect or re-elect a benefit after your Annuity has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your Annuity will equal the current charge for the new Annuity owners up to the maximum indicated. Please refer to the section titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional living benefit.

Charges for Optional Death Benefit

If you elect to purchase the Legacy Protection Plus optional death benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge is determined based on the oldest owner's age, or annuitant's age if entity owned, at the time you sign your application. See the "Optional Death Benefit--Charge for Legacy Protection Plus" section for more information. The charge compensates us for providing increased insurance protection under the optional death benefit. The charge is deducted from your Account Value on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date), and is assessed against your Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount calculated on the last Valuation Day before the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. Please refer to the section "Optional Death Benefit - Charge for Legacy Protection Plus" for more information.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of the annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. Certain of the current limitations, restrictions and standards are described below. We may change these limitations, restrictions and standards in the future.

Your financial professional is required to complete annuity training prior to soliciting an application for an annuity product. If your annuity application was submitted prior to your financial professional fulfilling the applicable annuity training requirements, your application will be returned and the annuity product will need to be re-solicited. If the annuity training is not completed within five (5) Valuation Days from the date your initial Purchase Payment is received by Prudential in Good Order and we do not have your consent to retain the Purchase Payment, we will return your Purchase Payment and your Annuity will not be issued.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make a minimum initial Purchase Payment of $10,000. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to the aggregate of all annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total surrenders, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. A mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account and investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional living benefit. Investment restrictions will also apply if you elect the optional death benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no death benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the death benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary(ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Payment of Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Additionally, we will not permit election or re-election of any optional living benefit by certain ownership types. We may issue an Annuity to ownership structures where the annuitant is also the participant in a Qualified or Non-Qualified employer sponsored plan and the Annuity represents his or her segregated interest in such plan. We reserve the right to further limit, restrict and/or change to whom we will issue an Annuity in the future, to the extent permitted by state law. Further, please be aware that we do not provide administration for employer-sponsored plans and may also limit the number of plan participants that may elect to use our Annuity as a funding vehicle.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the annuity we must receive the application, in Good Order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 81 years old. The availability of certain optional living or death benefits may vary based on the age of the Owners and Annuitant. In addition, the selling firm through which you are purchasing the Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with your selling firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: Currently, you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero. If you elect an optional living benefit, additional limitations on subsequent Purchase Payments apply. Please see "Optional Living Benefits".

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. We will accept additional Purchase Payments up to and including the day prior to the later of (a) the oldest Owner's 81st birthday (the Annuitant's 81st birthday, if the Annuity is owned by an entity), or (b) the first anniversary of the Issue Date, unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation to maintain the tax status of the Annuity.

Please see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for limitations on additional purchase payments that apply if you elect one of those options.

If you have elected a living benefit where we currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year, we will permit contributions into your SEP Annuity contract up to the annual IRS limits. For additional information regarding the IRS limits applicable to SEP Annuity contracts see "Qualified Annuities" section in "Tax Considerations" for additional information.

If you have elected the Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit, we currently only accept additional Purchase Payments made in your first Annuity Year. Notwithstanding this restriction, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. For additional details, please see "Additional Purchase Payments" under the Optional Death Benefit section.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g, if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see the "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000.00 as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable, to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuation right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the death benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating

individuals (e.g. “surviving children”), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the death benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA or other “qualified” investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or “Free Look”) your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable state law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any DCA MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will calculate any applicable MVA with a zero “Liquidity Factor.” See “Market Value Adjustment Option.”

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the DCA MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Office. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office.

Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- A new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular timeframe. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional living benefits. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension or Termination Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the death benefit, and, with respect to Legacy Protection Plus, may result in the termination of the optional benefit. See "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the owner and the non-owner ex-spouses. The non-owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor* and *Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply available to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no death benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the death benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the death benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is not available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any death benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under the Program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred.

- We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

If An Optional Living Benefit Is Not Elected

- We will recalculate the monthly transfer amount to reflect the reduction of Account Value in the DCA MVA Option caused by a partial withdrawal or fees (including Annual Maintenance fee or Premium Based charge). This recalculation may include some or all of the interest credited to the date of the next scheduled transfer. Any interest that is not included in the recalculated transfer amount will be paid with the final transfer amount, unless there is another subsequent withdrawal. If a partial withdrawal reduces the monthly transfer amount below the Minimum Monthly Transfer Amount shown in the DCA Program Schedule Supplement, the remaining balance in the DCA MVA Option will be transferred on the next monthly transfer date to the most-recently selected Investment Options applicable to the DCA MVA Option. If there is no Account Value remaining in the DCA MVA Option following a partial withdrawal, the DCA MVA Option will terminate.
- We will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program.

If An Optional Living Benefit Is Elected

- We will recalculate the monthly transfer amount to reflect the reduction of Account Value in the DCA MVA Option caused by a partial withdrawal, fees (including Annual Maintenance fee, Premium Based charge, or any other charges for optional living benefits), or transfers of Account Value from the DCA MVA Option made by us pursuant to a transfer calculation formula under any optional living benefits made a part of your Annuity ("Optional Benefit Transfer"). This recalculation may include some or all of the interest credited to the date of the next scheduled transfer. Any interest that is not included in the recalculated transfer amount will be paid with the final transfer amount, unless there is another subsequent withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer. If a partial withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer reduces the monthly transfer amount below the Minimum Monthly Transfer Amount shown in the DCA Program Schedule Supplement, the remaining balance in the DCA MVA Option will be transferred on the next monthly transfer date to the most-recently selected Investment Options applicable to the DCA MVA Option. If there is no Account Value remaining in the DCA MVA Option following a partial withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer, the DCA MVA Option will terminate.
- If you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of a market value adjustment.
- We will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional living benefit. No portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used with the optional living benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional living benefit).

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

We also offer the Custom Portfolios Program with Legacy Protection Plus, the optional death benefit, that includes automatic quarterly rebalancing (we may refer to the "Custom Portfolios Program" as the "Optional Allocation and Rebalancing Program" in other materials.)

If you have an optional living benefit that makes transfers under a predetermined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that

you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program. You should also be aware that because of the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account, only the portion of your Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO REQUEST WITHDRAWALS AND FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to your authorization, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding: (1) partial withdrawals of up to $250,000 per transaction (beginning on or about August 24, 2015, if permitted by your Financial Professional's broker-dealer, and including establishing or making changes to a systematic withdrawal program); (2) the allocation of your Account Value; and (3) financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions. PLEASE NOTE: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on his or her own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an automatic rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula required as part of an optional living benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. We do not view a facsimile transmission or other electron transmission as a "writing." For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer and will not count any transfer that: (i) solely involves the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option; (ii) involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals; or (iii) occurs to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election or termination of an optional living benefit.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by the Portfolio's Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as Automatic Rebalancing, mandatory allocations to the Secure Value Account or under a predetermined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; and (ii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.

- We reserve the right to affect transfers on a delayed basis in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying Portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, the Premium Based Charge if the surrender occurs on the Quarterly Anniversary that the charge is due, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional living or death benefits and may impose an MVA. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information. If you elect Legacy Protection Plus and your Unadjusted Account Value reduces to zero, then the benefit will automatically terminate. See "Optional Death Benefit" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age $59\,{}^{1}/_{2}$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

You can make a full or partial withdrawal from the Annuity during the Accumulation Period, although a CDSC, MVA, and tax consequences may apply. The Annuity offers a "Free Withdrawal" amount that applies only to partial withdrawals. The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. The Free Withdrawal amount during each Annuity Year is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments that are currently subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year.

- The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent partial withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
- You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is $100.

Example. This example assumes that no withdrawals have previously been taken.

On January 3rd, to purchase your Annuity, you make an initial Purchase Payment of $20,000.

On January 3rd of the following calendar year, you make a subsequent Purchase Payment to your Annuity of $10,000.

- Because in Annuity Year 1 your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 is still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 1 equals $20,000 × 0.10, or $2,000.
- Because in Annuity Year 2 both your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 and your subsequent Purchase Payment of $10,000 are still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 2 equals $20,000 × 0.10, plus $10,000 × 0.10, or $2,000 + $1,000 for a total of $3,000.

To determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals, we first determine if you have previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments. If so, no CDSC applies. If you have not previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments, we:

1. First determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Free Withdrawal. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

2. Next determine what, if any, remaining amounts are in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. These amounts will be treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" earlier in this prospectus. These amounts may be subject to the CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis.
3. Withdraw any remaining amounts from any other Account Value (including gains). These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. Generally, you can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Unadjusted Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value than the amount you specify. No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any MVA will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Unadjusted Account Value which includes the Secure Value Account in accordance with your instructions, although if you have an optional living benefit, your withdrawal must be taken pro rata from each of your Investment Options and the Secure Value Account. For purposes of calculating the applicable portion to deduct from the DCA MVA Options, the Unadjusted Account Value in all your DCA MVA Options is deemed to be in one Investment Option. If you provide no instructions, then we will take the withdrawal according to the DCA MVA Option Hierarchy defined in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" earlier in this prospectus.

If An Optional Living Benefit Is Not Elected

- If you do not elect an optional living benefit, any partial withdrawal taken in an Annuity Year that is above the Free Withdrawal Amount in the same Annuity Year, will be subject to any applicable CDSC.

If An Optional Death Benefit Is Elected

- Please be aware that that when electing the Legacy Protection Plus optional death benefit, the Roll-Up Death Benefit Base and the Roll-up Death Benefit Amount will be reduced proportionally for any partial withdrawal even if it qualifies as a Free Withdrawal.

If You Elect An Optional Living Benefit

- Please be aware that although a given partial withdrawal may qualify as a free withdrawal for purposes of not incurring a CDSC, the amount of the withdrawal could exceed the Annual Income Amount under one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits. In that scenario, the partial withdrawal would be deemed "Excess Income" – thereby reducing your Annual Income Amount for future years. For example, if the Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 were $2,000 and a $2,500 withdrawal that qualified as a free withdrawal were made, the withdrawal would be deemed Excess Income, in the amount of $500.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC and/or an MVA. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If An Optional Living Benefit Is Not Elected

If you have not elected an optional living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If An Optional Living Benefit Is Elected

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options and the Secure Value Account at the time we process each withdrawal.
- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program.
- If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will further negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.
- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59 $^1/_2$ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC and/or an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59 $^1/_2$ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax .

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be affected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "optional Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own an optional living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See “Tax Considerations” for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional living benefits and Excess Income, see “optional Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions.” For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on Death Benefits, see “Death Benefits- Impact of Withdrawals” later in this prospectus.

If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the contract owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period, you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any applicable optional living benefit charge, or optional death benefit charge, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Please note: although the Premium Based Charge is not included in the Surrender Value calculation, if you surrender your Annuity on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, any applicable Premium Based Charges will apply.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity *without* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity *with* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Optional Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such surrender and waiver may vary by state. Although a CDSC will not apply to a qualifying Medically-Related Surrender, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59½ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences – see "Tax Considerations" later in this prospectus.

If you request a full surrender, the amount payable will be your Account Value as of the date we receive, in Good Order, your request to surrender your Annuity. Any applicable MVA will apply to a medically-related surrender.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
- We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- No additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
- Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to $500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under this Annuity and any other annuities we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Office; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or optional death benefit. We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Please refer to the "Optional Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the optional living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

Under our Fixed Annuity Options described below, you have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once fixed annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the death benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the death benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize under one of the Fixed Annuity Options within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law).

Fixed Annuity Options

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last

payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

Overview

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional living benefit offers a type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. **We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits for new elections at any time.** If we decide to stop offering an optional living benefit in connection with the Annuity, we will first amend this prospectus.

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits are "Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits." These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence even if you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit.

We currently offer the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits listed below (collectively "Highest Daily v3.0 Benefits").

Benefit	Description
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the life of the Annuitant.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0	Provides a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals during the lives of the Annuitant and his or her spouse.

Please see the benefit descriptions that follow for a complete explanation of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional living benefit.

To make this Prospectus easier to read, we sometimes use different labels than are used in the Annuity. This is illustrated below. Although we use different labels, they have the same meaning in this prospectus as in the Annuity. You should also note that the label "Investment Options" as used in the Annuity includes the Secure Value Account; however, as used in this prospectus "Investment Options" does not include the Secure Value Account.

Annuity	Prospectus
GA Fixed Account	Secure Value Account
Transfer Account	AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account ("Bond sub-account")
Annual Income Percentage	Withdrawal Percentage
Required Investment Options	Permitted Sub-accounts

Electing An Optional Living Benefit for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015

You may elect any of the optional living benefits listed above only at the time you purchase the Annuity or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015. If you do not elect an optional living benefit at the time you purchase the Annuity or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued, you may not add one in the future. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date. Also, if you elect an optional living benefit in the future, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate applicable to your optional living benefit will be those in effect at the time you elect the optional living benefit, which may be different than the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate available at the time your Annuity is issued. In addition, if: (a) your Annuity is issued without an optional living benefit: (b) you are participating in a DCA Program and (c) you later elect an optional living benefit, we will cancel your DCA Program. You will not be able to re-elect a DCA Program for your existing Account Value and a new DCA Program will be available to you only if make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit and later terminate it, you may be able to re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Optional Living Benefit and Election of a New Optional Living Benefit" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of optional living benefits.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefits, we currently limit additional Purchase Payments made after the benefit has been in effect for one year (the "benefit anniversary") to $50,000 each benefit year. The benefit year begins on the date you elect an optional living benefit (which must be at the time of application or within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected the optional living benefit. Subsequent benefit years begin on the anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected an optional living benefit and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the date you elected or re-elected the benefit.

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we further exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefit that you elected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 optional living benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

If you wish to elect an optional living benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts, the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account and the Secure Value Account bear to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

Conditions of Electing An Optional Living Benefit

When you elect an optional living benefit, certain conditions apply. First, you are limited in the Sub-accounts to which you can allocate Account Value. Second, we will allocate a portion of your Account Value to the Secure Value Account. Last, we will apply a predetermined mathematical formula that may make transfers of your Account Value. These conditions are discussed briefly below.

Allocation of Account Value

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value (the "Permitted Sub-accounts"). If you elect an optional living benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015), we will require you to reallocate Account Value that is currently allocated to Sub-accounts other than the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts. Please see "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus for a listing of the Permitted Sub-accounts. We reserve the right to terminate your optional living benefit if you allocate amounts to a Sub-account that is not permitted. Prior to terminating an optional living benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate to the Permitted Sub-accounts. If you terminate a previously elected optional living benefit, you will be able to allocate your Account Value to any of the Sub-accounts listed under "Portfolios Available If An Optional Living Benefit Is Not Elected" in "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We may change the Permitted Sub-accounts available with an optional living benefit. For more information, see "Other Important Considerations" in the benefit descriptions that follow.

The Secure Value Account

When you elect an optional living benefit at the time you purchase your Annuity, we allocate 10% of your initial Purchase Payment to the Secure Value Account. This means that 90% of your Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. If you elect an optional living benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued for Annuities with applications signed on or after April 27, 2015), we will then allocate the same mandatory 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account and 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will remain allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. In addition, 10% of all additional Purchase Payments made while an optional living benefit is in effect will be allocated to the Secure Value Account. You cannot make transfers into or out of the Secure Value Account. The percentage of your overall Account Value in the Secure Value Account will change over time due to the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and interest credited to the Secure Value Account. When this happens, we will not rebalance your Account Value in order to maintain the 10% allocation to the Secure Value Account.

We credit a fixed rate of interest daily on the Account Value allocated to the Secure Value Account while the benefit is in effect (the "crediting rate"). We determine this rate not more frequently than once a year based on several factors, including the investment return of the assets underlying our general account. The crediting rate will initially be based on the current crediting rate we offer when you elect the optional living benefit. On each benefit anniversary, your crediting rate will equal the then current renewal rate. We will send you a confirmation that shows the renewal rate each year. The crediting rate will apply to all amounts allocated to the Secure Value Account, including 10% of any additional Purchase Payments you make, until the following benefit anniversary. The minimum crediting rate is shown in your Annuity as the "Minimum GA Fixed Account Rate" and will not be less than 0.50% for the first 10 benefit years, and 1.00% thereafter.

The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Each optional living benefit also requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. For more information, see, "Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula" under "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit" in the benefit descriptions that follow.

Impact of Optional Living Benefit Conditions

The optional living benefit investment requirements and the formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the optional living benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the Permitted Sub-account investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other Investment Options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will not lose value. These requirements, however, could also protect your Account Value from losses that may occur in other Investment Options.

The Secure Value Account reduces potential volatility of your Account Value and provides a fixed, guaranteed rate of return that is supported by our general account. This helps us manage the risks associated with offering optional living benefits. The required allocation to the Secure Value Account could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains that would be possible if you were entirely invested in the Permitted Sub-accounts. The required allocation to the Secure Value Account, however, could also protect your Account Value from losses that may have otherwise occurred if your entire Account Value was allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of these conditions. In addition, these conditions do not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Additional Purchase Payments

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time. **We currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year.**

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, **we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would only do so on a non-discriminatory basis.** Circumstances where we may further limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we further exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit to the level you originally intended. This means that your ability to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit through additional Purchase Payments may be limited or suspended. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

Lifetime Withdrawals Under an Optional Living Benefit

The optional living benefits guarantee the ability to withdraw an annual amount each contract year (the "Annual Income Amount"), regardless of the performance of your Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant (or the death of two spouses, if a spousal benefit is elected), subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to a percentage (the "Withdrawal Percentage") of a specific value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") as discussed below.

Under any of the optional living benefits, withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts, as discussed in the benefit descriptions that follow.

Termination of Existing Optional Living Benefit and Election of a New Optional Living Benefit

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may not terminate the benefit prior to the first benefit anniversary. This means once you elect the benefit, you will be subject to the benefit charge and the conditions discussed earlier in this section for at least the first benefit year, unless you surrender the Annuity. After you terminate the benefit, you may elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. Currently, you must wait 90 days from the date you terminate your previous benefit (the "waiting period") before you can make a new benefit election. **Please note that once you terminate an existing Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under that benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the newly elected Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective. Also, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate applicable to the newly elected Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit may be different than those applicable to your terminated benefit.** If you later decide to re-elect an optional living benefit, your Account Value must be allocated to the then Permitted Sub-accounts. The mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account will also apply. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability, waiting periods and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. In purchasing the Annuity and electing benefits, you should

consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date. You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit and electing a new Highest Daily v3.0 Benefit is appropriate for you.

Please refer to the benefit descriptions that follow for a complete explanation of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional living benefit. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional living benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME® v3.0 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 guarantees the ability to withdraw the "Annual Income Amount" regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value. The Annual Income Amount is available until the death of the Annuitant, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living benefit. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered "Lifetime Withdrawals" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to withdrawals of Excess Income).

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit or the optional death benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0.

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our ownership guidelines. Please see Appendix C for Special Contact Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your Periodic Value is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th *	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th	$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th	$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th	$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th *	$325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th	$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th	$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th	$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the applicable Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The applicable Withdrawal Percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $15,000. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage which varies based on the age of the Annuitant on that Annuity Anniversary. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd,
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 5%.
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income

to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$	118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$	3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$	114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$	1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)		1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$	6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$	78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$	5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30th	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

On October 3rd the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1st to December 31st of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments are permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), and the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears within the section titled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Option. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction

of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit

You may not terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0" earlier in this benefit description. For surviving spouses, however, we are currently waiving the 90 day waiting period. We reserve the right to resume applying this requirement at any time.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. Three of the features that help us accomplish that balance are the Permitted Sub-accounts investment requirement, the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account and the predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account"). The Permitted Sub-accounts and predetermined mathematical formula are designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits. The Secure Value Account helps us manage the risks associated with offering optional living benefits by reducing potential volatility of your Account Value, while also providing a fixed, guaranteed rate of return. These features are not investment advice.

Permitted Sub-accounts

When you elect the benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in "Investment Options" earlier in the prospectus.

The Secure Value Account

When you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will transfer 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. You cannot transfer into, or out of, the Secure Value Account. The Secure Value Account will earn interest at a crediting rate that will be declared annually and reflected on the confirmation you will receive each year.

Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

The formula is described below and set forth in Appendix B.

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, and the mandatory allocation to the Secure Value Account lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, interest credited to the Secure Value Account and the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts, the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts are two of the variables in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract the sum of any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") plus amounts in the Secure Value Account ("F") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Unadjusted Account Value of the DCA MVA Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - (B+F))/(V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix B) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix B. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 1/2 months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amounts held within the Bond Sub-account (B) and the Secure Value Account (F) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, the amount in the Secure Value Account is $15,000 and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $161,000)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – $15,000)/$161,000 = 83.5%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap and the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit discussed below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be, subject to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account if the sum of your percentage of Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account and your percentage of Unadjusted Account Value in the Secure Value Account would equal more than 90% on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the combination of the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account will be transferred. For example, assume 83% of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and 6% of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Secure Value Account. If the formula would require a transfer of 5% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account, only 1% of your Unadjusted Account Value would actually be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the combination

of the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected as well as interest credited to amounts in the Secure Value Account, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account.

Maximum Daily Transfer Limit

On any given day, notwithstanding the above calculation and the 90% cap discussed immediately above, no more than a predetermined percentage of the sum of the value of Permitted Sub-accounts and the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options (the "Maximum Daily Transfer Limit") will be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. The applicable Maximum Daily Transfer Limit is stated in your Annuity and is currently 30%. If the formula would result in an amount higher than the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit being transferred into the Bond Sub-account, only amounts up to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit will be transferred. On the following Valuation Day, the formula will calculate the Target Ratio for that day and determine any applicable transfers within your Annuity as described above. The formula will not carry over amounts that exceeded the prior day's Maximum Daily Transfer Limit, but a transfer to the Bond Sub-account may nevertheless occur based on the application of the formula on the current day. There is no limitation on the amounts of your Unadjusted Account Value that may be transferred out of the Bond Sub-account on any given day.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond Sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- The Secure Value Account is not a Permitted Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Secure Value Account. In addition, the formula will not transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Secure Value Account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
    - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
    - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
    - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, 10% of the additional Purchase Payments will be allocated to the Secure Value Account and the balance will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and subject to the formula. Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- Additional Purchase Payments allocate Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account but not to the Bond Sub-account. This means that additional Purchase Payments could adjust the ratio calculated by the formula and may result in Unadjusted Account Value being transferred either to the Permitted Sub-accounts or to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity during a time when the 90% cap has suspended transfers to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
    - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.

- The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
- The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
- A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) . For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME® v3.0 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. This benefit guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount regardless of the investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Annual Income Amount is initially equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage as discussed below. Withdrawals of Excess Income that do not reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will reduce the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis. Withdrawals of Excess Income that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will terminate the Annuity and the optional living benefit. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 after the death of the first spouse.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old when the benefit is elected. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit or the optional death benefit.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0.

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

Key Features and Examples

Descriptions and examples of the key features of the optional living benefit are set forth below. The examples are provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional living benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit.

Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

Before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated using your "Periodic Value." Your "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value, as detailed below.

During the first 10 benefit years and before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Periodic Value is the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of the Roll-Up Rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day (as described in "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature" below); and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate

Withdrawal Percentages are used to calculate your Annual Income Amount at the time of your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawal Percentages are also applied to any additional Purchase Payments you make and used to determine whether any Highest Daily Auto Step-Up will occur (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

The Roll-Up Rate is the guaranteed compounded effective rate of return credited to your Protected Withdrawal Value until your first Lifetime Withdrawal or the earlier of your first Lifetime Withdrawal and the 10th benefit anniversary. The rate is an annual effective rate and compounds daily. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

We declare the current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate that will apply to your Annuity. The current Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus. Once the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate for your Annuity are established, they will not change while the benefit is in effect. If you terminate and later re-elect the optional living benefit, the Withdrawal Percentages and Roll-Up Rate in effect at the time you re-elect the optional living benefit will apply to your new benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, On or Before the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) you purchase the Annuity and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 on February 10th; (2) the applicable Roll-Up Rate is 5%; (3) on February 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $50,000, and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
February 10th	$150,000
February 11th	$149,500
February 12th	$150,500
February 13th*	$200,150

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on February 10th	$150,000
Periodic Value on February 11th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,000 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,020
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$149,500
Periodic Value on February 11th	$150,020
Periodic Value on February 12th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,020 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ =	$150,040
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 12th	$150,500
Periodic Value on February 13th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually $150,500 x $(1.05)^{(1/365)}$ = $150,520 plus the Purchase Payment of $50,000 =	$200,520
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$200,150
Periodic Value on February 13th	$200,520

After the first 10 benefit years but before you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Roll-Up Rate will no longer increase your Periodic Value, and your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments made on the Current Valuation Day, reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal made on the Current Valuation Day; and
- the Unadjusted Account Value on the Current Valuation Day.

Because the daily appreciation of the Roll-Up Rate ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Example of Calculating Your Periodic Value Before Your First Lifetime Withdrawal, After the 10th Anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date

Assume: (1) the 10th anniversary of the date you elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 was February 10th; (2) on March 10th, your Periodic Value is $300,000; (3) on March 13th, you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000; and (4) your Unadjusted Account Value is as shown below.

Note: all numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar for the purpose of this example

Date	Unadjusted Account Value
March 11th	$299,500
March 12th	$300,750
March 13th*	$325,400

* Includes the value of the additional Purchase Payment.

Periodic Value on March 10th	$300,000
Periodic Value on March 11th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$299,500
Periodic Value on March 11th	$300,000
Periodic Value on March 12th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day =	$300,000
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 12th	$300,750
Periodic Value on March 13th is the greater of:	
(1) Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day ($300,750) plus the Purchase Payment of $25,000 =	$325,750
and	
(2) Unadjusted Account Value =	$325,400
Periodic Value on March 13th	$325,750

After you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be the greater of:

- the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals; and
- the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for additional Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" later in this section).

Annual Income Amount

The Annual Income Amount is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. The Annual Income Amount is equal to the Withdrawal Percentage applicable to the younger designated life's age at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal multiplied by the Protected Withdrawal Value at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. For example, if your Protected Withdrawal Value is $300,000 and the applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%, your initial Annual Income Amount would be $13,500. The Annual Income Amount does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income as described below. Any additional Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to the additional Purchase Payment multiplied by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. All withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from all Investment Options and the Secure Value Account.

Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount:

- they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years;
- they will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year; and
- you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

If cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be proportionately reduced (except with regard to certain Required Minimum Distributions as discussed in "Required Minimum Distributions" later in this section).

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by the applicable Withdrawal Percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will repeat this process on each subsequent Annuity Anniversary. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new Withdrawal Percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on Valuation Days. Taking regular Lifetime Withdrawals makes it less likely that a Highest Daily Auto Step-up will occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 upon a step-up, we will notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the Optional Living Benefits table in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is July 2nd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on July 2nd
- The applicable Withdrawal Percentage is 4.5%.
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28th, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including July 1st) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount.)

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.0
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the applicable Withdrawal Percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29th reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28th value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30th, July 1st, and July 2nd Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29th.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28th	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29th	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30th	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1st	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2nd	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2nd. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2nd is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28th, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29th to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28th is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98%, the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29th Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30th. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30th, $226,800. Since the June 29th adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30th Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1st. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1st, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1st adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2nd Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2nd.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2nd and continuing through July 1st of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make

will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3rd
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is elected on December 3rd
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election is $105,000
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

On October 3rd of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3rd and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

See "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional payments will be permitted. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the first designated life, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second

designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account), the Secure Value Account and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect a systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals, and you will be using an optional living benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account or the Secure Value Account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account appears in the prospectus section titled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity. Also, transfers we make to or from the Secure Value Account due to the election, termination or re-election of an optional living benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers.
- Upon election of the benefit, we allocate 10% of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Secure Value Account. This means 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current Owners of the benefit. Current Owners of the benefit will be able to maintain amounts previously allocated to those sub-accounts, but may not be permitted to transfer amounts or allocate new Purchase Payments to those sub-accounts.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued (which must occur within 30 days of the date your Annuity is issued) or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any death benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any death benefit is terminated and no death benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of a withdrawal less than, equal to or in excess of your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account but we do not deduct the fee from the Secure Value Account or the DCA MVA Options. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Termination of Your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0

You may not terminate the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 prior to the first benefit anniversary (the calendar date on which you elected the optional living benefit, occurring each Annuity Year after the first benefit year). If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply. For example, there is currently a waiting period of 90 days before you can re-elect a new benefit (except in the case of spousal assumption of a contract).

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub–account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law - please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations (subject to state law - please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States).*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program) for which we are providing administrative support, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If you are participating in an asset allocation program, amounts will be transferred in accordance with your instructions for that program. If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment

Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions

See "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Conditions" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above for information regarding the conditions of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 above.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a death benefit prior to Annuitization (the "Minimum Death Benefit") and, for applications signed on and after May 1, 2017, an optional death benefit, Legacy Protection Plus, is available. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the death benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the death benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. If the Annuity is owned by a natural person Owner who is not also the Annuitant and the Annuitant dies, then no death benefit is payable because of the Annuitant's death. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a death benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the death benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no death benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the death benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Payment of Death Benefits" section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the death benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of all eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the death benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the death benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining death benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining death benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the death benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

The Insurance Charge we deduct daily from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is used, in part, to pay us for the risk we assume in providing the Minimum Death Benefit guarantee under an Annuity. Each Annuity also offers an optional death benefit, Legacy Protection Plus, that can be purchased for an additional charge. See "Optional Death Benefit - Charge For Legacy Protection Plus" below for further information. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional death benefit, the additional cost will reduce your Account Value.

MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a Minimum Death Benefit. The amount of the Minimum Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

(a) The sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date we receive Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and

(b) Your Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

No death benefit will be payable if your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you have the Minimum Death Benefit and are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

Impact of Withdrawals on Death Benefit Amount

Partial withdrawals reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount. The calculation utilized to reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount is dependent upon whether or not either Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect on the date of the withdrawal. Initially, the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount is equal to the sum of all "adjusted" Purchase Payments (i.e.,

the amount of Purchase Payments we receive, less any fees or tax charges deducted from Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity) allocated to the Annuity on its Issue Date. Thereafter, the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Amount is:

(1) Increased by any additional adjusted Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity, and

(2) Reduced for any partial withdrawals. The method of reduction depends on whether or not any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Benefit is in effect on the date the withdrawal is made and the amount of the withdrawal, as described below.

   (i) If either Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect on the date the partial withdrawal is made, a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, as defined under the benefit, will proportionally reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal). Any Lifetime Withdrawal that is not deemed Excess Income, as those terms are described in the benefit, will cause a dollar-for-dollar basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount. All or any portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal in an Annuity Year that is deemed Excess Income, as defined in the benefit, will cause a proportional basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal).

   (ii) If neither Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 nor Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 is in effect on the date the partial withdrawal is made, the withdrawal will cause a proportional basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal).

Please be advised that a partial withdrawal that occurs on the same date as the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 will be treated as if such benefit were in effect at the time of the withdrawal, for purposes of calculating the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount. Further, if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, and also take a withdrawal on that date, then the withdrawal will be treated as if such benefit were NOT in effect at the time of the withdrawal.

OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT - Legacy Protection Plus (Available for applications signed on or after May 1, 2017)

For an additional charge, the Annuity provides an optional death benefit called Legacy Protection Plus, which may only be elected at the time you purchase the Annuity and is effective on the contract issue date (the "Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date"). Legacy Protection Plus is designed to provide an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiaries. Under this benefit, we maintain a separate death benefit amount based on your Purchase Payment(s) increasing at a preset rate on an annual basis as described below. **We reserve the right to cease offering Legacy Protection Plus in connection with the Annuity at any time.** If we decide to stop offering the optional death benefit in connection with the Annuity, we will first amend this prospectus. Once elected, this optional benefit cannot be cancelled at a later date, with one exception. Please see "Termination of the Optional Death Benefit" below for more information. Legacy Protection Plus cannot be combined with any optional living benefit.

Investment Restrictions may apply if you elect Legacy Protection Plus. If you elect this optional death benefit, certain Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts under an Annuity may not be available and you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the then permitted and available option(s). In addition, we reserve the right to require you to use certain asset allocation model(s) if you elect this benefit. Please see the chart in the "Investment Options" section of this prospectus for a list of investment options available and permitted with Legacy Protection Plus.

If an Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be less than age 76 on the Annuity issue date. If an Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be less than age 76. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be less than age 76.

Calculation of the Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit
The amount of the death benefit under Legacy Protection Plus is equal to the greater of:

(a) the Minimum Death Benefit described above; and
(b) the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount (described below) as of the date of death.

Key Terms and Examples
Descriptions of the key terms and examples related to Legacy Protection Plus are set forth below. The examples are hypothetical and provided only to illustrate the calculation of various components of the optional death benefit. These examples do not reflect any of the fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples do not reflect actual or real life results.

This optional death benefit includes the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage. We declare the current Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage that will apply to your Annuity. **The current Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage are set forth in the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement that must accompany this prospectus when delivered in connection with the sale of a new Annuity. The Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage are established for your Annuity on the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date and they will not change while the optional death benefit is in effect.** We reserve the right to differentiate the current Roll-Up Rate and Roll-Up Cap Percentage based on the Owner's age on the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date as a single rate or a table of rates.

Prior to the first anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date, the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount is equal to the Death Benefit Base. The Death Benefit Base is equal to the sum of all Purchase Payments, adjusted proportionally for Withdrawals as described in the "Impact of Withdrawals" section below.

The Legacy Protection Plus death benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and

- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the "Impact of Withdrawals" section, made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.)

It is important to note that Legacy Protection Plus will provide no additional benefit under the Annuity if a contract Owner dies prior to the first anniversary of the Effective Date because, under those circumstances, the death benefit will be equal to the Minimum Death Benefit, even though the contract Owner may have paid certain quarterly benefit charges under Legacy Protection Plus.

The Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate is the rate that is multiplied by the Death Benefit Base each contract anniversary to determine the Roll-Up Amount.

The Roll-Up Cap Amount equals the Death Benefit Base multiplied by the Roll-Up Cap Percentage and is the maximum possible Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount.

On each anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date until the earlier of the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the decedent or until the Roll-Up Cap Date, we increase the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount by the Roll-Up Amount. The Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount will never be greater than the Roll-Up Cap Amount. On the Roll-Up Cap Date, the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount reaches its maximum and the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate will no longer apply. The Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount will be reduced for any withdrawals proportionally, including any after the Roll-Up Cap Date.

The Roll-Up Cap Date is the earlier of:

- the date the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount equals the Roll-Up Cap Amount, and;
- the anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date coinciding with or next following the date the Measuring Life reaches age 80.

Additional Purchase Payments

We currently limit the additional Purchase Payments to those accepted in the first Annuity Year. While Legacy Protection Plus is in effect, we may further limit, restrict, suspend, or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may further limit, restrict, suspend, or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we further exercise our right to limit, restrict, suspend, reject additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Legacy Protection Plus benefit to the level you originally intended. This means that your ability to increase the values associated with your Legacy Protection Plus death benefit through additional Purchase Payments in the first Annuity Year may be limited or suspended, which you should consider when you purchase this Annuity.

Impact of Withdrawals - Under Legacy Protection Plus, all withdrawals, including Required Minimum Distributions, reduce the Death Benefit Base and the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount proportionally by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

Example of Calculating the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount under Legacy Protection Plus

Initial Premium: $100,000
Additional Purchase Payment: $10,000
Death Benefit Base = $110,000
Roll-Up Rate = 5%
Roll-Up Cap Percentage = 200%
Roll-Up Amount = (5% of $110,000) = $5,500
Roll-Up Cap Amount = (200% of $110,000) = $220,000

Year 1 Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount= $110,000
Year 2 Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount= $110,000 + $5,500 = $115,500
Year 3 Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount= $115,500 + $5,500 = $121,000

During Year 3,
Withdrawal amount = $20,000
Unadjusted Account Value (Prior to withdrawal) = $200,000
Proportion of Unadjusted Account Value = 10%

Revised Death Benefit Base = (100-10)% of DB Base of $110,000 = $99,000
Revised Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount = (100-10)% of DB Amount of $121,000 = $108,900
New Roll-Up Amount = (5% of $99,000) = $4,950
New Roll-Up Cap Amount = (200% of $99,000) = $198,000
New Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount for Year 4 = $108,900 + $4,950 = $113,850

Annuities with Joint Owners

For Annuities with joint Owners, Legacy Protection Plus death benefits are calculated as shown above and the oldest joint Owner is the Measuring Life and is used to determine the Roll-Up Cap Date, Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate, Roll-Up Cap Percentage and benefit charge. If you and your spouse own your Annuity jointly, we will pay the death benefit to the Beneficiary. If the sole primary Beneficiary is the surviving spouse, then the surviving

spouse can elect to assume ownership of your Annuity and continue the Annuity instead of receiving the death benefit. See “Spousal Continuation of Annuity” for details.

Annuities Owned by Entities
For Annuities owned by an entity, the amounts are calculated as shown above except that the age of the Annuitant is used to determine the Roll-Up Cap Date, Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate, Roll-Up Cap Percentage and benefit charge. Payment of the death benefit is based on the death of the Annuitant (or Contingent Annuitant, if applicable). See “Payment of Death Benefits” for details.

Charge for Legacy Protection Plus
If you elect Legacy Protection Plus, a charge is deducted from your Account Value on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date), and is assessed against your Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount calculated on the last Valuation Day before the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate.

The Legacy Protection Plus charge is established for your Annuity on the issue date. It is based on your age on the date you sign your Application, provided we receive that paperwork in Good Order within 15 calendar days, and the contract is funded within 45 calendar days.

Subject to the requirements above, it is important to note that if either (1) the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate; or (2) the Roll-Up Cap Percentage (collectively the "set of rates") that we are currently offering on your Annuity issue date is higher than the rates we were offering on the date you signed the applicable paperwork and neither the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate or Roll-Up Cap Percentage have decreased, you will receive the higher set of rates. If this occurs, your Legacy Protection Plus charge will then also be based on your age on your Annuity issue date. If either of the set of rates has decreased when we compare the set of rates that we were offering on the day you signed your paperwork to the set of rates that we are offering on your Annuity issue date, your contract will be issued with the set of rates and the Legacy Protection Plus charge that were in effect on the day you signed your paperwork.

Current charges are: 0.65% if you are 55 years old or younger; 0.80% if you are ages 56-70; or 0.95% if you are 71 or older.

Any charges paid during the contract year of death will not be refunded and there will be no pro-rata roll-up in the Death Benefit Amount. Charges continue after the Roll-Up Cap is reached, and cease upon death or termination of the benefit.

We reserve the right to adjust the charge for Legacy Protection Plus for existing contracts at any time on or after the fifth anniversary of the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date, up to the maximum charge stated in your contract. We will notify you in writing in advance of an increase in the charge for the benefit. You will have the option of refusing the charge increase which will terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit. You may only elect to terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit by refusing the charge increase. Upon termination, we reserve the right to deduct a final charge based on the number of days since the charge for the Legacy Protection Plus benefit was most recently deducted.

If the deduction of the charge at any time would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the Legacy Protection Plus Benefit Effective Date plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we deduct a charge for the Legacy Protection Plus benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of Legacy Protection Plus may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Legacy Protection Plus would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. In that instance, the withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

We cease to deduct a charge for Legacy Protection Plus after it terminates in accordance with the "Termination of Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit" section below. In the event Legacy Protection Plus terminates for any reason, we reserve the right to deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the prior quarterly anniversary. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor.

Termination of Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit
You may only elect to terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit if the charge for Legacy Protection Plus is increasing. You may only elect to terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit by refusing the charge increase. See “Charges for Legacy Protection Plus” above for more information. You will have the option of refusing the charge increase which will terminate the Legacy Protection Plus benefit.

In addition, Legacy Protection Plus will terminate upon an ownership change, except where the Measuring Life does not change or upon divorce. If a spousal Measuring Life is removed as Owner or Annuitant due to divorce, and the remaining spouse Owner continues the benefit in his or her name and meets the age requirements of the Legacy Protection Plus benefit on the date the change in ownership occurs, then the Legacy Protection Plus Roll-Up Rate, Roll-Up Cap Percentage and Legacy Protection Plus benefit charge applicable to the Measuring Life will remain the same. If the new Owner or Annuitant is older than the maximum issue age on the effective date of the change, then the Legacy Protection Plus benefit will be terminated.

Also, Legacy Protection Plus will terminate in the following circumstances: (a) as of the date the Annuity’s death benefit is paid; (b) on the Annuity Date; (c) upon surrender of the Annuity; (d) if your Unadjusted Account Value reduces to zero; and (e) upon Spousal Continuation (see “Spousal Continuation of Annuity” below for more information).

Please refer to the section titled “Tax Considerations” for additional considerations in relation to the Legacy Protection Plus.

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the death benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the death benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the Minimum Death Benefit, Legacy Protection Plus death benefit or any optional death benefit in connection with an optional living benefit.)

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a death benefit suspension period in connection with certain death benefits. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), the death benefit will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. This suspension period will not apply to Legacy Protection Plus, where an ownership change does not terminate the benefit. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the death benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed, the death benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the death benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the death benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day). No CDSC will apply to Purchase Payments made prior to the effective date of a spousal continuation. However, any additional Purchase Payments made after the date the spousal continuation is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable. For purposes of calculating the CDSC to which Purchase Payments made after spousal continuation may be subject, we employ the same CDSC schedule in the same manner as for Purchase Payments made prior to spousal continuation. Moreover, to calculate the CDSC applicable to the withdrawal of a Purchase Payment made by the surviving spouse, we would consider cumulative Purchase Payments made both before, on and after the date of spousal continuation. We will impose the Premium Based Charge on all Purchase Payments (whether received before, on or after the date of spousal continuation) according to the same schedule used prior to spousal continuation. To calculate the Premium Based Charge applicable to Purchase Payments after the date of spousal continuation, we would consider cumulative Purchase Payments made both before, on and after the date of spousal continuation.

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the Minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse; and
- The Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (as described above). However, upon spousal continuation, we reset the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount to equal the Unadjusted Account Value. Any subsequent additional Purchase Payments or partial withdrawals would affect the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount as described above.

With respect to Legacy Protection Plus, upon Spousal Continuation of the Annuity, the Unadjusted Account Value is increased, if necessary, to equal the greater of:

- the Roll-Up Death Benefit Amount described above, and
- the Minimum Death Benefit described above.

Any increase to the Unadjusted Account Value resulting from such adjustment will be allocated on a pro-rata basis to the Legacy Protection Plus Permitted Sub-accounts in which Account Value is then allocated. If the Account Value in such Permitted Sub-accounts is zero, we will allocate the additional amount to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. Upon Spousal Continuation of the Annuity and after any increase to the Unadjusted Account Value has been applied, the Legacy Protection Plus benefit is terminated. In such a circumstance, the Minimum Death Benefit continues as described above.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuation, annuity payments would begin immediately.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFIT

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Owned By Individuals (Not Associated with Tax-favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the death benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "5 Year Deadline"); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the death benefit as a lump sum within the five-year Deadline.

If we do not receive notice of a claim or instructions on where to send the death benefit payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be considered abandoned property and escheated to the state.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the death benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive notice of a claim or instructions on where to send the death benefit payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be considered abandoned property and escheated to the state.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different death benefit payment options. See the "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax adviser.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the death benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the death benefit under an alternative death benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections titled "Payment of Death Benefits" and "Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans." This "Beneficiary Continuation Option" is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)) and nonqualified Annuities. Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the death benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the death benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the death benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Unadjusted Account Value will be equal to any death benefit that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No DCA MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- Premium Based Charges will no longer apply.
- The death benefit, optional death benefit and any optional living benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Unadjusted Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Withdrawals are not subject to CDSC.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Unadjusted Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional living or death benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the “Unit Price” or "Unit Value". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional living or death benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm’s principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal’s rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See “Additional Purchase

Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your additional Purchase Payment that is pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Automatic Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day. In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions."

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and death benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Termination of Optional Living Benefits: For the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted. For Legacy Protection Plus death benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason, we may deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an Annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1 st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after

2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans - Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans . If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v3.0) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019 , non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the DCA MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account, which includes the Secure Value Account, are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation.

We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000 to $836,969. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as “mirror voting” because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a “proxy” vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;
(2) changes in federal income tax law;
(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or
(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them

immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 5.0%. In addition, we may pay trail commissions, equal to a percentage of the average account value or based on other criteria. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

Associated Securities Corp
BFT Financial Group, LLC
Waterstone Financial Group Inc
Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages**.** It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

Here, we set forth historical Unit Values. This Appendix includes outstanding units for each sub-account, which may include other variable annuities offered, as of the dates shown. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY (contracts issued on or after 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.85%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98949	$10.32124	785
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.32124	$10.49441	380
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.49441	$10.44308	314
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.44308	$11.09456	256
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.96241	$11.40396	29,465
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.40396	$10.94308	43,470
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.94308	$11.53767	44,273
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.53767	$12.87943	48,188
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.87943	$11.73052	35,778
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.73052	$13.49806	33,120
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.01305	$12.75023	12,242,147
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75023	$12.74338	14,217,480
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.74338	$13.53308	15,292,126
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.53308	$15.68950	15,600,755
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.68950	$14.63984	15,302,714
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.63984	$17.68835	15,729,942
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.18334	$11.82386	9,295,949
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82386	$11.70391	19,379,801
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.70391	$12.16332	18,296,458
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.16332	$14.01778	18,218,349
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.01778	$12.79971	16,251,325
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.79971	$14.98125	16,780,582
AST American Funds Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.94930	$9.49470	9,045,814
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.49470	$11.51370	23,081,547
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.52107	$9.76411	12,174
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.76411	$8.17811	11,467
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.17811	$9.19262	23,828
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.19262	$12.30020	60,436
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.30020	$9.88345	67,236
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.88345	$11.54423	65,402
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.36275	$13.13032	938
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13032	$13.24360	5,614
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.24360	$14.53657	5,493
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.53657	$17.60365	22,868
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.60365	$16.03357	27,076
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.03357	$19.48674	28,619
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.91766	$12.73759	31,297,809
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.73759	$12.68947	38,062,126
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.68947	$13.37412	41,963,488
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.37412	$15.23725	43,378,815
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.23725	$14.36163	43,449,850
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.36163	$17.00448	45,005,526

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock 60/40 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99953	$11.82855	3,682,430
AST BlackRock 80/20 Target Allocation ETF			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99953	$12.25498	2,762,226
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.18919	$11.68919	11,972,580
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.68919	$11.24211	13,088,959
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.24211	$11.92250	13,613,667
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.92250	$13.31219	13,990,098
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.31219	$12.50173	14,458,689
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.50173	$14.57975	15,293,803
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.16063	$10.01584	294,623
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.01584	$9.97878	206,205
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.97878	$10.05643	252,953
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.05643	$10.14083	253,425
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.14083	$10.12855	281,724
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.12855	$10.50655	354,729
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.71497	$10.89799	9,139,056
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.89799	$10.57764	8,827,897
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.57764	$10.93130	8,510,938
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.93130	$11.31142	8,772,669
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.31142	$11.14061	8,260,012
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.14061	$12.06492	7,777,770
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.23133	$13.20499	19,449,882
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.20499	$13.16254	24,768,203
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.16254	$13.94298	27,614,124
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.94298	$16.29784	29,107,659
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.29784	$15.15389	28,559,080
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.15389	$18.36780	30,434,194
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.41549	$13.22905	35,775
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.22905	$12.64816	65,822
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.64816	$14.40866	110,429
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.40866	$16.91555	157,478
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.91555	$15.97185	138,877
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.97185	$20.75018	156,603
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.46280	$12.93393	67,279
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.93393	$12.81255	62,943
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.81255	$12.81748	70,351
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.81748	$14.09210	73,905
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.09210	$13.31370	59,758
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.31370	$16.51735	48,794
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.62849	$14.24278	39,925
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.24278	$14.80571	53,656
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.80571	$15.38680	58,177
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.38680	$16.20907	55,819
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.20907	$15.30647	66,290
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.30647	$19.91382	55,436
AST Dimensional Global Core Allocation			
11/18/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99930	$10.30894	2,312

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.29994	$11.89224	10,397,703
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.89224	$11.90809	10,754,347
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.90809	$12.30918	10,995,670
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.30918	$14.21513	10,681,426
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.21513	$13.00214	10,183,854
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.00214	$15.46992	10,160,206
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.92562	$11.04995	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.04995	$10.62492	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.62492	$9.95910	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.95910	$9.55883	0
AST Franklin Templeton K2 Global Absolute Return			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97718	$10.52569	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52569	$11.21998	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.21998	$10.51980	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.51980	$11.06152	0
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98916	$10.83766	7,429
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.83766	$12.54184	8,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.54184	$11.25733	10,029
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.25733	$13.45677	10,732
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99930	$10.16408	2,701
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.16408	$10.28925	4,301
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.28925	$10.17264	7,975
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.17264	$11.05892	15,715
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.04398	$11.55257	6,637,081
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.55257	$11.35025	6,909,963
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.35025	$11.84538	7,168,692
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.84538	$13.18753	10,408,908
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.18753	$12.15201	9,901,901
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.15201	$13.97911	10,251,348
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.82642	$15.39675	1,116,140
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.39675	$14.42711	1,078,007
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.42711	$17.78240	978,363
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.78240	$19.78058	967,009
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.78058	$16.85327	925,665
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.85327	$20.49255	891,098
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.76653	$9.69248	114,854
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69248	$9.60942	261,351
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60942	$9.52857	245,519
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.52857	$9.48008	230,672
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.48008	$9.52122	347,575
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.52122	$9.59990	282,444
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.81219	$11.90687	91,754
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.90687	$11.38490	98,124
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.38490	$13.02621	125,199
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.02621	$13.88075	156,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.88075	$13.48885	144,601
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.48885	$15.42035	168,168

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.00166	$16.23119	12,586,141
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.23119	$14.83221	12,420,712
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.83221	$17.63090	11,165,511
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.63090	$20.83638	10,055,683
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.83638	$17.73482	9,390,603
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.73482	$22.77538	8,541,758
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.08259	$10.78866	10,857,975
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.78866	$11.03374	10,232,802
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.03374	$10.52681	10,283,025
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52681	$14.13506	8,557,491
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.13506	$12.14606	8,584,786
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.14606	$15.90988	7,284,392
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.39422	$9.97206	74,281
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.97206	$9.96812	96,866
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.96812	$9.94086	115,850
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.94086	$12.10513	157,567
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.10513	$10.06510	176,661
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.06510	$11.97768	175,598
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.57972	$11.98433	41,323
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.98433	$12.02189	2,324,094
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.02189	$12.42099	2,216,674
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.42099	$12.84682	157,832
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.84682	$12.70306	21,203,776
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.70306	$14.00953	238,294
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.89115	$12.75542	3,363,072
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75542	$12.51453	3,317,299
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.51453	$13.05569	3,168,054
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.05569	$15.13986	2,993,709
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.13986	$13.90392	2,756,624
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.90392	$16.46432	2,460,883
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.90108	$10.54612	113,668
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54612	$10.16429	150,122
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.16429	$10.27274	165,545
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.27274	$13.20371	215,381
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.20371	$10.80411	242,139
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.80411	$13.62844	235,746
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.44519	$12.06274	24,386
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.06274	$11.93834	55,044
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.93834	$12.29134	87,414
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.29134	$13.66684	92,687
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.66684	$12.85548	67,359
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.85548	$14.60831	60,834
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.04273	$10.91308	3,307
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.91308	$12.86089	4,942
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.86089	$11.66016	5,013
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.66016	$14.83721	5,197

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.47251	$15.50179	661,085
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.50179	$17.00456	610,397
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.00456	$16.61330	619,401
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.61330	$22.37423	542,028
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.37423	$21.82567	500,994
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.82567	$28.69543	461,106
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99930	$9.95070	22,981
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95070	$9.77688	759,985
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.77688	$10.55827	2,258,362
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.55827	$11.99774	4,208,428
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.99774	$11.16133	4,843,363
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.16133	$13.08635	6,661,233
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.44045	$15.01403	2,436,087
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.01403	$16.38574	2,114,900
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.38574	$17.15252	1,989,245
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.15252	$22.61746	1,689,602
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.61746	$21.82150	1,490,988
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.82150	$28.47955	1,281,884
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98887	$10.10824	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.10824	$10.27896	2,315
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.27896	$9.84520	2,305
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.84520	$10.27577	2,215
AST Managed Equity Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99930	$11.17400	928
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.17400	$13.75859	13,449
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.75859	$11.98960	21,930
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.98960	$14.91827	21,393
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97928	$10.19013	2,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.19013	$10.49769	20,855
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.49769	$10.32010	29,741
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.32010	$11.13264	51,365
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.11059	$13.89688	3,256,525
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.89688	$13.57685	3,207,209
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.57685	$14.41905	3,125,047
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.41905	$17.70502	2,891,997
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.70502	$15.87691	2,770,248
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.87691	$20.45778	2,537,904
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.99781	$12.75840	2,981,472
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75840	$12.49294	3,461,273
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.49294	$12.92222	3,662,099
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.92222	$14.92566	3,851,085
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.92566	$13.57361	3,731,356
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.57361	$16.52164	6,160,540

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.38889	$15.65743	1,606,282
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.65743	$16.64657	1,488,144
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.64657	$16.82071	1,464,312
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.82071	$21.79935	1,332,632
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.79935	$22.07785	1,196,093
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.07785	$30.16010	1,060,589
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.14260	$14.90553	204,605
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.90553	$14.67189	262,692
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.67189	$16.50326	366,231
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.50326	$19.20055	413,784
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.20055	$17.10428	426,097
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.10428	$21.93577	412,976
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.53878	$15.16028	75,595
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.16028	$14.17682	3,652,478
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.17682	$14.28777	3,601,009
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.28777	$18.00433	3,207,764
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.00433	$17.07428	2,896,935
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.07428	$22.03419	2,510,774
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98854	$10.56281	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.56281	$11.85002	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.85002	$10.95070	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.95070	$12.57530	0
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.76765	$16.12679	77,656
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.12679	$15.08841	79,998
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.08841	$17.68748	135,852
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.68748	$19.95569	216,636
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.95569	$16.53185	209,950
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.53185	$19.83593	237,215
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.46067	$8.36743	79,772
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.36743	$6.90859	91,561
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$6.90859	$7.69657	97,355
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$7.69657	$9.64409	117,523
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.64409	$8.21860	129,534
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.21860	$9.23649	126,542
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.00993	$10.17493	4,595
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.17493	$10.05724	6,508
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.05724	$9.94014	7,781
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.94014	$10.37978	7,835
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.37489	$11.94095	5,791,373
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.94095	$11.85648	6,120,128
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.85648	$12.40539	6,839,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.40539	$13.54615	9,124,621
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.54615	$13.04898	9,535,752
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.04898	$14.84514	10,147,482

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.53017	$10.90853	7,291,166
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.90853	$10.78687	7,220,828
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.78687	$11.14535	7,108,573
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.14535	$11.67760	7,631,276
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.67760	$11.48362	7,366,289
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.48362	$12.49665	7,063,339
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98966	$10.88833	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.88833	$12.62709	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.62709	$11.70080	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.70080	$13.32663	0
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.21924	$12.35491	16,918,872
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.35491	$12.17490	32,355,835
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.17490	$13.29011	35,760,468
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.29011	$15.29850	40,145,639
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.29850	$14.01572	38,368,352
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.01572	$16.56165	41,274,438
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.00971	$10.58267	622
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.58267	$13.07284	10,391
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.07284	$10.96154	12,405
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.96154	$12.69989	12,862
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.48198	$13.41605	976
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.41605	$13.50729	4,424
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.50729	$14.84652	7,802
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.84652	$17.87256	9,591
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.87256	$16.45264	10,211
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.45264	$20.42170	13,657
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.87471	$16.70611	19,409
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.70611	$17.07422	29,397
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.07422	$19.44246	43,158
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.44246	$23.56685	53,347
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.56685	$21.44559	61,366
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.44559	$26.46544	53,016
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.46671	$13.82158	743,215
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.82158	$13.88705	683,443
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.88705	$14.82934	652,547
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.82934	$18.77494	586,446
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.77494	$16.59609	554,339
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.59609	$22.45824	505,388
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.91686	$13.37007	40,844
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.37007	$13.36059	46,775
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.36059	$14.84687	64,885
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.84687	$18.24159	96,054
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.24159	$16.56583	115,324
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.56583	$21.37227	114,931

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.05175	$14.26912	23,753
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.26912	$13.53801	26,699
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.53801	$17.34311	46,272
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.34311	$18.45943	59,304
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.45943	$15.17669	64,623
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.17669	$18.35495	67,746
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.25543	$13.00650	19,456,982
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.00650	$12.90142	23,961,561
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.90142	$13.75693	26,988,360
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.75693	$15.74176	28,507,398
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.74176	$14.77584	29,086,882
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.77584	$17.70397	31,454,826
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98920	$11.16471	58,269
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.16471	$13.13705	66,045
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.13705	$12.09854	77,294
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.09854	$14.64300	76,585
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99930	$10.58869	4,053,819
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.58869	$10.65616	7,608,007
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.65616	$11.14153	11,038,139
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.14153	$13.30108	14,607,506
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.30108	$12.18025	18,703,922
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.18025	$15.06265	27,429,465
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.18191	$16.22246	145,670
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.22246	$17.62601	193,751
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.62601	$17.94797	248,040
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.94797	$24.53770	324,015
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.53770	$25.26873	369,030
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.26873	$32.12667	442,612
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.85350	$13.48069	107,936
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.48069	$12.55559	101,330
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.55559	$13.21198	101,947
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.21198	$15.26831	134,079
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.26831	$13.66795	160,835
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.66795	$17.07107	8,566,433
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.81232	$8.19862	75,434
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.19862	$6.56393	95,846
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$6.56393	$8.11025	98,605
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.11025	$8.87023	84,182
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.87023	$7.32992	75,130
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.32992	$8.49327	60,093
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.69613	$9.82242	6,332,967
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.82242	$9.28924	6,469,615
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.28924	$9.61172	6,387,322
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.61172	$9.72469	6,481,950
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.72469	$9.83435	5,952,091
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.83435	$9.90718	6,016,023

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.05434	$15.25573	74,407
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.25573	$14.12642	100,981
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.12642	$15.96693	101,804
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.96693	$18.76504	104,860
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.76504	$15.53022	115,892
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.53022	$18.34624	107,553
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98956	$10.04759	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.04759	$10.20184	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.20184	$10.46599	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46599	$11.10217	2,216
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.51775	$12.22314	125,339
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.22314	$12.04258	194,742
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.04258	$12.71945	205,615
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.71945	$14.32587	151,742
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.32587	$13.49378	152,628
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.49378	$16.12899	162,250
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.95767	$11.45162	144,104
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.45162	$11.49478	180,596
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.49478	$11.98411	327,874
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.98411	$12.63201	490,921
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.63201	$12.24054	17,553,497
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.24054	$13.62935	15,941,666
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/10/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.47915	$9.53505	15,074
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53505	$9.16252	19,781
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.16252	$10.04827	51,722
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.04827	$10.88970	28,375
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.88970	$10.07679	17,687
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.07679	$11.47488	20,267
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99136	$10.66757	11
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.66757	$12.02704	11
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.02704	$11.02053	201
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.02053	$12.86690	258
JP Morgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97807	$10.77213	89,435
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.77213	$11.93125	25,672
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.93125	$11.24792	35,832
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.24792	$12.74351	33,709
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90807	$8.85619	26,699
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.85619	$10.74944	34,792
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91876	$9.44832	46,065
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.44832	$12.27909	106,638

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME V3.0 SUITE OF OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULAS:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0 Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – the secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%.
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- Vv – the Account Value of all elected sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- F – the Account Value of the Secure Value Account.
- UAV – the total Unadjusted Account Value (equal to the sum of V_V, V_F, B and F).
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments, and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- X – the Maximum Daily Transfer Percentage that can be transferred into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. There is no Maximum Daily Transfer Percentage applied to transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals that are not considered withdrawals of Excess Income do not reduce the Income Basis.

DAILY TARGET VALUE CALCULATION:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If (V_V+V_F) is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

Daily Transfer Calculation:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L - (B+F)) / (V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day r is greater than C_u and r is less than or equal to C_{us} or if on any day r is greater than C_{us}, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the elected sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

- If r is less than C_t, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (B is greater than 0), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the elected sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to a combination of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, and the interest credited to the Secure Value Account, the Unadjusted Account value could be more than 90% invested in a combination of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the Secure Value Account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * UAV) – (B+F)), [L – (B+F) – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t), X * [V_V+V_F])	Money is transferred from the elected sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – (B+F) – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts

Maximum Daily Transfer Limit

On any given day, not withstanding the above calculation and the 90% Cap discussed immediately above, no more than a predetermined percentage of the sum of the value of elected sub-accounts and the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options (the "Maximum Daily Transfer Limit") will be transferred to the Bond Sub-account. The applicable Maximum Daily Transfer Limit is stated in your Annuity and is currently 30%. If the formula would result in an amount higher than the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit being transferred into the Bond Sub-account, only amounts up to the Maximum Daily Transfer Limit will be transferred. On the following Valuation Day, the formula will calculate the Target Ratio for that day and determine any applicable transfers within your Annuity as described above. The formula will not carry over amounts that exceeded the prior day's Maximum Daily Transfer Limit, but a transfer to the Bond Sub-account may nevertheless occur based on the application of the formula on the current day. There is no limitation on the amounts of your Unadjusted Account Value that may be transferred out of the Bond Sub-account on any given day.

Monthly Transfer Calculation

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * UAV)} is less than (C_u * (V_V + V_F) – L + (B+F)) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * UAV)}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the elected sub-accounts.

"a" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

APPENDIX C – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	Medically-Related Surrender is not available. For the California annuity forms, “contingent deferred sales charges” are referred to as “surrender charges”. In connection with Highest Daily Lifetime v3.0 and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v3.0, if the designated life or lives are changed, the Protected Withdrawal value will be recalculated to equal the current Unadjusted Account Value on the date the change is recorded at the Service Office. This recalculation will change the Annual Income Amount available under the benefit. In the “Optional Death Benefit- The Legacy Protection Plus" section of this prospectus, under Optional Death Benefit-The Legacy Protection Plus Death Benefit,” for purposes of electing and maintaining the death benefit, the Owner, if a natural person, must also be the Annuitant. You may not designate Joint Owners if you elect this optional death benefit. In the “Death Benefit” section of this prospectus, “Due Proof of Death” is met when the Documentation we receive following death evidences proof of death and the eligible beneficiary information.
Connecticut	The Liquidity Factor used in the MVA formula equals zero (0).
Florida	One year waiting period for annuitization. With respect to those who are 65 years or older on the date of purchase, in no event will the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge exceed 10% in accordance with Florida law.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available on contracts issued prior to August 20, 2012. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Ohio	DCA Liquidity Factor equals zero
Oregon	6 and 12 Month MVA DCA Options are not available.
Washington	6 and 12 Month MVA DCA Options are not available.

APPENDIX D – MVA FORMULA

MVA Formula For 6 or 12 Month DCA MVA Options

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the DCA MVA Options we make available is as follows:

$$\text{MVA Factor} = [(1+i)/(1+j+k)]^{\wedge(n/12)}$$

where:

i = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

j = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

k = the Liquidity Factor, equal to 0.0025; and

n = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

APPENDIX E – HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES OF OPERATION OF PREMIUM BASED CHARGE AND CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE

To demonstrate how the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge and the Premium Based Charge operate, set forth below are various hypothetical examples. These examples are illustrative only, and do not represent the values under any particular Annuity.

A. CDSC Examples

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Actual Purchase Payment	CDSC Schedule							CDSC Expiry Date
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	5%	5%	4%	4%	3 %	3 %	2 %	5/31/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	4%	3%	3%	2%	2 %	2 %	1 %	7/14/2018

In this example, please note that the first Purchase Payment receives a CDSC schedule for total Purchase Payments less than $50,000.00. The second Purchase Payment results in a situation where the total Purchase Payments are $100,000.00 and the CDSC schedule reflects this.

B. Premium Based Charge Examples

Example 1: Assume that two Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary attain the Premium Based Charge tier indicated below. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for both Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018

Example 2: In this example, the second Purchase Payment is not received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. The Premium Based Charge rate for the first payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011. The Premium Based Charge rate for the second Purchase Payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received as of the date it is received, or 9/15/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.70%	$315.00	$78.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

Example 3: In this example, assume that two Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary attain the indicated Premium Based Charge tier. Assume the third Purchase Payment is received after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for the first two Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011. The Premium Based Charge rate for the third Purchase Payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received as of the date it is received, or 9/15/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/15/2011	$150,000.00	0.35%	$525.00	$131.25	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

Example 4: In this example, assume that the second Purchase Payment is received the day before the quarter's end. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for both Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
8/30/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018

Example 5: In this example, assume that the second Purchase Payment is received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. Since the second Purchase Payment is received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, it is not utilized for purposes of determining the Premium Based Charge rate for the first Purchase Payment.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.70%	$315.00	$78.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/1/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
titled "How To Contact Us" for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPRTB30DPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY
(For Annuities issued on or after February 25, 2013)

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuity Offering Highest Daily Lifetime® Income v2.1 Optional Benefits

PROSPECTUS: APRIL 27, 2020

This prospectus describes a flexible premium deferred annuity contract ("Annuity") offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. The Annuity has features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. **The annuity or certain of its investment options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of the Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may decline to recommend to their customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age and/or optional benefits. Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contract and the optional benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, Portfolios are being offered by Advanced Series Trust, BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc., JP Morgan Insurance Trust and Prudential Series Funds.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and the current prospectus for the underlying mutual funds. Keep them for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that this Annuity is subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity's Account Value and whether the Annuity's liquidity features will satisfy that need. Please note that if you are investing in this Annuity through a tax-advantaged retirement plan (such as an Individual Retirement Account or 401(k) plan), you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself.

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your financial professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your financial professional to decide whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How To Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

This Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT

WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus Dated: April 27, 2020 **Statement of Additional Information Dated: April 27, 2020**

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

AST AB Global Bond Portfolio
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio[1]
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio[1]
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio[1]
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio[1,2]
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio[4]
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio[1]
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Government Money Market Portfolio
AST High Yield Portfolio
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST International Growth Portfolio
AST International Value Portfolio
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio[3]
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio[1]
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio[1]
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio[4]
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST MFS Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio[4]
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio [1]
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class III

JPMorgan Insurance Trust

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – Class 2

Prudential Series Funds

PSF Small Cap Stock Portfolio - Class I

PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I

(1) These are the only variable investment options available to you if you selected one of the optional benefits.
(2) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
(3) The AST Investment Grade Bond variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.
(4) Effective as of the close of business on March 13, 2020, this investment option is no longer available for new investments.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each DCA MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional living benefits.

Annuitant : The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization : The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant : The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment that is being surrendered or withdrawn.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option generally will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to a DCA MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or DCA MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value of a DCA MVA Option.

Owner: The Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity.

Payout Period: The period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Premium Based Charge: A charge that is deducted on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary from your Account Value, during the first seven years after each Purchase Payment is made.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration (a "premium") in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Quarterly Annuity Anniversary: Each successive three-month anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you will pay when buying, owning and surrendering the Annuity. Important additional information about these fees and expenses is contained in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" later in this prospectus.

The first table describes fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender an Annuity, take certain partial withdrawals or transfer Account Value between Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE ("CDSC")[1]:

The CDSC for each Purchase Payment is a percentage of the Purchase Payment being withdrawn. Thus, the appropriate percentage is multiplied by the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn to determine the amount of the CDSC. See "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" under "Fees, Charges and Deductions" for more information about how the CDSC is calculated.

	Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn							
Total Purchase Payment Amount	**Less than 1 Year**	**1 Year or more, but less than 2 Years**	**2 Years or more, but less than 3 Years**	**3 Years or more, but less than 4 Years**	**4 Years or more, but less than 5 Years**	**5 Years or more, but less than 6 Years**	**6 Years or more, but less than 7 Years**	**7 Years or more**
Less than $50,000	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	0%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	0%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
$1,000,000 or more	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%

Transfer Fee[2]: $10

Tax Charge[3]: 0% - 3.5%

1 The different tiers of CDSC, separated by "breakpoints", are shown in the table above. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing into a new Purchase Payment tier (as set forth in the table above), then the entire Purchase Payment will be subject to the CDSC applicable to that tier. Once a Purchase Payment is assigned to a particular tier for purposes of the CDSC, the CDSC schedule for that specific Purchase Payment will not change for the remainder of that CDSC period. Please see Appendix E for examples of the operation of the CDSC.

2 Currently, we deduct the transfer fee after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year.

3 Currently, we deduct the tax charge only upon Annuitization and only in certain states – we will give you further details in the "maturity package" that we will send you prior to Annuitization. We reserve the right to deduct the tax charge upon any of the following events: the time the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity, upon a full surrender of the Annuity, or upon Annuitization.

The following tables describe the periodic fees and charges you will pay when you own the Annuity, not including the underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES

Annual Maintenance Fee[4] Lesser of $50 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value

Premium Based Charge[5,6]:

Total Purchase Payment Amount	**Premium Based Charge Percentage (deducted quarterly)**	**Annual Equivalent of Premium Based Charge Percentage**
Less than $50,000	0.1750%	0.70%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	0.1500%	0.60%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	0.1250%	0.50%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	0.0875%	0.35%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	0.0625%	0.25%
$1,000,000 or more	0.0375%	0.15%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES (assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)	
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	0.70%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[7]	0.85%

4 Assessed annually on the Annuity Anniversary Date or upon surrender of the Annuity. Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $50,000. For Beneficiaries continuing the Annuity under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of the Unadjusted Account Value and only applies if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due.

5 The Premium Based Charge applicable to a Purchase Payment is determined by multiplying (1) the amount of that Purchase Payment by (2) its associated Premium Based Charge percentage, as shown in the table above. Each Purchase Payment is subject to a Premium Based Charge for a 7 year period following the date the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. The Premium Based Charge for each Purchase Payment is determined when it is allocated to the Annuity (except for those Purchase Payments that are allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary) based on the total of all Purchase Payments received to date. For Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the Premium Based Charge for each Purchase Payment is based on the total of all such Purchase Payments received up to and including the Valuation Day before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. Please see the "Fees and Charges" section for details and Appendix E for examples of the operation of the Premium Based Charge. "Quarterly Annuity Anniversary" refers to each successive three-month anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity.

6 The different tiers of Premium Based Charges separated by "breakpoints", are shown in the table above. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing into a new Purchase Payment tier (as set forth in the table above), then the entire Purchase Payment will be subject to the Premium Based Charge applicable to that tier. With respect to those Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the Premium Based Charge percentage applicable to each of those Purchase Payments is based on the total of all such Purchase Payments (that is, we total all the Purchase Payments received before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary to determine the Premium Based Charge that applies to each). Purchase Payments received on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary that result in breakpoints being reached will result in lower charge percentages for only such Purchase Payments and those that follow. Once a Premium Based Charge percentage is established for any Purchase Payment, such percentage is fixed and will not be reduced even if additional Purchase Payments are made or partial withdrawals are taken. Please see Appendix E for examples of the operation of the Premium Based Charge.

7 The Insurance Charge is the combination of Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality and Expense and Administration Charges do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES

The following table sets forth the charge for each optional benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the fees set forth in the tables above. The first column shows the charge for each optional benefit on a maximum and current basis. The next column shows the total expenses you would pay for the Annuity if you purchased the relevant optional benefit. More specifically, this column shows the total charge for the optional benefit plus the Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges applicable to the Annuity. Where the charges cannot actually be totaled (because they are assessed against different base values), we show both individual charges.

OPTIONAL BENEFIT	ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT CHARGE [9]	TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [10]
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	2.00%	0.85% + 2.00%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.00%	0.85% + 1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	2.00%	0.85% + 2.00%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.10%	0.85% + 1.10%

9 The charge for each of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits listed above is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value (PWV). Please see the Living Benefits section of this Prospectus for an explanation of PWV.

10 The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts as described below:
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1: 1.00% current optional benefit charge is in addition to the current 0.85% Insurance charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1: 1.10% current optional benefit charge is in addition to the current 0.85% Insurance charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts.

11 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated, upon any step-up under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or cancel and later re-elect a benefit after your contract has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your contract will equal the current charge for then new contract owners up to the maximum indicated.

The following tables provide the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Total Annual Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.31%*	2.34%*

* These expenses do not include the impact of any applicable contractual waivers and expense reimbursements.

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 and do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net

assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio*	0.83%	1.23%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	2.34%	1.09%	1.25%
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio*	0.83%	0.85%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.93%	0.67%	1.26%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*	1.04%	0.44%	0.25%	0.42%	0.00%	0.03%	2.18%	0.31%	1.87%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	0.71%	0.09%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%	1.05%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio*	0.78%	0.30%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	2.00%	0.83%	1.17%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.61%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	1.65%	0.60%	1.05%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III*	0.64%	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.15%	0.99%
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2*	0.42%	0.52%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	1.28%	0.35%	0.93%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses including distribution fees (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.220% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.260% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.420% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0128% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.050% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.50% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.07% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund and iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2
The Portfolio's adviser and/or its affiliates have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquiried Fund Fees and Expenses other than certain money market fund fees as described below, dividend and interest expenses related to short sales, interest, taxes, expenses related to litigation and potential litigation, expenses related to trustee elections, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.85% of the average daily net assets of Class 2 Shares. The Portfolio may invest in one or more money market funds advised by the adviser or its affiliates (affiliated money market funds). The Portfolio's adviser, shareholder servicing agent and/or administrator have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses in an amount sufficient to offset the respective net fees each collects from the affiliated money market funds on the Fund's investment in such money market funds. These waivers are in effect through 4/30/21, at which time it will be determined whether such waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and expenses resulting from the Portfolio's investment of cash received from securities lending borrowers are not included in Total ANnual Fund Operating Expenses and therefore, the above waivers do not apply to such investments. "Other Expenses" has been calculated based on the actual other expenses incurred in the most recent fiscal year, except that these expenses have been adjusted to reflect the contractual change in management fee effective 9/1/19.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for the Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for the Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Premium Based Charge
- Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when and if applicable)
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional benefit fees

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- You allocate all of your Account Value to the Sub-account with the maximum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses and the expenses remain the same each year*
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no withdrawals of Account Value
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies
- You elect the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, which has the maximum optional benefit charge. There is no other combination of optional benefits that would result in higher maximum charges than those shown in the examples.

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional benefit election.

THE EXAMPLES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY – THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE MORE OR LESS THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING UPON WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT OTHER THAN INDICATED IN THE EXAMPLES OR IF YOU ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SUB-ACCOUNTS.

Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	**3 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,148	$2,360	$3,592	$6,516
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$648	$1,960	$3,292	$6,516
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$648	$1,960	$3,292	$6,516

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Please see Appendix A for a table of Accumulation Unit Values.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuity offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuity. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase the Annuity is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner and Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For this Annuity the maximum age is 80. The minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000. See your financial professional to complete an application.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period. "Good Order" is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order. The "Service Office" is the place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see the section of this prospectus titled "How To Contact Us" for the Service Office address.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional living benefits limit your ability to invest in the variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before selecting your investment options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Option, an Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option generally will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Please see "Investment Options," and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking partial withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax, and may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. You may withdraw up to 10% of your Purchase Payments each Annuity Year without being subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

You may elect to receive income through annuity payments, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive annuity payments, you convert your Unadjusted Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs. The "Unadjusted Account Value" refers to the Account Value prior to the application of any market value adjustment (i.e., "MVA").

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits

Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits. We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals".

We currently offer the following optional benefits:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Also, these benefits utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as Appendix B to this prospectus for more information on the formula.

In the "Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., "Excess Income"), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income. If you wish to withdraw Excess Income but are uncertain how it will impact your future guaranteed withdrawal amounts, you may contact us prior to requesting the withdrawal to obtain a personalized, transaction-specific calculation showing the effect of taking the withdrawal.**

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers a death benefit generally equal to the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Purchase Payments (adjusted for partial withdrawals). The calculation of the death benefit may be different if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.

Please see "Death Benefit" for more information.

Fees and Charges: Each Annuity, and the optional living benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

You may also purchase the Annuity as a tax-qualified retirement investment, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan. Although there is no additional tax advantage to a variable annuity purchased through one of these plans, the Annuity has features and benefits other than tax deferral that may make it an important investment for a qualified plan. You should consult your tax adviser regarding these features and benefits prior to purchasing a contract for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about the Annuity, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios. The "Separate Account" is referred to as the "Variable Separate Account" in your Annuity.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under each Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. In this section, we describe the Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional living benefits. Finally, we discuss the DCA MVA Options.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to a DCA MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in a DCA MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the DCA MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the DCA MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to a DCA MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, all of the optional living benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

Whether or not you elect an optional living benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional benefits but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each Variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which Portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment

objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios") and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Generally, Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. Affiliated Portfolios may provide Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over Unaffiliated Portfolios. As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates. In addition, we may consider whether the Portfolio's objectives and investment strategies create additional risk to us in light of the guaranteed benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see "Automatic Rebalancing Programs" and "Limitations with Optional Death Benefits" below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to generate current income consistent with preservation of capital.*	AllianceBernstein L.P.
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio *(formerly AST Global Real Estate Portfolio)*	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio	*Seeks absolute returns not highly correlated with any traditional asset class.*	First Quadrant, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	*Seeks high total return, emphasizing current income and, to a lesser extent, providing opportunities for capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. Goldman Sachs Asset Management International
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio *(formerly AST New Discovery Asset Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation with a secondary objective of principal preservation.*	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital appreciation.*	Jennison Associates, LLC PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation and secondarily, income.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide consistent excess returns over the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate US Dollar Hedged Bond Index.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III	*Seeks high total investment return.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2	*Seeks to maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).
Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

As a condition of electing any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in the Permitted Sub-accounts table below. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional benefit.

Permitted Sub-accounts

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitive Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTION

We currently offer DCA MVA Options. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. The DCA MVA Options are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss.

For a complete description of our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within “Managing Your Account Value.”

We do not currently offer any long term MVA options.

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

A DCA MVA Option ends on the earliest of (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred (b) the Annuity Date (c) the date the Annuity is surrendered or (d) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. “Annuity Date” means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the “Latest Annuity Date.” The “Payout Period” is the period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

RATES FOR DCA MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for the DCA MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the DCA MVA Options, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the DCA MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to DCA MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to a DCA MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. At the time that we confirm your DCA MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your DCA MVA Option matures. We may change

the rates we credit to new DCA MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the DCA MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. DCA MVA Options are not available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Oregon and Washington and are available in Iowa only for Annuities purchased on or after August 20, 2012.

The interest under a DCA MVA Option is credited daily on a balance that declines as amounts are transferred, and therefore you do not earn interest on the full amount deposited to the DCA MVA Option for the 6 month or 12 month period.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for DCA MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. For any DCA MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate to the DCA MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that DCA MVA Option would end after your Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or partially withdraw Account Value from a DCA MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, Medically-Related Surrender, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of a DCA MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code in relation to your Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from a DCA MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the maturity of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of an Annual Maintenance Fee or the Premium Based Charge from the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formula set forth in Appendix D. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your DCA MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your DCA MVA Option. For purposes of determining the amount of an MVA, we make reference to an index interest rate that in turn is based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the applicable duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT index will be based on certain U.S. Treasury interest rates, as published in a Federal Reserve Statistical Release. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 (or 0.25%). It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the DCA MVA Option. Please consult the DCA MVA formula in the appendices to this prospectus for additional detail.

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you may incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under each Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under the Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials, and other promotional expenses. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal. The CDSC for each Purchase Payment is calculated as a percentage of the Purchase Payment being withdrawn. The charge decreases as the Purchase Payment ages. The aging of a Purchase Payment is measured from the date it is allocated to your Annuity. If you make a partial withdrawal of a Purchase Payment on the day before an anniversary of the date that Purchase Payment was allocated to the Annuity, we will use the CDSC percentage that would apply if the withdrawal was made on the following day. The charge is deducted from the Investment Options in the same proportion as the partial withdrawal upon which it is assessed. The imposition of a CDSC on a withdrawal will not result in any additional CDSC being incurred as a result of the amount withdrawn from the Annuity being greater than the amount of the withdrawal request (i.e., no CDSC will be imposed on the withdrawal of a CDSC).

Each Purchase Payment has its own schedule of CDSCs associated with it. The schedule of CDSCs associated with a Purchase Payment is determined when the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. The schedule of CDSCs applicable to a Purchase Payment is based on the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity, including the full amount of the "new" Purchase Payment, when the Purchase Payment is allocated. Purchase Payments are not reduced by partial withdrawals for purposes of determining the applicable schedule of CDSCs. Thus, to determine which CDSC tier a given Purchase Payment being made currently is assigned, we consider only the sum of Purchase Payments and do not reduce that sum by the amount of any withdrawal. The combination of CDSC assessed and Premium Based Charge (see below) deducted with respect to any Purchase Payment will never be greater than 9%, as stipulated by Rule 6c-8 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis. All Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity on the same day will be treated as one Purchase Payment for purposes of determining the applicable schedule of CDSCs. The table of CDSCs is as follows:

	Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn							
Total Purchase Payment Amount	Less than 1 Year	1 Year or more but less than 2 Years	2 Years or more but less than 3 Years	3 Years or more but less than 4 Years	4 Years or more but less than 5 Years	5 Years or more but less than 6 Years	6 Years or more but less than 7 Years	7 Years or more
Less than $50,000	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0%
$50,000 or more but less than $100,000	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0%
$100,000 or more but less than $250,000	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0%
$250,000 or more but less than $500,000	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$500,000 or more but less than $1,000,000	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$1,000,000 or more	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available free withdrawal amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus). If the free withdrawal amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Purchase Payments on a first-in, first-out basis, and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (including gains), as described in the examples below.

EXAMPLES

These examples are designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments currently subject to a CDSC in each year and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this prospectus.

Assume you purchase your B Series Annuity with a $75,000 initial Purchase Payment and you make no additional Purchase Payments for the life of your Annuity.

Example 1

Assume the following:

- two years after the purchase, your Unadjusted Account Value is $85,000 (your Purchase Payment of $75,000 plus $10,000 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is $7,500 ($75,000 x 0.10);
- the applicable CDSC is 6%.

If you request a withdrawal of $50,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining amount of your withdrawal is subject to the 6% CDSC.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal. Generally, you can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. If, however, you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program, you will only be permitted to take that withdrawal on a gross basis. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the CDSC or tax withholding, that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the CDSC or tax withholding to that entire amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of the CDSC will reduce the amount of the withdrawal you receive. In this case, the CDSC would equal $2,550 (($50,000 – the free withdrawal amount of $7,500 = $42,500) x 0.06 = $2,550). You would receive $47,450 ($50,000 – $2,550). To determine your remaining Unadjusted Account Value after your withdrawal, we reduce your initial Unadjusted Account Value by the amount of your requested withdrawal. In this case, your Unadjusted Account Value would be $35,000 ($85,000 – $50,000).
- If you request a net withdrawal, we first determine the entire amount that will need to be withdrawn in order to provide the requested payment. We do this by first subtracting the free withdrawal amount and dividing the resulting amount by the result of 1 minus the surrender charge. Here is the calculation: $42,500/(1 – 0.06) = $45,212.77. This is the total amount to which the CDSC will apply. The amount of the CDSC is $2,712.77. Therefore, in order for you to receive the full $50,000, we will need to deduct $52,712.77 from your Unadjusted Account Value, resulting in remaining Unadjusted Account Value of $32,287.23.

Example 2

Assume the following:

- you took the withdrawal described above as a gross withdrawal;
- two years after the withdrawal described above, the Unadjusted Account Value is $48,500 ($35,000 of remaining Unadjusted Account Value plus $13,500 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is still $7,500 because no additional Purchase Payments have been made and the Purchase Payment is still subject to a CDSC; and
- the applicable CDSC in Annuity Year 4 is now 5%.

If you now take a second gross withdrawal of $10,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining $2,500 is subject to the 5% CDSC or $125 and you will receive $9,875.

No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any market value adjustment resulting from withdrawals of amounts in the MVA options will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. See “Free Withdrawal Amounts” later in this prospectus for a discussion as to how this might affect an optional living benefit you may have. Please be aware that under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits: (a) for a gross withdrawal, if the amount requested exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income and (b) for a net withdrawal, if the amount you receive plus the amount of the CDSC deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income (which has negative consequences under those benefits).

Upon surrender, we calculate a CDSC based on any Purchase Payments that remain in your Account Value on the date of the surrender (and after all other withdrawals have been taken). If you have made prior partial withdrawals or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative Sub-account performance, the Purchase Payments used in this calculation may be greater than your remaining Account Value. Consequently, a higher CDSC may result than if we had calculated the CDSC as a percentage of remaining Account Value.

We may waive any applicable CDSC under certain circumstances described below in “Exceptions/Reductions to Fees and Charges.”

Premium Based Charge. The Premium Based Charge reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials, and other promotional expenses. The Premium Based Charge applicable to the Annuity is the sum of such charges applicable to each Purchase Payment. The Premium Based Charge is calculated on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary for those Purchase Payments subject to

the charge as of the prior Valuation Day. Each Purchase Payment is subject to a Premium Based Charge on each of the 28 Quarterly Annuity Anniversaries (i.e., for seven years) that occurs after the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. Once that time period has expired, the Purchase Payment is no longer subject to the Premium Based Charge. For purposes of calculating the Premium Based Charge: (a) a Purchase Payment is the amount of the Purchase Payment before we deduct any applicable fees, charges or taxes; and (b) Purchase Payments are not reduced by partial withdrawals taken from the Annuity.

The Premium Based Charge for each Purchase Payment is determined when it is allocated to the Annuity (except for those Purchase Payments that are allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary) based on the total of all Purchase Payments received to date. With respect to those Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the associated Premium Based Charge percentage for each of those Purchase Payments is determined using the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary (that is, we total all the Purchase Payments received before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary to determine the Premium Based Charge that applies to each). For each Purchase Payment allocated to the Annuity on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the associated Premium Based Charge percentage during the seven year charge period is determined using the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity through the date of the "new" Purchase Payment, including the full amount of that "new" Purchase Payment. That is, to determine which Premium Based Charge tier a given Purchase Payment being made currently (i.e., a "new" Purchase Payment) is assigned, we add that Purchase Payment amount to the sum of all prior Purchase Payments. A Purchase Payment received on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary will be subject to its first Premium Based Charge on the next Quarterly Annuity Anniversary.

Each tier of Premium Based Charge is separated by a "breakpoint" dollar amount, as shown in the table below. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing a new Purchase Payment breakpoint (as set forth in the table below), then the **entire** "new" Purchase Payment will be subject to the Premium Based Charge applicable to that tier. Purchase Payments received on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary that result in breakpoints being reached will result in lower charge percentages for only such Purchase Payments and those that follow. **Once a Premium Based Charge percentage is established for any Purchase Payment, such percentage is fixed and will not be reduced even if additional Purchase Payments are made or partial withdrawals are taken. Please see Appendix E for examples of the operation of the Premium Based Charge.** The Premium Based Charge is deducted pro rata from the Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value on the date the Premium Based Charge is due. To the extent that the Unadjusted Account Value in the Sub-accounts at the time the Premium Based Charge is to be deducted is insufficient to pay the charge, we will deduct the remaining charge from the DCA MVA Options. If a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary falls on a day other than a Valuation Day, we will deduct the Premium Based Charge on the next following Valuation Day. If both a Premium Based Charge and a fee for an optional benefit are to be deducted on the same day, then the Premium Based Charge will be deducted first.

A Premium Based Charge is not deducted: (a) when there are no Purchase Payments subject to the Premium Based Charge; (b) on or after the Annuity Date; (c) if a Death Benefit has been determined under the Annuity (unless Spousal Continuation occurs); or (d) in the event of a full surrender of the Annuity (unless the full surrender occurs on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, in which case we will deduct the charge prior to terminating the Annuity).

As mentioned above, we will take the Premium Based Charge pro rata from each of the Sub-accounts (including an AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio used as part of an optional living benefit). If the value of those Sub-accounts is not sufficient to cover the charge, we will take any remaining portion of the charge from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of deducting the charge from the DCA MVA Options (a) with respect to DCA MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we will take the withdrawal from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the DCA MVA Option with the next-shortest remaining duration (if needed to pay the charge) and so forth (b) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the charge first from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (c) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the charge pro rata from each such DCA MVA Option. In this Prospectus, we refer to the preceding hierarchy as the "DCA MVA Option Hierarchy." We will only deduct that portion of the Premium Based Charge that does not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity (which we refer to here as the "floor"). However, if a Premium Based Charge is deducted on the same day that a withdrawal is taken, it is possible that the deduction of the charge will cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the immediately-referenced Account Value "floor." The Premium Based Charge is not considered a withdrawal for any purpose, including determination of free withdrawals, CDSC, or calculation of values associated with the optional living benefits.

The table of Premium Based Charges is as follows:

Total Purchase Payment Amount	**Premium Based Charge Percentage (deducted quarterly)**	**Annual Equivalent of Premium Based Charge Percentage**
Less than $50,000	0.1750%	0.70%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	0.1500%	0.60%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	0.1250%	0.50%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	0.0875%	0.35%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	0.0625%	0.25%
$1,000,000 or more	0.0375%	0.15%

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging or Automatic Rebalancing Program when we count

the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Transfers made under our 6 or 12 month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, and then from the DCA MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $50,000. For purposes of determining the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted, we do not reduce Purchase Payments by the amount of withdrawals. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax either when Purchase Payments are received, upon surrender or upon Annuitization. If deducted upon Annuitization, we would deduct the tax from your Unadjusted Account Value. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge, which is equal to 0.85% annually, is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the **Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.** The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity, including the Annuity's Death Benefit (as described in "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines, and the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under the Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Charges for Optional Benefits

If you elect to purchase an optional benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the living benefit (as described in "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge is deducted on each quarterly anniversary (each successive three-month anniversary of the benefit effective date), and is assessed against the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value calculated on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. The Charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts quarterly. Please refer to the section titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional benefit.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1.00%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

DCA MVA Option Charges

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

Annuity Payment Option Charges

There is no specific charge deducted from annuity payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of the annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. All such conditions are described below.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make a minimum initial Purchase Payment of $10,000. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to the aggregate of all annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total surrenders, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. These rules are subject to state law. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either Joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary (ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the annuity we must receive the application, in Good Order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 81 years old. The availability of certain optional living benefits may vary based on the age of the Owners and Annuitant. In addition, the selling firm through which you are purchasing the Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with your selling firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: Currently, you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. We will accept additional Purchase Payments up to and including the day prior to the later of (a) the oldest Owner's 81st birthday (the Annuitant's 81st birthday, if the Annuity is owned by an entity), or (b) the first anniversary of the Issue Date, unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation to maintain the tax status of the Annuity.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, we may limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit that you selected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future. **Please see the "Living Benefits" section later in this prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.**

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g, if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000.00, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable, to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuation right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both

owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable state law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any DCA MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will calculate any applicable MVA with a zero "Liquidity Factor". See the section of this Prospectus titled "Market Value Adjustment."

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the DCA MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Office. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office.

Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- A new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors (if allowed by state law); and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular timeframe. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional living benefits. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the owner and the non-owner ex-spouses. The non-owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor* and *Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply available to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an

entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value, we describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is not available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under the Program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.

- We will recalculate the monthly transfer amount to reflect the reduction of Account Value in the DCA MVA Option caused by a partial withdrawal, fees (including Annual Maintenance fee, Premium Based charge, or any other charges for optional benefits), or transfers of Account Value from the DCA MVA Option made by us pursuant to a transfer calculation formula under any optional benefits made a part of your Annuity ("Optional Benefit Transfer"). This recalculation may include some or all of the interest credited to the date of the next scheduled transfer. Any interest that is not included in the recalculated transfer amount will be paid with the final transfer amount, unless there is another subsequent withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer. If a partial withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer reduces the monthly transfer amount below the Minimum Monthly Transfer Amount shown in the DCA Program Schedule Supplement, the remaining balance in the DCA MVA Option will be transferred on the next monthly transfer date to the most-recently selected Investment Options applicable to the DCA MVA Option. If there is no Account Value remaining in the DCA MVA Option following a partial withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer, the DCA MVA Option will terminate.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred.
- We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you are not participating in an optional benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you are participating in any optional benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional benefit. No portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used with the optional benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of a market value adjustment.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

If you are participating in an optional living benefit (such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) that makes transfers under a predetermined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions. PLEASE NOTE: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional transmit all

financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on his or her own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an automatic rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula as part of an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we (i) do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing", and (ii) will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer, and (iii) do not count any transfer that involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as Automatic Rebalancing or under a predetermined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; and (ii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to affect transfers on a delayed basis in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying mutual fund Portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, the Premium Based Charge if the surrender occurs on the Quarterly Anniversary that the charge is due, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional living benefits and may impose an MVA. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age $59\,^1/_2$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

You can make a full or partial withdrawal from the Annuity during the Accumulation Period, although a CDSC, MVA, and tax consequences may apply. The Annuity offers a "Free Withdrawal" amount that applies only to partial withdrawals. The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. The Free Withdrawal amount during each Annuity Year is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments that are currently subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year.

- The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent partial withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
- You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is $100.

Example. This example assumes that no withdrawals have previously been taken.

On January 3rd, to purchase your Annuity, you make an initial Purchase Payment of $20,000.

On January 3rd of the following calendar year, you make a subsequent Purchase Payment to your Annuity of $10,000.

- Because in Annuity Year 1 your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 is still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 1 equals $20,000 × 0.10, or $2,000.
- Because in Annuity Year 2 both your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 and your subsequent Purchase Payment of $10,000 are still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 2 equals $20,000 × 0.10, plus $10,000 × 0.10, or $2,000 + $1,000 for a total of $3,000.

To determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals, we first determine if you have previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments. If so, no CDSC applies. If you have not previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments, we:

1. First determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Free Withdrawal. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

2. Next determine what, if any, remaining amounts are in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. These amounts will be treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" earlier in this prospectus. These amounts may be subject to the CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis.
3. Withdraw any remaining amounts from any other Account Value (including gains). These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. Generally, you can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Unadjusted Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value than the amount you specify. No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any MVA will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with your instructions, although if you have an optional living benefit, your withdrawal must be taken pro rata from each of your Investment Options. For purposes of calculating the applicable portion to deduct from the DCA MVA Options, the Unadjusted Account Value in all your DCA MVA Options is deemed to be in one Investment Option. If you provide no instructions, then we will take the withdrawal according to the DCA MVA Option Hierarchy defined in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" earlier in this prospectus.

Please be aware that although a given partial withdrawal may qualify as a free withdrawal for purposes of not incurring a CDSC, the amount of the withdrawal could exceed the Annual Income Amount under one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits. In that scenario, the partial withdrawal would be deemed "Excess Income" – thereby reducing your Annual Income Amount for future years. For example, if the Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 were $2,000 and a $2,500 withdrawal that qualified as a free withdrawal were made, the withdrawal would be deemed Excess Income, in the amount of $500.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC and/or an MVA. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected a living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options at the time we process each withdrawal.
- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program.
- If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will further negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.
- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.

- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional ta x on distributions made prior to age $59^1/_2$ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC and/or an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59½ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax .

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be affected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own a Living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional living benefits and Excess Income, see "Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions."

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period, you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any applicable living benefit charge and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Please Note: Although the Premium Based Charge is not included in the surrender value calculation, if you surrender your Annuity on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, any applicable Premium Based Charges will apply.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity without a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity with a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such surrender and waiver may vary by state. Although a CDSC will not apply to a qualifying Medically-Related Surrender, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59½ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences – see "Tax Considerations" later in this prospectus.

If you request a full surrender, the amount payable will be your Account Value as of the date we receive, in Good Order, your request to surrender your Annuity. Any applicable MVA will apply to a medically-related surrender.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
- We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- No additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
- Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to $500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under this Annuity and any other annuities we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Office; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit). We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law),

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period

certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

LIVING BENEFITS

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional benefit offers a type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. **We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits for new elections at any time.** Depending on which optional living benefit you choose, you can have substantial flexibility to invest in the Sub-accounts while:

- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for lifetime withdrawals; or
- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for withdrawals over the life of two spouses

We currently offer the following "living benefits":

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

Each living benefit requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your account value between the Sub-accounts you have chosen from among those we permit with the benefit (i.e., the "Permitted Sub-accounts") and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See "Investment Options" for a list of Permitted Sub-accounts available with the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The optional living benefit investment requirements and the applicable formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other investment options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will not lose value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. In addition, the formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

The Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1 benefits are "Lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits." These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence.

Under any of the Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits, **withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts.**

Please refer to the benefit description that follows for a complete description of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the Prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. We reserve the right to terminate a benefit if you allocate funds into non-permitted Investment Options. Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate to permitted Investment Options applicable to your benefit. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may subsequently terminate the benefit and elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. **Note that once you terminate an existing benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective.** There is currently no waiting period to make a new benefit election (you may elect a new benefit beginning on the next Valuation Day), provided that upon such an election, your Account Value must be allocated to the Investment Options permitted for the optional benefit. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect or elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. You should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing a new benefit is appropriate for you. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Unadjusted Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit."

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date:

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annual rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date:

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than $59^1/_2$; 4% for ages $59^1/_2$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than $59\,^1/_2$; 4% for ages $59\,^1/_2$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit.

Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 4% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500 / $114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31 %
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000	
Equals ratio ($15,000 / $120,000 = 12.50%)	12.50	%
12.50% Reduction in Annual Income Amount		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00	

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

§ In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section titled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefit" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a partial withdrawal may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;

(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;

(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);

(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;

(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix C - Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program , transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of the Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix B (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$") where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$R = (L – B)/ (V_V + V_F)$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix B) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix B. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 $^1/_2$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)
Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)
Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or

- If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
- Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.

- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
  - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019) . For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME® v2.1 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouse at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Unadjusted Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above titled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit and elect another benefit,

you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Terminating of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit."

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the sections of this prospectus titled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value *on or before* the Roll-Up End Date:

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of a 5% effective annual rate during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value *after* the Roll-Up End Date:

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below titled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than $59^1/_2$; 3.5% for ages $59^1/_2$ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated

life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 3.5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 3.5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your

step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up.

If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table titled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	
Ratio ($2,100 / $115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82	%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example, assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the Calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000	
Equals ratio	12.50	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.50%)		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375	

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section titled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, any subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, all Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section titled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefit” for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, a withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. In purchasing the Annuity and selecting benefits, you should consider that there is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;

(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;

(iii) your termination of the benefit;

(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;

(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;

(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or

(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds

(representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-Accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account

See “How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account” in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of all eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefits.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the minimum Death Benefit or any Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), the Death Benefit will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed, the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

DEATH BENEFIT AMOUNT

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount, defined as the sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced by withdrawals as described below (currently, there are no charges that reduce Purchase Payments, for purposes of the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount); and
- Your Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Impact of Withdrawals on Death Benefit Amount

Partial withdrawals reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount. The calculation utilized to reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount is dependent upon whether or not either Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect on the date of the withdrawal. Initially, the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount is equal to the sum of all "adjusted" Purchase Payments (i.e., the amount of Purchase Payments we receive, less any fees or tax charges deducted from Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity) allocated to the Annuity on its Issue Date. Thereafter, the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Amount is:

(1) Increased by any additional adjusted Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity, and

(2) Reduced for any partial withdrawals. The method of reduction depends on whether or not any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit is in effect on the date the withdrawal is made and the amount of the withdrawal, as described below.

   (i) If either Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect on the date the partial withdrawal is made, a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, as defined under the benefit, will proportionally reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal). Any Lifetime Withdrawal that is not deemed Excess Income, as those terms are described in the benefit, will cause a dollar-for-dollar basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount. All or any portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal in an Annuity Year that is deemed Excess Income, as defined in the benefit, will cause a proportional basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal).

   (ii) If neither Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 nor Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect on the date the partial withdrawal is made, the withdrawal will cause a proportional basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal).

Please be advised that a partial withdrawal that occurs on the same date as the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be treated as if such benefit were in effect at the time of the withdrawal, for purposes of calculating the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount. Further, if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and also take a withdrawal on that date, then the withdrawal will be treated as if such benefit were NOT in effect at the time of the withdrawal.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day). No CDSC will apply to Purchase Payments made prior to the effective date of a spousal continuation. However, any additional Purchase Payments made after the date the spousal continuation is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable. For purposes of calculating the CDSC to which Purchase Payments made after spousal continuation may be subject, we employ the same CDSC schedule in the same manner as for Purchase Payments made prior to spousal continuation. Moreover, to calculate the CDSC applicable to the withdrawal of a Purchase Payment made by the surviving spouse, we would consider cumulative Purchase Payments made both before, on and after the date of spousal continuation. We will impose the Premium Based Charge on all Purchase Payments (whether received before, on or after the date of spousal continuation) according to the same schedule used prior to spousal continuation. To calculate the Premium Based Charge applicable to Purchase Payments after the date of spousal continuation, we would consider cumulative Purchase Payments made both before, on and after the date of spousal continuation.

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse; and
- The Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (as described above). However, upon spousal continuation, we reset the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount to equal the Unadjusted Account Value. Any subsequent additional Purchase Payments or partial withdrawals would affect the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount as described above.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuation, annuity payments would begin immediately.

A surviving spouse's ability to continue ownership of the Annuity may be impacted by the Defense of Marriage Act (see "Managing Your Annuity – Spousal Designations"). Please consult your tax or legal adviser for more information about such impact in your state.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFIT

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Owned By Individuals (Not Associated with Tax-favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "5 Year Deadline"); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the 5 Year Deadline.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 1 / 2 (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See the "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax adviser.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the Death Benefit under an alternative Death Benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections titled "Payment of Death Benefits" and "Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans." This "Beneficiary Continuation Option" is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)) and nonqualified Annuities. Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the Death Benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Unadjusted Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No DCA MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- Premium Based Charges will no longer apply.
- The Death Benefit and any optional living benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Unadjusted Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Withdrawals are not subject to CDSC.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Unadjusted Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional living benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the “Unit Price” or "Unit Value". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional living benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm’s principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal’s rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See “Additional Purchase Payments” under “Purchasing Your Annuity” earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your additional Purchase Payment that is pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited

with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts.

Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day. In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: “Unscheduled” transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in “Processing And Valuing Transactions.”

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Termination of Optional Benefits: For the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an Annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1 st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after

2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans - Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans . If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v2.1) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the DCA/MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to an annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation.

We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000.00 to $836,969.00. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as “mirror voting” because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a “proxy” vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;
(2) changes in federal income tax law;
(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or
(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent.

We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 5.0%. In addition, we may pay trail commissions, equal to a percentage of the average account value or based on other criteria. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP
BFT Financial Group, LLC
WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Wells Fargo Investments LLC

While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to a contract product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you. Your financial professional can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team
Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet
Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail
Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail
Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

The following tables show the accumulation Unit Values and the number of outstanding units for each variable investment option under the Annuity on the last business day of the periods shown. The Unit Values and number of units outstanding are for Annuities under the Separate Account with the same daily asset charge. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Variable Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY (contracts issued on or after 2-25-2013 and before 2-10-2014)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.85%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98949	$10.32124	785
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.32124	$10.49441	380
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.49441	$10.44308	314
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.44308	$11.09456	256
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.29795	$11.07871	17,153
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.07871	$11.40396	29,465
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.40396	$10.94308	43,470
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.94308	$11.53767	44,273
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.53767	$12.87943	48,188
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.87943	$11.73052	35,778
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.73052	$13.49806	33,120
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.71596	$12.11926	9,876,922
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.11926	$12.75023	12,242,147
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75023	$12.74338	14,217,480
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.74338	$13.53308	15,292,126
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.53308	$15.68950	15,600,755
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.68950	$14.63984	15,302,714
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.63984	$17.68835	15,729,942
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.32979	$11.34227	8,657,007
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.34227	$11.82386	9,295,949
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82386	$11.70391	19,379,801
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.70391	$12.16332	18,296,458
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.16332	$14.01778	18,218,349
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.01778	$12.79971	16,251,325
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.79971	$14.98125	16,780,582
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$10.16558	12,301
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.16558	$9.76411	12,174
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.76411	$8.17811	11,467
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.17811	$9.19262	23,828
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.19262	$12.30020	60,436
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.30020	$9.88345	67,236
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.88345	$11.54423	65,402
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$11.70178	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.70178	$13.13032	938
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13032	$13.24360	5,614
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.24360	$14.53657	5,493
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.53657	$17.60365	22,868
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.60365	$16.03357	27,076
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.03357	$19.48674	28,619

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.57194	$12.06019	22,224,661
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.06019	$12.73759	31,297,809
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.73759	$12.68947	38,062,126
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.68947	$13.37412	41,963,488
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.37412	$15.23725	43,378,815
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.23725	$14.36163	43,449,850
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.36163	$17.00448	45,005,526
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.34100	$11.23923	9,938,764
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.23923	$11.68919	11,972,580
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.68919	$11.24211	13,088,959
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.24211	$11.92250	13,613,667
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.92250	$13.31219	13,990,098
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.31219	$12.50173	14,458,689
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.50173	$14.57975	15,293,803
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.40158	$10.11176	298,950
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.11176	$10.01584	294,623
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.01584	$9.97878	206,205
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.97878	$10.05643	252,953
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.05643	$10.14083	253,425
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.14083	$10.12855	281,724
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.12855	$10.50655	354,729
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.84635	$10.54506	9,126,518
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.54506	$10.89799	9,139,056
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.89799	$10.57764	8,827,897
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.57764	$10.93130	8,510,938
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.93130	$11.31142	8,772,669
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.31142	$11.14061	8,260,012
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.14061	$12.06492	7,777,770
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.52408	$12.44741	13,437,912
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.44741	$13.20499	19,449,882
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.20499	$13.16254	24,768,203
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.16254	$13.94298	27,614,124
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.94298	$16.29784	29,107,659
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.29784	$15.15389	28,559,080
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.15389	$18.36780	30,434,194
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$11.74413	9,925
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.74413	$13.22905	35,775
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.22905	$12.64816	65,822
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.64816	$14.40866	110,429
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.40866	$16.91555	157,478
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.91555	$15.97185	138,877
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.97185	$20.75018	156,603
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.13509	$11.45052	63,611
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.45052	$12.93393	67,279
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.93393	$12.81255	62,943
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.81255	$12.81748	70,351
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.81748	$14.09210	73,905
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.09210	$13.31370	59,758
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.31370	$16.51735	48,794

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.06713	$10.97289	39,564
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.97289	$14.24278	39,925
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.24278	$14.80571	53,656
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.80571	$15.38680	58,177
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.38680	$16.20907	55,819
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.20907	$15.30647	66,290
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.30647	$19.91382	55,436
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.32533	$11.62773	9,753,482
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.62773	$11.89224	10,397,703
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.89224	$11.90809	10,754,347
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.90809	$12.30918	10,995,670
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.30918	$14.21513	10,681,426
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.21513	$13.00214	10,183,854
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.00214	$15.46992	10,160,206
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.92562	$11.04995	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.04995	$10.62492	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.62492	$9.95910	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.95910	$9.55883	0
AST Franklin Templeton K2 Global Absolute Return			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97718	$10.52569	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52569	$11.21998	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.21998	$10.51980	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.51980	$11.06152	0
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98916	$10.83766	7,429
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.83766	$12.54184	8,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.54184	$11.25733	10,029
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.25733	$13.45677	10,732
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99930	$10.16408	2,701
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.16408	$10.28925	4,301
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.28925	$10.17264	7,975
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.17264	$11.05892	15,715
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.47520	$11.19904	6,124,095
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.19904	$11.55257	6,637,081
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.55257	$11.35025	6,909,963
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.35025	$11.84538	7,168,692
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.84538	$13.18753	10,408,908
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.18753	$12.15201	9,901,901
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.15201	$13.97911	10,251,348
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.11034	$14.48605	1,135,100
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.48605	$15.39675	1,116,140
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.39675	$14.42711	1,078,007
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.42711	$17.78240	978,363
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.78240	$19.78058	967,009
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.78058	$16.85327	925,665
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.85327	$20.49255	891,098

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.84702	$9.77595	31,314
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.77595	$9.69248	114,854
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69248	$9.60942	261,351
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60942	$9.52857	245,519
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.52857	$9.48008	230,672
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.48008	$9.52122	347,575
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.52122	$9.59990	282,444
AST High Yield Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.19092	$11.70944	66,124
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.70944	$11.90687	91,754
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.90687	$11.38490	98,124
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.38490	$13.02621	125,199
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.02621	$13.88075	156,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.88075	$13.48885	144,601
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.48885	$15.42035	168,168
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.91962	$14.39194	13,686,351
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.39194	$16.23119	12,586,141
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.23119	$14.83221	12,420,712
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.83221	$17.63090	11,165,511
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.63090	$20.83638	10,055,683
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.83638	$17.73482	9,390,603
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.73482	$22.77538	8,541,758
AST International Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.82622	$11.51739	10,282,368
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.51739	$10.78866	10,857,975
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.78866	$11.03374	10,232,802
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.03374	$10.52681	10,283,025
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52681	$14.13506	8,557,491
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.13506	$12.14606	8,584,786
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.14606	$15.90988	7,284,392
AST International Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.20150	$10.78019	42,771
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.78019	$9.97206	74,281
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.97206	$9.96812	96,866
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.96812	$9.94086	115,850
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.94086	$12.10513	157,567
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.10513	$10.06510	176,661
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.06510	$11.97768	175,598
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.76421	$11.32499	4,485
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.32499	$11.98433	41,323
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.98433	$12.02189	2,324,094
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.02189	$12.42099	2,216,674
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.42099	$12.84682	157,832
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.84682	$12.70306	21,203,776
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.70306	$14.00953	238,294
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.66110	$12.09502	3,408,280
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.09502	$12.75542	3,363,072
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75542	$12.51453	3,317,299
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.51453	$13.05569	3,168,054
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.05569	$15.13986	2,993,709
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.13986	$13.90392	2,756,624
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.90392	$16.46432	2,460,883

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.86486	$11.35956	72,167
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.35956	$10.54612	113,668
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54612	$10.16429	150,122
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.16429	$10.27274	165,545
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.27274	$13.20371	215,381
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.20371	$10.80411	242,139
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.80411	$13.62844	235,746
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.59313	$11.53751	6,968
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.53751	$12.06274	24,386
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.06274	$11.93834	55,044
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.93834	$12.29134	87,414
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.29134	$13.66684	92,687
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.66684	$12.85548	67,359
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.85548	$14.60831	60,834
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.04273	$10.91308	3,307
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.91308	$12.86089	4,942
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.86089	$11.66016	5,013
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.66016	$14.83721	5,197
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.71641	$14.27769	675,768
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.27769	$15.50179	661,085
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.50179	$17.00456	610,397
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.00456	$16.61330	619,401
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.61330	$22.37423	542,028
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.37423	$21.82567	500,994
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.82567	$28.69543	461,106
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99930	$9.95070	22,981
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95070	$9.77688	759,985
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.77688	$10.55827	2,258,362
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.55827	$11.99774	4,208,428
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.99774	$11.16133	4,843,363
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.16133	$13.08635	6,661,233
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.46924	$13.69272	2,561,750
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.69272	$15.01403	2,436,087
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.01403	$16.38574	2,114,900
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.38574	$17.15252	1,989,245
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.15252	$22.61746	1,689,602
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.61746	$21.82150	1,490,988
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.82150	$28.47955	1,281,884
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98887	$10.10824	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.10824	$10.27896	2,315
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.27896	$9.84520	2,305
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.84520	$10.27577	2,215
AST Managed Equity Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99930	$11.17400	928
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.17400	$13.75859	13,449
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.75859	$11.98960	21,930
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.98960	$14.91827	21,393

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97928	$10.19013	2,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.19013	$10.49769	20,855
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.49769	$10.32010	29,741
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.32010	$11.13264	51,365
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.18610	$13.52493	3,112,598
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.52493	$13.89688	3,256,525
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.89688	$13.57685	3,207,209
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.57685	$14.41905	3,125,047
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.41905	$17.70502	2,891,997
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.70502	$15.87691	2,770,248
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.87691	$20.45778	2,537,904
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.64854	$12.23898	1,960,722
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.23898	$12.75840	2,981,472
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75840	$12.49294	3,461,273
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.49294	$12.92222	3,662,099
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.92222	$14.92566	3,851,085
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.92566	$13.57361	3,731,356
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.57361	$16.52164	6,160,540
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.12463	$14.52641	1,595,257
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.52641	$15.65743	1,606,282
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.65743	$16.64657	1,488,144
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.64657	$16.82071	1,464,312
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.82071	$21.79935	1,332,632
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.79935	$22.07785	1,196,093
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.07785	$30.16010	1,060,589
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.85131	$13.63955	125,977
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.63955	$14.90553	204,605
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.90553	$14.67189	262,692
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.67189	$16.50326	366,231
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.50326	$19.20055	413,784
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.20055	$17.10428	426,097
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.10428	$21.93577	412,976
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.90409	$13.70984	55,574
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.70984	$15.16028	75,595
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.16028	$14.17682	3,652,478
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.17682	$14.28777	3,601,009
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.28777	$18.00433	3,207,764
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.00433	$17.07428	2,896,935
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.07428	$22.03419	2,510,774
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98854	$10.56281	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.56281	$11.85002	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.85002	$10.95070	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.95070	$12.57530	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.80078	$14.23633	66,491
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.23633	$16.12679	77,656
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.12679	$15.08841	79,998
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.08841	$17.68748	135,852
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.68748	$19.95569	216,636
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.95569	$16.53185	209,950
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.53185	$19.83593	237,215
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$8.88823	$8.85375	83,266
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.85375	$8.36743	79,772
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.36743	$6.90859	91,561
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$6.90859	$7.69657	97,355
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$7.69657	$9.64409	117,523
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.64409	$8.21860	129,534
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.21860	$9.23649	126,542
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.00993	$10.17493	4,595
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.17493	$10.05724	6,508
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.05724	$9.94014	7,781
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.94014	$10.37978	7,835
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.65799	$11.38584	4,889,885
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.38584	$11.94095	5,791,373
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.94095	$11.85648	6,120,128
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.85648	$12.40539	6,839,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.40539	$13.54615	9,124,621
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.54615	$13.04898	9,535,752
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.04898	$14.84514	10,147,482
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.68593	$10.37327	7,088,955
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.37327	$10.90853	7,291,166
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.90853	$10.78687	7,220,828
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.78687	$11.14535	7,108,573
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.14535	$11.67760	7,631,276
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.67760	$11.48362	7,366,289
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.48362	$12.49665	7,063,339
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98966	$10.88833	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.88833	$12.62709	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.62709	$11.70080	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.70080	$13.32663	0
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.95639	$11.41130	10,211,888
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.41130	$12.35491	16,918,872
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.35491	$12.17490	32,355,835
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.17490	$13.29011	35,760,468
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.29011	$15.29850	40,145,639
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.29850	$14.01572	38,368,352
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.01572	$16.56165	41,274,438
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.00971	$10.58267	622
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.58267	$13.07284	10,391
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.07284	$10.96154	12,405
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.96154	$12.69989	12,862

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$11.74156	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.74156	$13.41605	976
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.41605	$13.50729	4,424
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.50729	$14.84652	7,802
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.84652	$17.87256	9,591
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.87256	$16.45264	10,211
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.45264	$20.42170	13,657
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.44821	$14.37494	16,287
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.37494	$16.70611	19,409
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.70611	$17.07422	29,397
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.07422	$19.44246	43,158
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.44246	$23.56685	53,347
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.56685	$21.44559	61,366
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.44559	$26.46544	53,016
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.90661	$13.28375	744,567
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.28375	$13.82158	743,215
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.82158	$13.88705	683,443
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.88705	$14.82934	652,547
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.82934	$18.77494	586,446
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.77494	$16.59609	554,339
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.59609	$22.45824	505,388
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.19965	$12.98867	26,699
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.98867	$13.37007	40,844
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.37007	$13.36059	46,775
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.36059	$14.84687	64,885
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.84687	$18.24159	96,054
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.24159	$16.56583	115,324
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.56583	$21.37227	114,931
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.66697	$13.67123	15,260
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.67123	$14.26912	23,753
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.26912	$13.53801	26,699
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.53801	$17.34311	46,272
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.34311	$18.45943	59,304
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.45943	$15.17669	64,623
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.17669	$18.35495	67,746
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.92222	$12.38954	15,699,577
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.38954	$13.00650	19,456,982
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.00650	$12.90142	23,961,561
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.90142	$13.75693	26,988,360
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.75693	$15.74176	28,507,398
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.74176	$14.77584	29,086,882
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.77584	$17.70397	31,454,826
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98920	$11.16471	58,269
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.16471	$13.13705	66,045
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.13705	$12.09854	77,294
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.09854	$14.64300	76,585

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99930	$10.58869	4,053,819
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.58869	$10.65616	7,608,007
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.65616	$11.14153	11,038,139
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.14153	$13.30108	14,607,506
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.30108	$12.18025	18,703,922
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.18025	$15.06265	27,429,465
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.89322	$15.10122	108,056
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.10122	$16.22246	145,670
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.22246	$17.62601	193,751
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.62601	$17.94797	248,040
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.94797	$24.53770	324,015
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.53770	$25.26873	369,030
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.26873	$32.12667	442,612
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.58380	$13.38762	100,381
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.38762	$13.48069	107,936
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.48069	$12.55559	101,330
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.55559	$13.21198	101,947
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.21198	$15.26831	134,079
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.26831	$13.66795	160,835
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.66795	$17.07107	8,566,433
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$8.00508	$9.02327	70,889
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.02327	$8.19862	75,434
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.19862	$6.56393	95,846
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$6.56393	$8.11025	98,605
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.11025	$8.87023	84,182
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.87023	$7.32992	75,130
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.32992	$8.49327	60,093
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.12595	$9.85180	6,153,128
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.85180	$9.82242	6,332,967
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.82242	$9.28924	6,469,615
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.28924	$9.61172	6,387,322
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.61172	$9.72469	6,481,950
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.72469	$9.83435	5,952,091
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.83435	$9.90718	6,016,023
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.79480	$13.38322	49,553
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.38322	$15.25573	74,407
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.25573	$14.12642	100,981
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.12642	$15.96693	101,804
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.96693	$18.76504	104,860
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.76504	$15.53022	115,892
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.53022	$18.34624	107,553
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98956	$10.04759	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.04759	$10.20184	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.20184	$10.46599	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46599	$11.10217	2,216

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.11055	$11.68476	31,396
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.68476	$12.22314	125,339
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.22314	$12.04258	194,742
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.04258	$12.71945	205,615
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.71945	$14.32587	151,742
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.32587	$13.49378	152,628
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.49378	$16.12899	162,250
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.03743	$10.77433	92,661
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.77433	$11.45162	144,104
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.45162	$11.49478	180,596
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.49478	$11.98411	327,874
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.98411	$12.63201	490,921
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.63201	$12.24054	17,553,497
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.24054	$13.62935	15,941,666
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
02/25/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.26389	$9.48823	8,571
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.48823	$9.53505	15,074
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53505	$9.16252	19,781
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.16252	$10.04827	51,722
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.04827	$10.88970	28,375
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.88970	$10.07679	17,687
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.07679	$11.47488	20,267
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99136	$10.66757	11
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.66757	$12.02704	11
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.02704	$11.02053	201
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.02053	$12.86690	258
JP Morgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97807	$10.77213	89,435
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.77213	$11.93125	25,672
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.93125	$11.24792	35,832
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.24792	$12.74351	33,709
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90807	$8.85619	26,699
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.85619	$10.74944	34,792
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91876	$9.44832	46,065
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.44832	$12.27909	106,638

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME V2.1 SUITE OF BENEFITS

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULAS:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – The secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_v – the total value of all Permitted Sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals of less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount do not reduce the Income Basis.

DAILY TARGET VALUE CALCULATION:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If $(V_V + V_F)$ is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

DAILY TRANSFER CALCULATION:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L - B)/(V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day r (greater than) C_u and r (less or =) C_{us} or if on any day r (greater than) C_{us}, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- If r (less than) C_l, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (B (greater than) 0), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) – B), [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t]/(1 - C_t))	Money is transferred from the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t]/ (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts

MONTHLY TRANSFER CALCULATION

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))} (less than) (C_u * (V_V + V_F) – L + B) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * (V_V + V_F + B))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts.

"A" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

APPENDIX C – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provision
California	For the California annuity forms, "contingent deferred sales charges" are referred to as "surrender charges". Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Connecticut	The Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero (0).
Florida	The waiting period for annuitization is one year from the contract issue date. With respect to those who are 65 years or older on the date of purchase, in no event will the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge exceed 10% in accordance with Florida law.
Illinois	Market Value Adjustment Options are not available. 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
New Jersey	There is no minimum Surrender Value at Annuitization or Minimum Annuity Payment Amount.
Oregon	Market Value Adjustment Options are not available. 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program not available.
Texas	Minimum annuity payment of $20
Washington	Market Value Adjustment Options are not available. 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program not available.

APPENDIX D – MVA FORMULA

MVA FORMULA FOR 6 OR 12 MONTH DCA MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the DCA MVA Options we make available is as follows:

$$\text{MVA Factor} = [(1+i)/(1+j+k)]^{(n/12)}$$

where:

- i = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
- j = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
- k = the Liquidity Factor, equal to 0.0025; and
- n = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

APPENDIX E – HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES OF OPERATION OF PREMIUM BASED CHARGE AND CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE

To demonstrate how the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge and the Premium Based Charge operate, set forth below are various hypothetical examples. These examples are illustrative only, and do not represent the values under any particular Annuity.

A. CDSC EXAMPLES

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Actual Purchase Payment	CDSC Schedule							CDSC Expiry Date
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	5/31/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	7/14/2018

In this example, please note that the first Purchase Payment receives a CDSC schedule for total Purchase Payments less than $50,000.00. The second Purchase Payment results in a situation where the total Purchase Payments are $100,000.00 and the CDSC schedule reflects this.

B. Premium Based Charge Examples

Example 1: Assume that two Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary attain the Premium Based Charge tier indicated below. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for both Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018

Example 2: In this example, the second Purchase Payment is not received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. The Premium Based Charge rate for the first payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011. The Premium Based Charge rate for the second Purchase Payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received as of the date it is received, or 9/15/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.70%	$315.00	$78.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

Example 3: In this example, assume that two Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary attain the indicated Premium Based Charge tier. Assume the third Purchase Payment is received after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for the first two Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011. The Premium Based Charge rate for the third Purchase Payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received as of the date it is received, or 9/15/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/15/2011	$150,000.00	0.35%	$525.00	$131.25	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

Example 4: In this example, assume that the second Purchase Payment is received the day before the quarter's end. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for both Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
8/30/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/201	6/1/2018

Example 5: In this example, assume that the second Purchase Payment is received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. Since the second Purchase Payment is received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, it is not utilized for purposes of determining the Premium Based Charge rate for the first Purchase Payment.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.70%	$315.00	$78.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/1/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus titled "How To Contact Us" for where to send your request for a Statement of Additional Information.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPRTB21DPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY
(For Annuities purchased prior to February 25, 2013)

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuity

PROSPECTUS: APRIL 27, 2020

This prospectus describes a flexible premium deferred annuity contract ("Annuity") offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional.

If you are receiving this prospectus, it is because you currently own this Annuity. This Annuity is no longer offered for new sales. The Annuity has features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. **The Annuity or certain of its investment options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of the Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which the Annuity is sold may decline to recommend to their customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age and/or optional benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the optional benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, portfolios of Advanced Series Trust are being offered.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and the current prospectus for the underlying mutual funds. Keep them for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that this Annuity is subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity's Account Value and whether the Annuity's liquidity features will satisfy that need. **Please note that if you are investing in this Annuity through a tax-advantaged retirement plan (such as an Individual Retirement Account or 401(k) plan), you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself.**

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How To Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

This Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus Dated: April 27, 2020

Statement of Additional Information Dated: April 27, 2020

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST AB Global Bond Portfolio[4]
- AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio[1]
- AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio[1]
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio[4]
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio[4]
- AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio[1]
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio[3]
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio[3]
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio[3]
- AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio[6]
- AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio[1,5]
- AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio[4]
- AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio[1]
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio[3]
- AST High Yield Portfolio[3]
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST International Growth Portfolio[3]
- AST International Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio[2]
- AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio[1]
- AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio[3]
- AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio[1]
- AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio[4,6]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
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- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
- AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio[4]
- AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio[1]
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio[3]
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio[4]

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.

- BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class III[4]

JPMorgan Insurance Trust

- JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – Class 2[4]

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I[4]
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I[4]

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(1) Available with all living benefits.

(2) The AST Investment Grade Bond variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.

(3) Not available with HDI v2.1 Suite of benefits.

(4) Not available if you purchased any optional living benefit.

(5) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

(6) Effective March 13, 2020, this investment option is no longer available for new investments.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this Prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the Prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each DCA MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each DCA MVA Option will be calculated using any applicable MVA.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: This is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional benefits.

Annuitant : The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization : Annuitization is the process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of the Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant: The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment that is being surrendered or withdrawn.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option generally will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that benefit year is considered excess income ("Excess Income"). Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future benefit years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to a DCA MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or DCA MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value of a DCA MVA Option.

Owner: The Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity.

Payout Period: The period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Premium Based Charge: A charge that is deducted on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary from your Account Value, during the first seven years after each Purchase Payment is made.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration (a "premium") in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Quarterly Annuity Anniversary: Each successive three-month anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets that are held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this Prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering the Annuity. The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender the Annuity, take a partial withdrawal, or transfer Account Value between the Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE ("CDSC") [1]

The CDSC for each Purchase Payment is a percentage of the Purchase Payment being withdrawn. Thus, the appropriate percentage is multiplied by the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn to determine the amount of the CDSC. See "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") under "Fees, Charges and Deductions for more information about how the CDSC is calculated.

	Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn							
Total Purchase Payment Amount	Less than 1 Year	1 Year or more but less than 2 Years	2 Years or more but less than 3 Years	3 Years or more but less than 4 Years	4 Years or more but less than 5 Years	5 Years or more but less than 6 Years	6 Years or more but less than 7 Years	7 Years or more
Less than $50,000	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0%
$50,000 or more but less than $100,000	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0%
$100,000 or more but less than $250,000	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0%
$250,000 or more but less than $500,000	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$500,000 or more but less than $1,000,000	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$1,000,000 or more	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
Transfer Fee [2]	$10							
Tax Charge (current) [3]	0% to 3.5%							

1 The different tiers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges, separated by "breakpoints", are shown in the table above. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing into a new Purchase Payment tier (as set forth in the table above), then the entire Purchase Payment will be subject to the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge applicable to that tier. Once a Purchase Payment is assigned to a particular tier for purposes of the CDSC, the CDSC schedule for that specific Purchase Payment will not change for the remainder of that CDSC period. Please see Appendix G for examples of the operation of the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

2 Currently, we deduct the fee after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year.

3 Currently, we deduct the tax charge only upon annuitization and only in certain states – we will give you further details in the "maturity package" that we will send to you prior to annuitization. We reserve the right to deduct the tax charge upon any of the following events: the time the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity, upon a full surrender of the Annuity, or upon Annuitization.

The following table provides a summary of the periodic fees and charges you will pay while you own your Annuity, excluding the underlying portfolio annual expenses. These fees and charges are described in more detail within this Prospectus.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES

Annual Maintenance Fee [4,5] Lesser of $50 or 2% of the Unadjusted Account Value.

Premium Based Charge [6,7]

Total Purchase Payment Amount	**Premium Based Charge Percentage (deducted quarterly)**	**Annual Equivalent Of Premium Based Charge Percentage**
Less than $50,000	0.1750%	0.70%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	0.1500%	0.60%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	0.1250%	0.50%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	0.0875%	0.35%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	0.0625%	0.25%
$1,000,000 or more	0.0375%	0.15%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES/CHARGES

(assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)

FEE/CHARGE	
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge	0.70%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges [8]	0.85%

4 Assessed annually on the Annuity's anniversary date or upon surrender. Only applicable if the total of all Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $50,000.

5 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only applicable if Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed.

6 The Premium Based Charge applicable to a Purchase Payment is determined by multiplying (1) the amount of that Purchase Payment by (2) its associated Premium Based Charge percentage, as shown in the table above. Each Purchase Payment is subject to a Premium Based Charge for a 7 year period following the date the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. The Premium Based Charge for each Purchase Payment is determined when it is allocated to the Annuity (except for those Purchase Payments that are allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary) based on the total of all Purchase Payments received to date. For Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the Premium Based Charge for each Purchase Payment is based on the total of all such Purchase Payments received up to and including the Valuation Day before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. Please see the Fees and Charges section for details and Appendix G for examples of the operation of the Premium Based Charge. "Quarterly Annuity Anniversary" refers to each successive three-month anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity.

7 The different tiers of Premium Based Charges separated by "breakpoints", are shown in the table above. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing into a new Purchase Payment tier (as set forth in the table above), then the entire Purchase Payment will be subject to the Premium Based Charge applicable to that tier. With respect to those Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the Premium Based Charge percentage applicable to each of those Purchase Payments is based on the total of all such Purchase Payments (that is, we total all the Purchase Payments received before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary to determine the Premium Based Charge that applies to each). Purchase Payments received on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary that result in breakpoints being reached will result in lower charge percentages for only such Purchase Payments and those that follow. Once a Premium Based Charge percentage is established for any Purchase Payment, such percentage is fixed and will not be reduced even if additional Purchase Payments are made or partial withdrawals are taken. Please see Appendix G for examples of the operation of the Premium Based Charge.

8 The Insurance Charge is the combination of Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality and Expense and Administration Charges do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES

The following table sets forth the charge for each optional benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the fees set forth in the tables above. The first column shows the charge for each optional benefit on a maximum and current basis. The next column shows the total expenses you would pay for the Annuity if you purchased the relevant optional benefit. More specifically, this column shows the total charge for the optional benefit plus the Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges applicable to the Annuity. Where the charges cannot actually be totaled (because they are assessed against different base values), we show both individual charges.

OPTIONAL BENEFIT	ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT CHARGE [9]	TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [10]
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 [12]		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	2.00%	0.85% + 2.00%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.00%	0.85% + 1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 [12]		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	2.00%	0.85% + 2.00%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.10%	0.85% + 1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 [13]		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	2.00%	0.85% + 2.00%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.00%	0.85% + 1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 [13]		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	2.00%	0.85% + 2.00%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.10%	0.85% + 1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME [14]		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.50%	0.85% + 1.50%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	0.95%	0.85% + 0.95%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME [14]		
Maximum Charge [11] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	1.50%	0.85% + 1.50%
Current Charge **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**	0.95%	0.85% + 0.95%

9 The charge for each of Highest Daily Lifetime Income suite of benefits listed above is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value (PWV). We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. More information regarding the quarterly deductions and a description of the PWV appear in the Living Benefits section of this Prospectus.

10 How The Optional Benefit Fees And Charges Are Determined For Highest Daily Lifetime Income suite of benefits listed above: The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts as described below.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0: 1.00% current optional benefit charge is in addition to the current 0.85% Insurance charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts.
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0: 1.10% current optional benefit charge is in addition to the current 0.85% Insurance charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts.
Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income: 0.95% current optional benefit charge is in addition to the current 0.85% Insurance charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts.

11 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated, upon any step-up under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or re-add a benefit after your contract has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your contract will equal the current charge for new benefit election up to the maximum indicated.

12 This benefit is currently available to you subject to our eligibility requirements.

13 This benefit was offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013.

14 This benefit was offered from May 1, 2011 to August 19, 2012.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios for the year ended December 31, 2019 before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.31%	2.34%

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 , except as noted and except if the underlying Portfolio's inception date is subsequent to December 31, 2019 but do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the Prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudential annuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

	For the year ended December 31, 2019								
FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio*	0.83%	1.23%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	2.34%	1.09%	1.25%
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

	For the year ended December 31, 2019								
FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio*	0.83%	0.85%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.93%	0.67%	1.26%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*	1.04%	0.44%	0.25%	0.42%	0.00%	0.03%	2.18%	0.31%	1.87%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	0.71%	0.09%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%	1.05%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio*	0.78%	0.30%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	2.00%	0.83%	1.17%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.61%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	1.65%	0.60%	1.05%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class III*	0.64%	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.15%	0.99%
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – Class 2*	0.42%	0.52%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	1.28%	0.35%	0.93%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses including distribution fees (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.220% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.260% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.420% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0128% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.050% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class III
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.50% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.07% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund and iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – Class 2
The Portfolio's adviser and/or its affiliates have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquiried Fund Fees and Expenses other than certain money market fund fees as described below, dividend and interest expenses related to short sales, interest, taxes, expenses related to litigation and potential litigation, expenses related to trustee elections, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.85% of the average daily net assets of Class 2 Shares. The Portfolio may invest in one or more money market funds advised by the adviser or its affiliates (affiliated money market funds). The Portfolio's adviser, shareholder servicing agent and/or administrator have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses in an amount sufficient to offset the respective net fees each collects from the affiliated money market funds on the Fund's investment in such money market funds. These waivers are in effect through 4/30/21, at which time it will be determined whether such waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and expenses resulting from the Portfolio's investment of cash received from securities lending borrowers are not included in Total ANnual Fund Operating Expenses and therefore, the above waivers do not apply to such investments. "Other Expenses" has been calculated based on the actual other expenses incurred in the most recent fiscal year, except that these expenses have been adjusted to reflect the contractual change in management fee effective 9/1/19.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for the Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for the Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- § Insurance Charge
- § Premium Based Charge
- § Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when and if applicable)
- § Annual Maintenance Fee
- § Optional benefit fees

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- § You allocate all of your Account Value to the Sub-account with the maximum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses and those expenses remain the same each year*
- § For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- § You make no withdrawals of your Account Value
- § You make no transfers, or your transactions for which we charge a fee
- § No tax charge applies
- § You elected the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 (which is the maximum optional benefit charge).

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional benefit election.

THE EXAMPLES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY – THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE MORE OR LESS THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING UPON WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT OTHER THAN INDICATED IN THE EXAMPLES OR IF YOU ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SUB-ACCOUNTS.

Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	**3 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,148	$2,360	$3,592	$6,516
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$648	$1,960	$3,292	$6,516
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$648	$1,960	$3,292	$6,516

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Please see Appendix A for a table of Accumulation Unit Values.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuity offered in this Prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the Prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing the Annuity. You should read the entire Prospectus for a complete description of the Annuity. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this Prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the Prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in "underlying" mutual funds.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase the Annuity is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner and Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For this Annuity the maximum age is 80. The minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000. See your financial professional to complete an application.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period. "Good Order" is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order. The "Service Office" is the place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see the section of this Prospectus entitled "How To Contact Us" for the Service Office address.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional benefits limit your ability to invest in certain variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own Prospectus, which you should read before investing. You can obtain the summary Prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Option, an Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option generally will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Please see "Investment Options," and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking partial withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax, and may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. You may withdraw up to 10% of your Purchase Payments each Annuity Year without being subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

You may elect to receive income through annuity payments, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive annuity payments, you convert your Unadjusted Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs. The "Unadjusted Account Value" refers to the Account Value prior to the application of any market value adjustment (i.e., "MVA").

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits

Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits. We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of "Protected Withdrawal Value", even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals".

We currently offer the following optional benefits:

§ Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

§ Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

We previously offered the following optional living benefits during the periods indicated.

Offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013:

§ Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

§ Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

Please see Appendix D for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits.

Offered from May 1, 2011 to August 19, 2012:

§ Highest Daily Lifetime Income

§ Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

Please see Appendix C for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits.

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Also, these benefits utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as Appendix E to this Prospectus for more information on the formula.

In the "Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., "Excess Income"), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.**

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers a death benefit generally equal to the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Purchase Payments (adjusted for partial withdrawals). The calculation of the death benefit may be different if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.

Please see "Death Benefit" for more information.

Fees and Charges: Each Annuity, and the optional living benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this Prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59 ½, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

You may also purchase the Annuity as a tax-qualified retirement investment such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan. Although there is no additional tax advantage to a variable annuity purchased through one of these plans, the Annuity has features and benefits other than tax deferral that may make it an important investment for a qualified plan. You should consult your tax adviser regarding these features and benefits prior to purchasing a contract for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this Prospectus entitled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see the section entitled "Other Information" for more information about the Annuity, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and Portfolios. The "Separate Account" is referred to as the "Variable Separate Account" in your Annuity.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under each Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. In this section, we describe the portfolios in which the Sub-Accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional benefits. Finally, we discuss the DCA MVA Options.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to a DCA MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in a DCA MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the DCA MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the DCA MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to a DCA MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, all of the optional living benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and a bond portfolio (i.e., the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account).

Whether or not you elect an optional benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional benefits but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs and asset flows for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each Variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will

meet its investment objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios") and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Generally, Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. Affiliated Portfolios may provide Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over Unaffiliated Portfolios. As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain sub-advisers, either because the sub-adviser is a Prudential Company or because the sub-adviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those sub-adviser financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates. In addition, we may consider the potential risk to us of offering a Portfolio in light of the benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see "Automatic Rebalancing Programs" and "Limitations with Optional Death Benefits" below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary Prospectuses and/or Prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary Prospectuses and Prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to generate current income consistent with preservation of capital.*	AllianceBernstein L.P.
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock Singapore Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC, J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio	*Seeks absolute returns not highly correlated with any traditional asset class.*	First Quadrant, L.P.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	*Seeks high total return, emphasizing current income and, to a lesser extent, providing opportunities for capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P Goldman Sachs Asset Management International
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC. Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation with a secondary objective of principal preservation.*	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital appreciation.*	Jennison Associates, LLC PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation and secondarily, income.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide consistent excess returns over the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate US Dollar Hedged Bond Index.*	Wellington Management Company LLP

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class III	*Seeks high total investment return.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – Class 2	*Seeks to maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).
Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

Limitations with Optional Benefits

As a condition of electing any optional living benefits, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Broadly speaking, we offer two groups of "Permitted Sub-accounts". Under the first group (Group I), you can choose from among several asset allocation portfolios and you are not subject to mandatory quarterly re balancing. We call the second group (Group II) our "Custom Portfolios Program." The Custom Portfolios Program offers a larger menu of portfolios, but you are subject to certain restrictions. Specifically:

- you must allocate at least 30% of your Account Value to certain fixed income portfolios (currently, the AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio, the AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio, and/or the AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio); and
- you may allocate up to 70% in the portfolios listed in the table below; and
- on each benefit quarter (or the next Valuation Day, if the quarter-end is not a Valuation Day), we will automatically re-balance your Sub-accounts used with this Program, so that the percentages devoted to each Portfolio remain the same as those in effect on the immediately preceding quarter-end, subject to the predetermined mathematical formula inherent in the benefit. Note that on the first quarter-end following your participation in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will re-balance your Sub-accounts so that the percentages devoted to each Portfolio remain the same as those in effect when you began the Custom Portfolios Program (subject to the predetermined mathematical formula inherent in the benefit); and
- between quarter-ends, you may re-allocate your Account Value among the Investment Options permitted within this category. If you reallocate, the next quarterly rebalancing will restore the percentages to those of your most recent reallocation; and
- if you are already participating in the Custom Portfolios Program and add a new benefit that also participates in this program, your rebalancing date will continue to be based upon the quarterly anniversary of your initial benefit election.

While those who do not participate in any optional benefit generally may invest in any of the Investment Options described in the Prospectus, only those who participate in the optional benefits listed in Group II below may participate in the Custom Portfolios Program. If you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, you may not participate in our Automatic Rebalancing Program. **We may modify or terminate the Custom Portfolios Program at any time. Any such modification or termination will (i) be implemented only after we have notified you in advance, (ii) not affect the guarantees you had accrued under the optional benefit or your ability to continue to participate in those optional benefits, and (iii) not require you to transfer account value out of any portfolio in which you participated immediately prior to the modification or termination.** If you are not participating in the Custom Portfolios Program at the time of any modification or termination, or if you voluntarily transfer your Account Value out of the Custom Portfolios Program after any modification or termination, we may restrict your further eligibility to participate in the Custom Portfolios Program.

In the following tables, we set forth the optional benefits that you may have if you also participate in the Group I or Group II programs, respectively. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional benefit.

Group I: Allowable Benefit Allocations

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1	AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1	AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0	AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0	AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
	AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio

Group II: Custom Portfolios Program

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0	AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0	AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
	AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
	AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
	AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
	AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
	AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
	AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
	AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
	AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
	AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Government Money Market Portfolio
	AST High Yield Portfolio
	AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST International Growth Portfolio
	AST International Value Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
	AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Portfolio
	AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio
	AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio

AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio

AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio

AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio

AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio

AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTION

We currently offer DCA MVA Options. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this Prospectus for additional information about our general account. The DCA MVA Options are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss.

For a complete description of our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this Prospectus within the section entitled "Managing Your Account Value."

We do not currently offer any long term MVA options.

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

A DCA MVA Option ends on the earliest of (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred (b) the Annuity Date (c) the date the Annuity is surrendered or (d) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date." The "Payout Period" is the period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

RATES FOR DCA MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for the DCA MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the DCA MVA Options, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the DCA MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to DCA MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to a DCA MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. At the time that we confirm your DCA MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your DCA MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new DCA MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the DCA MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. DCA MVA Options are not available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Oregon, and Washington and are available in Iowa only for Annuities purchased on or after August 20, 2012.

The interest under a DCA MVA Option is credited daily on a balance that declines as amounts are transferred, and therefore you do not earn interest on the full amount deposited to the DCA MVA Option.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for DCA MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. For any DCA MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate to the DCA MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that DCA MVA Option would end after your Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or partially withdraw Account Value from a DCA MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, medically-related surrender, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of a DCA MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code in relation to your Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from a DCA MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the maturity of the applicable Guarantee Period including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of an Annual Maintenance Fee or the Premium Based Charge from the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formula set forth in Appendix F. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your DCA MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your DCA MVA Option. For purposes of determining the amount of an MVA, we make reference to an index interest rate that in turn is based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the applicable duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT index will be based on certain U.S. Treasury interest rates, as published in a Federal Reserve Statistical Release. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or .25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the DCA MVA Option. Please consult the DCA MVA formula in the appendices to this Prospectus for additional detail.

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you may incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under each Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under the Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials, and other promotional expenses. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal. The CDSC for each Purchase Payment is a percentage of the Purchase Payment being withdrawn. The charge decreases as the Purchase Payment ages. The aging of a Purchase Payment is measured from the date it is allocated to your Annuity. If you make a partial withdrawal of a Purchase Payment on the day before an anniversary of the date that Purchase Payment was allocated to the Annuity, we will use the CDSC percentage that would apply if the withdrawal was made on the following day. The charge is deducted from the Investment Options in the same proportion as the partial withdrawal upon which it is assessed. The imposition of a CDSC on a withdrawal will not result in any additional CDSC being incurred as a result of the amount withdrawn from the Annuity being greater than the amount of the withdrawal request (i.e., no CDSC will be imposed on the withdrawal of a CDSC).

Each Purchase Payment has its own schedule of CDSCs associated with it. The schedule of CDSCs associated with a Purchase Payment is determined when the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. The schedule of CDSCs applicable to a Purchase Payment is based on the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity, including the full amount of the "new" Purchase Payment, when the Purchase Payment is allocated. Purchase Payments are not reduced by partial withdrawals for purposes of determining the applicable schedule of CDSCs. Thus, to determine which CDSC tier a given Purchase Payment being made currently is assigned, we consider only the sum of Purchase Payments and do not reduce that sum by the amount of any withdrawal. The combination of CDSC assessed and Premium Based Charge (see below) deducted with respect to any Purchase Payment will never be greater than 9%, as stipulated by Rule 6c-8 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis. All Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity on the same day will be treated as one Purchase Payment for purposes of determining the applicable schedule of CDSCs. The table of CDSCs is as follows:

	Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn							
Total Purchase Payment Amount	Less than 1 Year	1 Year or more but less than 2 Years	2 Years or more but less than 3 Years	3 Years or more but less than 4 Years	4 Years or more but less than 5 Years	5 Years or more but less than 6 Years	6 Years or more but less than 7 Years	7 Years or more
Less than $50,000	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0%
$50,000 or more but less than $100,000	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0%
$100,000 or more but less than $250,000	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0%
$250,000 or more but less than $500,000	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$500,000 or more but less than $1,000,000	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%
$1,000,000 or more	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0%

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available free withdrawal amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this Prospectus). If the free withdrawal amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Purchase Payments on a first-in, first-out basis, and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (including gains), as described in the examples below.

EXAMPLES

These examples are designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments currently subject to a CDSC in each year and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this Prospectus.

Assume you purchase your B Series Annuity with a $75,000 initial Purchase Payment and you make no additional Purchase Payments for the life of your Annuity.

Example 1

Assume the following:

- two years after the purchase, your Unadjusted Account Value is $85,000 (your Purchase Payment of $75,000 plus $10,000 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is $7,500 ($75,000 x .10);
- the applicable CDSC is 6%.

If you request a withdrawal of $50,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining amount of your withdrawal is subject to the 6% CDSC.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal. Generally, you can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. If, however, you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program, you will only be permitted to take that withdrawal on a gross basis. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the CDSC or tax withholding, that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the CDSC or tax withholding to that entire amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of the CDSC will reduce the amount of the withdrawal you receive. In this case, the CDSC would equal $2,550 (($50,000 – the free withdrawal amount of $7,500 = $42,500) x .06 = $2,550). You would receive $47,450 ($50,000 – $2,550). To determine your remaining Unadjusted Account Value after your withdrawal, we reduce your initial Unadjusted Account by the amount of your requested withdrawal. In this case, your Unadjusted Account Value would be $35,000 ($85,000 – $50,000).
- If you request a net withdrawal, we first determine the entire amount that will need to be withdrawn in order to provide the requested payment. We do this by first subtracting the free withdrawal amount and dividing the resulting amount by the result of 1 minus the surrender charge. Here is the calculation: $42,500/(1 – 0.06) = $45,212.77. This is the total amount to which the CDSC will apply. The amount of the CDSC is $2,712.77. Therefore, in order to for you to receive the full $50,000, we will need to deduct $52,712.77 from your Unadjusted Account Value, resulting in remaining Unadjusted Account Value of $32,287.23.

Example 2

Assume the following:

- you took the withdrawal described above as a gross withdrawal;
- two years after the withdrawal described above, the Unadjusted Account Value is $48,500 ($35,000 of remaining Unadjusted Account Value plus $13,500 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is still $7,500 because no additional Purchase Payments have been made and the Purchase Payment is still subject to a CDSC; and
- the applicable CDSC in Annuity Year 4 is now 5%.

If you now take a second gross withdrawal of $10,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining $2,500 is subject to the 5% CDSC or $125 and you will receive $9,875.

No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any market value adjustment resulting from withdrawals of amounts in the MVA options will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. See “Free Withdrawal Amounts” later in this Prospectus for a discussion as to how this might affect an optional living benefit you may have. Please be aware that under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and Highest Daily Lifetime Income suites of benefits: (a) for a gross withdrawal, if the amount requested exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income and (b) for a net withdrawal, if the amount you receive plus the amount of the CDSC deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income (which has negative consequences under those benefits).

Upon surrender, we calculate a CDSC based on any Purchase Payments that remain in your Account Value on the date of the surrender (and after all other withdrawals have been taken). If you have made prior partial withdrawals or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative Sub-account performance, the Purchase Payments used in this calculation may be greater than your remaining Account Value. Consequently, a higher CDSC may result than if we had calculated the CDSC as a percentage of remaining Account Value.

We may waive any applicable CDSC as described below in “Exceptions/Reductions to Fees and Charges,”.

Premium Based Charge. The Premium Based Charge reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials, and other promotional expenses. The Premium Based Charge applicable to the Annuity is the sum of such charges applicable to each Purchase Payment. The Premium Based Charge is calculated on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary for those Purchase Payments subject to the charge as of the prior Valuation Day. Each Purchase Payment is subject to a Premium Based Charge on each of the 28 Quarterly Annuity

Anniversaries (i.e., for seven years) that occurs after the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. Once that time period has expired, the Purchase Payment is no longer subject to the Premium Based Charge. For purposes of calculating the Premium Based Charge: (a) a Purchase Payment is the amount of the Purchase Payment before we deduct any applicable fees, charges or taxes; and (b) Purchase Payments are not reduced by partial withdrawals taken from the Annuity.

The Premium Based Charge for each Purchase Payment is determined when it is allocated to the Annuity (except for those Purchase Payments that are allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary) based on the total of all Purchase Payments received to date. With respect to those Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the associated Premium Based Charge percentage for each of those Purchase Payments is determined using the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary (that is, we total all the Purchase Payments received before the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary to determine the Premium Based Charge that applies to each). For each Purchase Payment allocated to the Annuity on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, the associated Premium Based Charge percentage during the seven year charge period is determined using the total of all Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity through the date of the "new" Purchase Payment, including the full amount of that "new" Purchase Payment. That is, to determine which Premium Based Charge tier a given Purchase Payment being made currently (i.e., a "new" Purchase Payment) is assigned, we add that Purchase Payment amount to the sum of all prior Purchase Payments. A Purchase Payment received on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary will be subject to its first Premium Based Charge on the next Quarterly Annuity Anniversary.

Each tier of Premium Based Charge is separated by a "breakpoint" dollar amount, as shown in the table below. If a portion of a Purchase Payment results in total Purchase Payments crossing a new Purchase Payment breakpoint (as set forth in the table below), then the **entire** "new" Purchase Payment will be subject to the Premium Based Charge applicable to that tier. Purchase Payments received on or after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary that result in breakpoints being reached will result in lower charge percentages for only such Purchase Payments and those that follow. **Once a Premium Based Charge percentage is established for any Purchase Payment, such percentage is fixed and will not be reduced even if additional Purchase Payments are made or partial withdrawals are taken. Please see Appendix G for examples of the operation of the Premium Based Charge.** The Premium Based Charge is deducted pro rata from the Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value on the date the Premium Based Charge is due. To the extent that the Unadjusted Account Value in the Sub-accounts at the time the Premium Based Charge is to be deducted is insufficient to pay the charge, we will deduct the remaining charge from the DCA MVA Options. If a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary falls on a day other than a Valuation Day, we will deduct the Premium Based Charge on the next following Valuation Day. If both a Premium Based Charge and a fee for an optional benefit are to be deducted on the same day, then the Premium Based Charge will be deducted first.

A Premium Based Charge is not deducted: (a) when there are no Purchase Payments subject to the Premium Based Charge; (b) on or after the Annuity Date; (c) if a Death Benefit has been determined under the Annuity (unless Spousal Continuation occurs); or (d) in the event of a full surrender of the Annuity (unless the full surrender occurs on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, in which case we will deduct the charge prior to terminating the Annuity).

As mentioned above, we will take the Premium Based Charge pro rata from each of the Sub-accounts (including an AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio used as part of an optional living benefit). If the value of those Sub-accounts is not sufficient to cover the charge, we will take any remaining portion of the charge from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of deducting the charge from the DCA MVA Options (a) with respect to DCA MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we will take the withdrawal from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the DCA MVA Option with the next-shortest remaining duration (if needed to pay the charge) and so forth (b) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the charge first from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (c) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the charge pro rata from each such DCA MVA Option. In this Prospectus, we refer to the preceding hierarchy as the "DCA MVA Option Hierarchy."

We will only deduct that portion of the Premium Based Charge that does not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity (which we refer to here as the "floor"). However, if a Premium Based Charge is deducted on the same day that a withdrawal is taken, it is possible that the deduction of the charge will cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the immediately-referenced Account Value "floor." The Premium Based Charge is not considered a withdrawal for any purpose, including determination of free withdrawals, CDSC, or calculation of values associated with the optional living benefits.

The table of Premium Based Charges is as follows:

Total Purchase Payment Amount	**Premium Based Charge Percentage (deducted quarterly)**	**Annual Equivalent of Premium Based Charge Percentage**
Less than $50,000	0.1750%	0.70%
$50,000 or more, but less than $100,000	0.1500%	0.60%
$100,000 or more, but less than $250,000	0.1250%	0.50%
$250,000 or more, but less than $500,000	0.0875%	0.35%
$500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000	0.0625%	0.25%
$1,000,000 or more	0.0375%	0.15%

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing or Custom Portfolio Program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, and then from the DCA MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $50,000. For purposes of determining the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted, we do not reduce Purchase Payments by the amount of withdrawals. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge, which is equal to 0.85% annually, is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the **Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.** The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity, including the Annuity's Death Benefit that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines. The Insurance Charge also compensates us for the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and Prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under the Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Charges for Optional Benefits: If you elect to purchase optional benefits, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the living benefit (as described in "Optional Living Benefits" later in this Prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefits to will live longer than our assumptions. For the Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits, the charge is assessed against the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value and is taken out of the Sub-accounts quarterly. Please refer to the section entitled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional benefit.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1%.

Fees And Expenses Incurred By The Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business

each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary Prospectuses and Prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888.

DCA MVA Option Charges

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

There is no specific charge deducted from annuity payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

Please note that this Annuity is no longer available for new sales. The information provided in this section is for informational purposes only.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. All such conditions are described below.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make a minimum initial Purchase Payment of $10,000. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to the aggregate of all annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total surrenders, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life via wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

We will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships, endowments, and grantor trusts with multiple grantors. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership of the Annuity and/or permit assignments of the Annuity to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated annuitant. These rules are subject to state law. Additionally, we will not permit election or re-election of any optional living benefit by certain ownership types. We may issue an Annuity to ownership structures where the annuitant is also the participant in a Qualified or Nonqualified employer sponsored plan and the Annuity represents his or her segregated interest in such plan. We reserve the right to further limit, restrict and/or change to whom we will issue an Annuity in the future, to the extent permitted by state law. Further, please be aware that we do not provide administration for employer-sponsored plans and may also limit the number of plan participants that may elect to use our Annuity as a funding vehicle.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the Annuity we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 81 years old. The availability of certain optional living benefits may vary based on the age of the Owners and Annuitant. In addition, the selling firm through which you are purchasing the Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with your selling firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account

Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

We will accept additional Purchase Payments up to and including the day prior to the later of (a) the oldest Owner's 81st birthday (the Annuitant's 81st birthday, if the Annuity is owned by an entity), or (b) the first anniversary of the Issue Date, unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation to maintain the tax status of the Annuity.

If you have elected a living benefit where we currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year, we will permit contributions into your SEP Annuity contract up to the annual IRS limits. For additional information regarding the IRS limits applicable to SEP Annuity contracts see "Qualified Annuities" section in "Tax Considerations" for additional information.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, we may limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit that you selected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities. Please see the "Living Benefits" section later in this Prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g., if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see the "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1 million, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT, AND BENEFICIARY: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if each Owner provides us with an instruction that we find acceptable, we will permit each Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuation right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the Prospectus.

Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any DCA MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will calculate any applicable MVA with a zero "liquidity factor". See the section of this Prospectus entitled "Market Value Adjustment."

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the DCA MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Office. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office.

Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, and grantor trusts with multiple grantors (if allowed under state law); and
- a new Annuitant for a contract issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. **We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant, or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular time frame. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional benefits. Please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See the Death Benefit section later in this Prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary designation. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and the non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is available to new contract owners. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the owner and the non-owner ex-spouses. The non-owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax advisor regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is not available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Oregon and Washington and are available in Iowa only for Annuities purchased on or after August 20, 2012.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under the Program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.

- We will recalculate the monthly transfer amount to reflect the reduction of Account Value in the DCA MVA Option caused by a partial withdrawal, fees (including Annual Maintenance fee, Premium Based charge, or any other charges for optional benefits), or transfers of Account Value from the DCA MVA Option made by us pursuant to a transfer calculation formula under any optional benefits made a part of your Annuity ("Optional Benefit Transfer"). This recalculation may include some or all of the interest credited to the date of the next scheduled transfer. Any interest that is not included in the recalculated transfer amount will be paid with the final transfer amount, unless there is another subsequent withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer. If a partial withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer reduces the monthly transfer amount below the Minimum Monthly Transfer Amount shown in the DCA Program Schedule Supplement, the remaining balance in the DCA MVA Option will be transferred on the next monthly transfer date to the most-recently selected Investment Options applicable to the DCA MVA Option. If there is no Account Value remaining in the DCA MVA Option following a partial withdrawal or Optional Benefit Transfer, the DCA MVA Option will terminate.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred.
- We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you are not participating in an optional benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you are participating in any optional benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options in the following manner: (a) if you are participating in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will allocate to the Sub-accounts in accordance with the rules of that program (b) if you are not participating in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional benefit and (c) whether or not you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, no portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with the optional benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of a market value adjustment.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

If you are participating in an optional living benefit (such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) that makes transfers under a predetermined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST bond portfolio used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing Program.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for

transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions. PLEASE NOTE: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below entitled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on their own behalf, except as otherwise described in this Prospectus.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an asset rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula as part of an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under the program or the predetermined mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we (i) do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing", and (ii) will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer, and (iii) do not count any transfer that involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as auto rebalancing or under a predetermined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to affect transfers on a delayed basis. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying mutual fund portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a

substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The Prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, the Premium Based Charge if the surrender occurs on the Quarterly Anniversary that the charge is due, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional benefits and may impose an MVA. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit, and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Living Benefits" later in this Prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

You can make a full or partial withdrawal from the Annuity during the Accumulation Period, although a CDSC, MVA, and tax consequences may apply. The Annuity offers a "Free Withdrawal" amount that applies only to partial withdrawals. The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. The Free Withdrawal amount during each Annuity Year is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments that are currently subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year.

- The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent partial withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
- You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is $100.

Example. This example assumes that no withdrawals have previously been taken.

On January 3rd, to purchase your Annuity, you make an initial Purchase Payment of $20,000.

On January 3rd of the following calendar year, you make a subsequent Purchase Payment to your Annuity of $10,000.

- Because in Annuity Year 1 your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 is still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 1 equals $20,000 × 0.10, or $2,000.
- Because in Annuity Year 2 both your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 and your subsequent Purchase Payment of $10,000 are still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 2 equals $20,000 × 0.10, plus $10,000 × 0.10, or $2,000 + $1,000 for a total of $3,000.

To determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals, we first determine if you have previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments. If so, no CDSC applies. If you have not previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments, we:

1. First determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Free Withdrawal. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.
2. Next determine what, if any, remaining amounts are in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. These amounts will be treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" earlier in this Prospectus.

These amounts may be subject to the CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis. (does not apply if all Purchase Payments have been previously withdrawn.)

3. Withdraw any remaining amounts from any other Account Value including gains. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. Generally, you can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Unadjusted Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value than the amount you specify. No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any MVA will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with your instructions, although if you have an optional living benefit, your withdrawal must be taken pro rata from each of your Investment Options. For purposes of calculating the applicable portion to deduct from the DCA MVA Options, the Unadjusted Account Value in all your DCA MVA Options is deemed to be in one Investment Option. If you provide no instructions, then we will take the withdrawal according to the DCA MVA Option Hierarchy defined above.

Please be aware that although a given partial withdrawal may qualify as a free withdrawal for purposes of not incurring a CDSC, the amount of the withdrawal could exceed the Annual Income Amount under one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or Highest Daily Lifetime Income benefits. In that scenario, the partial withdrawal would be deemed "Excess Income" – thereby reducing your Annual Income Amount for future years. For example, if the Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 were $2,000 and a $2,500 withdrawal that qualified as a free withdrawal were made, the withdrawal would be deemed Excess Income, in the amount of $500.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Systematic withdrawals can be made from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts or certain MVA Options. Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC and/or an MVA. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected an optional living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options at the time we process each withdrawal.
- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program. If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will further negatively impact your future Annual Income Amount.
- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Living Benefits" later in this Prospectus.

- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC and/or an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax.

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own a living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional benefits and Excess Income, see "Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions."

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any applicable optional benefit charge, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Please Note: Although the Premium Based Charge is not included in the surrender value calculation, if you surrender your Annuity on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, any applicable Premium Based Charges will apply.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity without a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity *with* a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this Prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such a surrender and waiver may vary by state. Although a CDSC will not apply to qualifying Medically-Related Surrenders, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences – see "Tax Considerations" later in this Prospectus.

If you request a full surrender, the amount payable will be your Account Value. Any applicable MVA will apply to a Medically-Related Surrender.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
- We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- no additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
- Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to $500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under this Annuity and any other annuities we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Office; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit). We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Living Benefits" section in this Prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefit described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law).

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of a second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of a second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining

period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this Prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

LIVING BENEFITS

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Optional benefits are not available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficial Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional benefit offers a type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. Depending on which optional living benefit you choose, you can have substantial flexibility to invest in the Sub-accounts while:

- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for lifetime withdrawals; or
- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for withdrawals over the life of two spouses

We currently offer the following "living benefits":

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

We previously offered the following optional living benefits during the period indicated.

Offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

Offered from May 1, 2011 to August 19, 2012:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

Please see Appendix D for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits and Appendix C for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits.

Each living benefit requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your account value between the Sub-accounts you have chosen from among those we permit (i.e., the "Permitted Sub-accounts" – see "Investment Options" for lists of Permitted Sub-accounts available by optional benefit) and certain bond portfolio Sub-accounts of AST. The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits and Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits use the same predetermined mathematical formula. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account on the other hand. The optional living benefit investment requirements and the formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other investment options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will not lose value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. In addition, the formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Here is a general description of the type of living benefits that are offered under this Annuity:

Lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits. These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is one example of this type of benefit.

Please refer to the benefit description that follows for a complete description of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the Prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. We reserve the right to terminate a benefit if you allocate funds into non-permitted Investment Options. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

Under any of the Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits, **withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts.**

Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may subsequently terminate the benefit and elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. There is currently no waiting period for such an election (you may elect a new benefit beginning on the next Valuation Day), provided that upon such an election, your Account Value must be allocated to the Investment Options permitted for the optional benefit. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect or elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. **Note that once you terminate an existing benefit,**

you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective. You should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing a new benefit is appropriate for you.

For Annuities purchased in Illinois, if you are currently invested in any Market Value Adjustment Options and/or are enrolled in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program but wish to elect one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits, at the time you elect such Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, you will have to cancel your enrollment in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and reallocate your Account Value to the Investment Options permitted for such Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit (see "Investment Options — Limitations with Optional Benefits").

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a domestic partner or civil union partner.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit - the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit."

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the sections of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value on or before the Roll-Up End Date:

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value after the Roll-Up End Date:

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^{1}/_{2}$; 4% for ages 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2; 4% for ages 59 1/2 to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^{1}/_{2}$; 4% for ages 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.

- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders - Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (Proportional Reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Ratio ($15,000/$120,000 = 12.50%)	12.50%
12.50% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019t o 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 – $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted

Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day’s Protected

Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned Annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of the Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix E (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - B)/ (V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix E) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix E. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 $^1/_2$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-

account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

(a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
(b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
  - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
  - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in a Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
  - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest

Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Unadjusted Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit - the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit."

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this Prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value on or before the Roll-Up End Date:

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls on or before the tenth (10th) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value after the Roll-Up End Date:

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2; 3.5% for ages 59 1/2 to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2; 3.5% for ages 59 1/2 to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2; 3.5% for ages 59 1/2 to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.

- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the Calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.50%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.50)%	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first

of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the Prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that

changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor.

While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our

current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-Accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

DEATH BENEFIT

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. If the Annuity is owned by a natural person Owner who is not also the Annuitant and the Annuitant dies, then no Death Benefit is payable because of the Annuitant's death. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent." Where an Annuity is structured so that it is owned by a grantor trust but the Annuitant is not the grantor, then the Annuity is required to terminate upon the death of the grantor if the grantor pre-deceases the Annuitant under Section 72(s) of the Code. Under this circumstance, the Surrender Value will be paid out to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of all eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this Prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefit" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the minimum Death Benefit or any Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), the Death Benefit will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed, the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

DEATH BENEFIT AMOUNT

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount, defined as the sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced by withdrawals as described below (currently, there are no charges that reduce Purchase Payments, for purposes of the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount); AND
- Your Unadjusted Account Value.

IMPACT OF WITHDRAWALS ON DEATH BENEFIT AMOUNT

Partial withdrawals reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount. The calculation utilized to reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount is dependent upon whether or not one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefits is in effect on the date of the withdrawal. Initially, the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment amount is equal to the sum of all "adjusted" Purchase Payments (i.e., the amount of Purchase Payments we receive, less any fees or tax charges deducted from Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity) allocated to the Annuity on its Issue Date. Thereafter, the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Amount is:

(1) Increased by any additional adjusted Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity, and
(2) Reduced for any partial withdrawals. The method of reduction depends on whether or not any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit is in effect on the date the withdrawal is made and the amount of the withdrawal, as described below.

(i) If any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit is in effect on the date the partial withdrawal is made, a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, as defined under the benefit, will proportionally reduce the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal). Any Lifetime Withdrawal that is not deemed Excess Income, as those terms are described in the benefit, will cause a dollar-for-dollar basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount. All or any portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal in an Annuity Year that is deemed Excess Income, as defined in the benefit, will cause a proportional basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal).

(ii) If no Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit is in effect on the date the partial withdrawal is made, the withdrawal will cause a proportional basis reduction to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Amount (i.e., by the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal).

Please be advised that a partial withdrawal that occurs on the same date as the effective date of any Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit will be treated as if such benefit were in effect at the time of the withdrawal, for purposes of calculating the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount. Further, if you terminate a Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit, and also take a withdrawal on that date, then the withdrawal will be treated as if such benefit were NOT in effect at the time of the withdrawal.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day). No CDSC will apply to Purchase Payments made prior to the effective date of a spousal continuation. However, any additional Purchase Payments made after the date the spousal continuation is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable. For purposes of calculating the CDSC to which Purchase Payments made after spousal continuation may be subject, we employ the same CDSC schedule in the same manner as for Purchase Payments made prior to spousal continuation. Moreover, to calculate the CDSC applicable to the withdrawal of a Purchase Payment made by the surviving spouse, we would consider cumulative Purchase Payments made both before, on and after the date of spousal continuation. We will impose the Premium Based Charge on all Purchase Payments (whether received before, on or after the date of spousal continuation) according to the same schedule used prior to spousal continuation. To calculate the Premium Based Charge applicable to Purchase Payments after the date of spousal continuation, we would consider cumulative Purchase Payments made both before, on and after the date of spousal continuation.

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse; and
- The Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount (as described above). However, upon spousal continuation, we reset the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount to equal the Unadjusted Account Value. Any subsequent additional Purchase Payments or partial withdrawals would affect the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments amount as described above.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuation, annuity payments would begin immediately.

A surviving spouse's ability to continue ownership of the Annuity may be impacted by the Defense of Marriage Act (see "Managing Your Annuity – Spousal Designations"). Please consult your tax or legal adviser for more information about such impact in your state.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFIT

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Owned By Individuals (Not Associated with Tax-favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "5 Year Deadline"); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the 5 Year Deadline. If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse as defined for federal tax law purposes. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31st of the year following the year of death, or December 31st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 1/2 (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code. The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax advisor.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the Death Benefit under an alternative Death Benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections entitled "Payment of Death Benefits" and "Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans." This "Beneficiary Continuation Option" is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)), Beneficiary Annuities and nonqualified Annuities.

Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the Death Benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.

- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Unadjusted Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No DCA MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- Premium Based Charges will no longer apply.
- The Death Benefit and any optional benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Unadjusted Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Withdrawals are not subject to CDSC.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Unadjusted Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price" or Unit Value. The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions requested in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions requested on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time, on a non-discriminatory basis. See "Additional Purchase Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this Prospectus. With respect to your additional Purchase Payment that is pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest

on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Auto Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, and annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions".

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Termination of Optional Benefits: For the Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income t o the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States , we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $ 19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after

2019, by t he Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31 st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v2.0) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed "service providers" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation.

We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000.00 to $836,969.00. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as “mirror voting” because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a “proxy” vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;
(2) changes in federal income tax law;
(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or
(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Auto Rebalancing in quarterly statements

instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 5.0%. In addition, we may pay trail commissions, equal to a percentage of the average account value or based on other criteria. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial

compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center

P.O. Box 7960

Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center

2101 Welsh Road

Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

Here, we set forth historical Unit Values. This Appendix includes outstanding units for each sub-account, which may include other variable annuities offered, as of the dates shown. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Variable Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY(contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.85%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98949	$10.32124	785
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.32124	$10.49441	380
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.49441	$10.44308	314
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.44308	$11.09456	256
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.10349	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.10349	$10.16034	9,188
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.16034	$11.07871	17,153
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.07871	$11.40396	29,465
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.40396	$10.94308	43,470
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.94308	$11.53767	44,273
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.53767	$12.87943	48,188
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.87943	$11.73052	35,778
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.73052	$13.49806	33,120
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.30664	1,908,148
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.30664	$10.48694	6,725,780
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.48694	$12.11926	9,876,922
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.11926	$12.75023	12,242,147
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75023	$12.74338	14,217,480
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.74338	$13.53308	15,292,126
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.53308	$15.68950	15,600,755
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.68950	$14.63984	15,302,714
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.63984	$17.68835	15,729,942
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.98973	$9.30434	2,043,138
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.30434	$10.17391	6,416,032
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.17391	$11.34227	8,657,007
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.34227	$11.82386	9,295,949
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82386	$11.70391	19,379,801
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.70391	$12.16332	18,296,458
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.16332	$14.01778	18,218,349
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.01778	$12.79971	16,251,325
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.79971	$14.98125	16,780,582
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$10.16558	12,301
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.16558	$9.76411	12,174
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.76411	$8.17811	11,467
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.17811	$9.19262	23,828
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.19262	$12.30020	60,436
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.30020	$9.88345	67,236
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.88345	$11.54423	65,402
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$11.70178	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.70178	$13.13032	938
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.13032	$13.24360	5,614
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.24360	$14.53657	5,493
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.53657	$17.60365	22,868
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.60365	$16.03357	27,076
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.03357	$19.48674	28,619

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.27105	3,645,085
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.27105	$10.33901	14,118,670
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.33901	$12.06019	22,224,661
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.06019	$12.73759	31,297,809
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.73759	$12.68947	38,062,126
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.68947	$13.37412	41,963,488
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.37412	$15.23725	43,378,815
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.23725	$14.36163	43,449,850
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.36163	$17.00448	45,005,526
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.21697	2,098,915
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.21697	$10.22572	6,679,477
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.22572	$11.23923	9,938,764
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.23923	$11.68919	11,972,580
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.68919	$11.24211	13,088,959
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.24211	$11.92250	13,613,667
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.92250	$13.31219	13,990,098
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.31219	$12.50173	14,458,689
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.50173	$14.57975	15,293,803
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$10.04283	24,355
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.04283	$10.42503	284,861
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.42503	$10.11176	298,950
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.11176	$10.01584	294,623
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.01584	$9.97878	206,205
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.97878	$10.05643	252,953
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.05643	$10.14083	253,425
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.14083	$10.12855	281,724
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.12855	$10.50655	354,729
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.99564	2,898,834
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.99564	$10.83456	7,879,460
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.83456	$10.54506	9,126,518
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.54506	$10.89799	9,139,056
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.89799	$10.57764	8,827,897
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.57764	$10.93130	8,510,938
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.93130	$11.31142	8,772,669
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.31142	$11.14061	8,260,012
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.14061	$12.06492	7,777,770
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99034	$9.07555	2,246,833
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.07555	$10.23320	7,934,000
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.23320	$12.44741	13,437,912
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.44741	$13.20499	19,449,882
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.20499	$13.16254	24,768,203
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.16254	$13.94298	27,614,124
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.94298	$16.29784	29,107,659
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.29784	$15.15389	28,559,080
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.15389	$18.36780	30,434,194

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$11.74413	9,925
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.74413	$13.22905	35,775
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.22905	$12.64816	65,822
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.64816	$14.40866	110,429
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.40866	$16.91555	157,478
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.91555	$15.97185	138,877
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.97185	$20.75018	156,603
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.02223	$8.80286	543
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.80286	$11.06753	25,762
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.06753	$11.45052	63,611
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.45052	$12.93393	67,279
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.93393	$12.81255	62,943
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.81255	$12.81748	70,351
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.81748	$14.09210	73,905
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.09210	$13.31370	59,758
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.31370	$16.51735	48,794
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.38275	3,122
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.38275	$10.73076	17,032
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.73076	$10.97289	39,564
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.97289	$14.24278	39,925
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.24278	$14.80571	53,656
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.80571	$15.38680	58,177
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.38680	$16.20907	55,819
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.20907	$15.30647	66,290
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.30647	$19.91382	55,436
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.97981	$9.31586	1,815,394
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.31586	$10.21900	6,374,198
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.21900	$11.62773	9,753,482
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.62773	$11.89224	10,397,703
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.89224	$11.90809	10,754,347
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.90809	$12.30918	10,995,670
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.30918	$14.21513	10,681,426
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.21513	$13.00214	10,183,854
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.00214	$15.46992	10,160,206
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.92562	$11.04995	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.04995	$10.62492	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.62492	$9.95910	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.95910	$9.55883	0
AST Franklin Templeton K2 Global Absolute Return			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97718	$10.52569	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52569	$11.21998	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.21998	$10.51980	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.51980	$11.06152	0
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98916	$10.83766	7,429
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.83766	$12.54184	8,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.54184	$11.25733	10,029
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.25733	$13.45677	10,732

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99930	$10.16408	2,701
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.16408	$10.28925	4,301
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.28925	$10.17264	7,975
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.17264	$11.05892	15,715
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99027	$9.41906	1,238,495
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.41906	$10.28497	4,757,030
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.28497	$11.19904	6,124,095
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.19904	$11.55257	6,637,081
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.55257	$11.35025	6,909,963
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.35025	$11.84538	7,168,692
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.84538	$13.18753	10,408,908
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.18753	$12.15201	9,901,901
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.15201	$13.97911	10,251,348
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.90331	$9.17568	541,745
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.17568	$10.52515	1,311,949
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.52515	$14.48605	1,135,100
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.48605	$15.39675	1,116,140
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.39675	$14.42711	1,078,007
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.42711	$17.78240	978,363
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.78240	$19.78058	967,009
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.78058	$16.85327	925,665
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.85327	$20.49255	891,098
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.94394	16,158
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.94394	$9.85990	29,313
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.85990	$9.77595	31,314
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.77595	$9.69248	114,854
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69248	$9.60942	261,351
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.60942	$9.52857	245,519
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.52857	$9.48008	230,672
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.48008	$9.52122	347,575
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.52122	$9.59990	282,444
AST High Yield Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.01210	$9.75907	6,410
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.75907	$11.01858	51,320
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.01858	$11.70944	66,124
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.70944	$11.90687	91,754
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.90687	$11.38490	98,124
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.38490	$13.02621	125,199
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.02621	$13.88075	156,522
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.88075	$13.48885	144,601
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.48885	$15.42035	168,168
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.98518	$8.95527	3,835,996
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.95527	$10.37846	14,314,075
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.37846	$14.39194	13,686,351
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.39194	$16.23119	12,586,141
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.23119	$14.83221	12,420,712
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.83221	$17.63090	11,165,511
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.63090	$20.83638	10,055,683
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.83638	$17.73482	9,390,603
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.73482	$22.77538	8,541,758

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Growth Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.03206	$8.17550	2,921,234
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.17550	$9.75688	10,324,227
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.75688	$11.51739	10,282,368
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.51739	$10.78866	10,857,975
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.78866	$11.03374	10,232,802
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.03374	$10.52681	10,283,025
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52681	$14.13506	8,557,491
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.13506	$12.14606	8,584,786
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.14606	$15.90988	7,284,392
AST International Value Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.02815	$7.86710	9,719
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$7.86710	$9.10096	16,211
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.10096	$10.78019	42,771
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.78019	$9.97206	74,281
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.97206	$9.96812	96,866
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.96812	$9.94086	115,850
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.94086	$12.10513	157,567
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.10513	$10.06510	176,661
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.06510	$11.97768	175,598
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.00754	$10.87605	1,263,036
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.87605	$11.79750	173,695
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.79750	$11.32499	4,485
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.32499	$11.98433	41,323
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.98433	$12.02189	2,324,094
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.02189	$12.42099	2,216,674
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.42099	$12.84682	157,832
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.84682	$12.70306	21,203,776
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.70306	$14.00953	238,294
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.98068	$9.31537	1,161,869
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.31537	$10.49066	3,425,118
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.49066	$12.09502	3,408,280
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.09502	$12.75542	3,363,072
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75542	$12.51453	3,317,299
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.51453	$13.05569	3,168,054
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.05569	$15.13986	2,993,709
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.13986	$13.90392	2,756,624
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.90392	$16.46432	2,460,883
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.03001	$8.21650	1,531
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.21650	$9.93150	26,729
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.93150	$11.35956	72,167
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.35956	$10.54612	113,668
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54612	$10.16429	150,122
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.16429	$10.27274	165,545
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.27274	$13.20371	215,381
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.20371	$10.80411	242,139
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.80411	$13.62844	235,746

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.00668	$9.54661	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.54661	$10.48017	2,019
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.48017	$11.53751	6,968
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.53751	$12.06274	24,386
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.06274	$11.93834	55,044
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.93834	$12.29134	87,414
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.29134	$13.66684	92,687
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.66684	$12.85548	67,359
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.85548	$14.60831	60,834
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.04273	$10.91308	3,307
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.91308	$12.86089	4,942
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.86089	$11.66016	5,013
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.66016	$14.83721	5,197
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99167	$9.23751	12,918
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.23751	$10.54999	344,619
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.54999	$14.27769	675,768
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.27769	$15.50179	661,085
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.50179	$17.00456	610,397
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.00456	$16.61330	619,401
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.61330	$22.37423	542,028
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.37423	$21.82567	500,994
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.82567	$28.69543	461,106
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99930	$9.95070	22,981
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95070	$9.77688	759,985
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.77688	$10.55827	2,258,362
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.55827	$11.99774	4,208,428
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.99774	$11.16133	4,843,363
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.16133	$13.08635	6,661,233
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.97547	$9.08180	750,809
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.08180	$10.10909	2,799,260
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.10909	$13.69272	2,561,750
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.69272	$15.01403	2,436,087
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.01403	$16.38574	2,114,900
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.38574	$17.15252	1,989,245
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.15252	$22.61746	1,689,602
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.61746	$21.82150	1,490,988
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.82150	$28.47955	1,281,884
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98887	$10.10824	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.10824	$10.27896	2,315
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.27896	$9.84520	2,305
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.84520	$10.27577	2,215
AST Managed Equity Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99930	$11.17400	928
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.17400	$13.75859	13,449
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.75859	$11.98960	21,930
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.98960	$14.91827	21,393

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97928	$10.19013	2,675
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.19013	$10.49769	20,855
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.49769	$10.32010	29,741
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.32010	$11.13264	51,365
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.03521	$8.75800	11,193
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.75800	$10.68753	1,590,555
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.68753	$13.52493	3,112,598
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.52493	$13.89688	3,256,525
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.89688	$13.57685	3,207,209
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.57685	$14.41905	3,125,047
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.41905	$17.70502	2,891,997
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.70502	$15.87691	2,770,248
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.87691	$20.45778	2,537,904
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99930	$10.38055	640,296
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.38055	$12.23898	1,960,722
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.23898	$12.75840	2,981,472
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.75840	$12.49294	3,461,273
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.49294	$12.92222	3,662,099
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.92222	$14.92566	3,851,085
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.92566	$13.57361	3,731,356
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.57361	$16.52164	6,160,540
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.97990	$9.23171	318,455
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.23171	$10.71705	1,648,102
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.71705	$14.52641	1,595,257
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.52641	$15.65743	1,606,282
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.65743	$16.64657	1,488,144
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.64657	$16.82071	1,464,312
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.82071	$21.79935	1,332,632
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.79935	$22.07785	1,196,093
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.07785	$30.16010	1,060,589
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99930	$10.22755	14,041
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.22755	$13.63955	125,977
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.63955	$14.90553	204,605
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.90553	$14.67189	262,692
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.67189	$16.50326	366,231
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.50326	$19.20055	413,784
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.20055	$17.10428	426,097
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.10428	$21.93577	412,976
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.94888	$8.81982	3,326
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.81982	$10.46013	32,781
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.46013	$13.70984	55,574
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.70984	$15.16028	75,595
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.16028	$14.17682	3,652,478
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.17682	$14.28777	3,601,009
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.28777	$18.00433	3,207,764
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.00433	$17.07428	2,896,935
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.07428	$22.03419	2,510,774

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98854	$10.56281	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.56281	$11.85002	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.85002	$10.95070	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.95070	$12.57530	0
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.97557	$8.70651	4,266
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.70651	$10.11103	43,312
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.11103	$14.23633	66,491
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.23633	$16.12679	77,656
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.12679	$15.08841	79,998
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.08841	$17.68748	135,852
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.68748	$19.95569	216,636
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.95569	$16.53185	209,950
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.53185	$19.83593	237,215
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.00899	$7.61998	9,709
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$7.61998	$8.90982	65,377
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$8.90982	$8.85375	83,266
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.85375	$8.36743	79,772
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.36743	$6.90859	91,561
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$6.90859	$7.69657	97,355
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$7.69657	$9.64409	117,523
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.64409	$8.21860	129,534
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.21860	$9.23649	126,542
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.00993	$10.17493	4,595
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.17493	$10.05724	6,508
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.05724	$9.94014	7,781
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.94014	$10.37978	7,835
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.60825	1,157,305
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.60825	$10.51490	4,029,097
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.51490	$11.38584	4,889,885
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.38584	$11.94095	5,791,373
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.94095	$11.85648	6,120,128
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.85648	$12.40539	6,839,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.40539	$13.54615	9,124,621
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.54615	$13.04898	9,535,752
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.04898	$14.84514	10,147,482
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01922	$10.08473	730
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.08473	$10.70984	4,449,428
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.70984	$10.37327	7,088,955
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.37327	$10.90853	7,291,166
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.90853	$10.78687	7,220,828
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.78687	$11.14535	7,108,573
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.14535	$11.67760	7,631,276
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.67760	$11.48362	7,366,289
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.48362	$12.49665	7,063,339
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98966	$10.88833	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.88833	$12.62709	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.62709	$11.70080	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.70080	$13.32663	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.96128	$8.78412	1,593,907
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.78412	$9.83474	5,895,997
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.83474	$11.41130	10,211,888
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.41130	$12.35491	16,918,872
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.35491	$12.17490	32,355,835
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.17490	$13.29011	35,760,468
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.29011	$15.29850	40,145,639
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.29850	$14.01572	38,368,352
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.01572	$16.56165	41,274,438
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$10.00971	$10.58267	622
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.58267	$13.07284	10,391
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.07284	$10.96154	12,405
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.96154	$12.69989	12,862
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99930	$11.74156	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.74156	$13.41605	976
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.41605	$13.50729	4,424
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.50729	$14.84652	7,802
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.84652	$17.87256	9,591
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.87256	$16.45264	10,211
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.45264	$20.42170	13,657
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.98322	$9.29418	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.29418	$10.94801	10,917
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.94801	$14.37494	16,287
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.37494	$16.70611	19,409
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.70611	$17.07422	29,397
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.07422	$19.44246	43,158
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.44246	$23.56685	53,347
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.56685	$21.44559	61,366
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.44559	$26.46544	53,016
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.93936	$7.99180	8,759
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$7.99180	$9.51449	594,207
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.51449	$13.28375	744,567
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.28375	$13.82158	743,215
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.82158	$13.88705	683,443
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.88705	$14.82934	652,547
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.82934	$18.77494	586,446
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.77494	$16.59609	554,339
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.59609	$22.45824	505,388
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.90385	$8.71343	4,322
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.71343	$9.69125	13,306
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.69125	$12.98867	26,699
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.98867	$13.37007	40,844
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.37007	$13.36059	46,775
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.36059	$14.84687	64,885
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.84687	$18.24159	96,054
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.24159	$16.56583	115,324
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.56583	$21.37227	114,931

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.91152	$8.56576	848
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.56576	$10.03524	3,616
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.03524	$13.67123	15,260
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.67123	$14.26912	23,753
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.26912	$13.53801	26,699
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.53801	$17.34311	46,272
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.34311	$18.45943	59,304
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.45943	$15.17669	64,623
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.17669	$18.35495	67,746
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99380	$9.50439	2,427,442
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.50439	$10.69535	9,975,726
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.69535	$12.38954	15,699,577
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.38954	$13.00650	19,456,982
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.00650	$12.90142	23,961,561
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.90142	$13.75693	26,988,360
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.75693	$15.74176	28,507,398
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.74176	$14.77584	29,086,882
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.77584	$17.70397	31,454,826
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98920	$11.16471	58,269
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.16471	$13.13705	66,045
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.13705	$12.09854	77,294
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.09854	$14.64300	76,585
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99930	$10.58869	4,053,819
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.58869	$10.65616	7,608,007
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.65616	$11.14153	11,038,139
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.14153	$13.30108	14,607,506
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.30108	$12.18025	18,703,922
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.18025	$15.06265	27,429,465
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.97681	$9.07073	5,637
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.07073	$10.57497	56,692
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.57497	$15.10122	108,056
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.10122	$16.22246	145,670
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.22246	$17.62601	193,751
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.62601	$17.94797	248,040
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.94797	$24.53770	324,015
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.53770	$25.26873	369,030
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.26873	$32.12667	442,612
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.98883	$8.91990	17,300
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.91990	$10.02938	41,779
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.02938	$13.38762	100,381
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.38762	$13.48069	107,936
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.48069	$12.55559	101,330
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.55559	$13.21198	101,947
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.21198	$15.26831	134,079
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.26831	$13.66795	160,835
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.66795	$17.07107	8,566,433

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.89078	$7.67745	13,683
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$7.67745	$7.88745	37,200
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$7.88745	$9.02327	70,889
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.02327	$8.19862	75,434
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.19862	$6.56393	95,846
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$6.56393	$8.11025	98,605
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.11025	$8.87023	84,182
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.87023	$7.32992	75,130
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.32992	$8.49327	60,093
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$9.89515	977,516
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.89515	$10.32374	4,448,709
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.32374	$9.85180	6,153,128
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.85180	$9.82242	6,332,967
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.82242	$9.28924	6,469,615
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.28924	$9.61172	6,387,322
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.61172	$9.72469	6,481,950
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.72469	$9.83435	5,952,091
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.83435	$9.90718	6,016,023
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.96139	$8.68256	5,200
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.68256	$10.19368	30,849
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.19368	$13.38322	49,553
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.38322	$15.25573	74,407
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.25573	$14.12642	100,981
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.12642	$15.96693	101,804
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.96693	$18.76504	104,860
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.76504	$15.53022	115,892
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.53022	$18.34624	107,553
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.98956	$10.04759	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.04759	$10.20184	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.20184	$10.46599	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46599	$11.10217	2,216
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.99930	$8.88560	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.88560	$9.77981	2,189
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.77981	$11.68476	31,396
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.68476	$12.22314	125,339
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.22314	$12.04258	194,742
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.04258	$12.71945	205,615
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.71945	$14.32587	151,742
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.32587	$13.49378	152,628
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.49378	$16.12899	162,250
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
05/02/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.00861	$10.31578	2,717
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.31578	$11.03135	58,142
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.03135	$10.77433	92,661
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.77433	$11.45162	144,104
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.45162	$11.49478	180,596
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.49478	$11.98411	327,874
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.98411	$12.63201	490,921
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.63201	$12.24054	17,553,497
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.24054	$13.62935	15,941,666

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99930	$10.41691	3,515
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.41691	$9.48823	8,571
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.48823	$9.53505	15,074
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53505	$9.16252	19,781
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.16252	$10.04827	51,722
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.04827	$10.88970	28,375
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.88970	$10.07679	17,687
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.07679	$11.47488	20,267
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99136	$10.66757	11
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.66757	$12.02704	11
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.02704	$11.02053	201
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.02053	$12.86690	258
JP Morgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2			
02/01/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.97807	$10.77213	89,435
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.77213	$11.93125	25,672
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.93125	$11.24792	35,832
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.24792	$12.74351	33,709
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90807	$8.85619	26,699
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.85619	$10.74944	34,792
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91876	$9.44832	46,065
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.44832	$12.27909	106,638

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provision
California	For the California annuity forms, "contingent deferred sales charges" are referred to as "surrender charges". Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Connecticut	For Annuities purchased on or after August 20, 2012, the Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero (0).
Florida	The waiting period for annuitization is one year from the contract issue date. With respect to those who are 65 years or older on the date of purchase, in no event will the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge exceed 10% in accordance with Florida law.
Iowa	Market Value Adjustment Options and 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program are available only for Annuities purchased on or after August 20, 2012.
Illinois	Market Value Adjustment Options are not available. 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
New Jersey	There is no minimum Surrender Value at Annuitization or Minimum Annuity Payment Amount.
Oregon	Market Value Adjustment Options are not available. 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program not available.
Texas	Minimum annuity payment of $20
Washington	Market Value Adjustment Options are not available. 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program not available.

APPENDIX C – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME BENEFIT AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME BENEFIT – NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR NEW ELECTIONS

These benefits were offered May 1, 2011 to August 19, 2012.

Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, for Annuities that have one of these benefits, we currently limit additional Purchase Payments made after the benefit has been in effect for one year (the "benefit anniversary") to $50,000 each benefit year. The benefit year begins on the date you elect an optional living benefit and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the date you elected the optional living benefit. Subsequent benefit years begin on the anniversary of the date you elected an optional living benefit and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the date you elected the benefit.

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we further exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the benefit that you elected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your optional living benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit - the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to

your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:

  (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

  (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

  (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, this automatic increase will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 45-54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.

- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 45-54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 1/2 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 45-54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$-84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2011
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on August 1, 2012
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2012) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2012 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction of Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income . It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.50%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.50)%	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750.00

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we

support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate

if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.

- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.

- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the

Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefit" earlier in the prospectus for more information.).

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 0.95% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 45 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;

(ii) your surrender of the annuity;

(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned Annuities);

(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Re-balancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

An integral part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income (including Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income) is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and a specified bond fund within the Advanced Series Trust (the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account"). This predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") runs each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity and, as a result, transfers of Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account can occur on any Valuation Day subject to the conditions described below. Only the predetermined mathematical formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to and from the Bond Sub-account, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from the Bond Sub-account. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula nor does the formula constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula by which the transfer operates is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. The formula is set forth in Appendix E (and is described below).

As indicated above, we limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income. For purposes of these benefits, we refer to those permitted Investment Options as the "Permitted Sub-accounts". Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth.

If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime Income and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of the discussion below concerning transfers from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, amounts held within the DCA MVA Options are included within the term "Permitted Sub-accounts". Thus, amounts may be transferred from the DCA MVA Options in the circumstances described above and in the section of the prospectus entitled 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program. Any transfer dictated by the formula out of the Bond Sub-account will only be transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, not the DCA MVA Options. We will not assess any Market Value Adjustment with respect to transfers under the formula from the DCA MVA Options.

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, operates as follows. The formula starts by identifying an Income Basis (as defined in Appendix E) for that day and then multiplies that figure by 5%, to produce a projected (i.e., hypothetical) income amount. This amount may be different than the actual Annual Income Amount currently guaranteed under your benefit. Then it produces an estimate of the total amount targeted in the formula, based on the projected income amount and factors set forth in the formula. In the formula, we refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L". If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your projected income amount (and thus your Target Value) would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments, and any withdrawals of Excess Income. Next, the formula subtracts from the Target Value the amount held within the Bond Sub-account on that day, and divides that difference by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. That ratio, which

essentially isolates the amount of your Target Value that is not offset by amounts held within the Bond Sub-account, is called the "Target Ratio" or "r". If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on such third Valuation Day, make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts in which you are invested (subject to the 90% cap discussed below) to the Bond Sub-account. Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts (subject to the 90% cap) to the Bond Sub-account (as described above). If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account). For example,

- September 4 – a transfer is made to the Bond Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts
- September 5 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on September 4
- On September 5 – (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the Bond Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the Bond Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the Bond Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Unadjusted Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the Bond Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account because such investment performance will tend to increase the Target Ratio. In deciding how much to transfer, we use another formula, which essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80%. The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be. Once you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, the values we use to compare to the Target Ratio will be fixed. For newly-issued Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income and existing Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income in the future, however, we reserve the right to change such values.

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, we will perform an additional monthly calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after the transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

- The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
- An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value

While you are not notified when your Annuity reaches a transfer trigger under the formula, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:

- Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
- If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
- Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, as time goes on, while none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the smaller the difference between the Protected Withdrawal Value and the Unadjusted Account Value, the more the Unadjusted Account Value can decrease prior to a transfer to the Bond Sub-account.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time Highest Daily Lifetime Income has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

Because the amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. The greater the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or to the Permitted Sub-accounts, the greater the impact performance of that Sub-account has on your Unadjusted Account Value and thus the greater the impact on whether (and how much) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible, under the formula, that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated in accordance with your Annuity. Once allocated, they will also be subject to the formula described above and therefore may be transferred to the Bond Sub-account, if dictated by the formula and subject to the 90% cap feature described above.

Any Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account will not participate in the positive or negative investment experience of the Permitted Sub-accounts until it is transferred out of the Bond Sub-account.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouse at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Unadjusted Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit - the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,

(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:

   (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;

   (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and

   (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th Anniversary of the benefit effective date, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit Anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 4.5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.

- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2, 4.5% for ages 59 1/2 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2, 4.5% for ages 59 1/2 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2011
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on August 1, 2012
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 59 $^1/_2$ and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2012) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2012 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of

the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first

Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature - Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2011
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on September 4, 2012
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

On October 3, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2012 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the Calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.50%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.50)%	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or

  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefit" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 0.95% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 45 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 45 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 45 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, you lose the guarantees**

that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;

(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;

(iii) your termination of the benefit;

(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;

(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Re-balancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-Accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income above.

APPENDIX D – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 – NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR NEW ELECTIONS

These benefits were offered August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit - the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th Anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th Anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:
    (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65-84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity

Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on August 1, 2013
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction of Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal.

As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.50%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.50)%	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750.00

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied:

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any partial withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if

your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity-owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, you lose the guarantees that you had**

accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned Annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Re-balancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of the Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix E (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted

Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

However, in addition to providing lifetime income when your Account Value is reduced to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can potentially dampen the impact of volatility on your Account Value during extreme market downturns by transferring assets from your chosen investments into the Bond Sub-account as described above. This occurs pursuant to the predetermined mathematical formula, which can limit the possibility or reduce the amount of a significant loss of Account Value, and potentially provide a higher income stream in retirement.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula nor does the formula constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if(and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity). We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix E) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix E. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 1/2 months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

$$\text{Target Value (L)} = \$200,000 \times 5\% \times 14.95 = \$149,500$$

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

$$\text{Target Ratio (R)} = (\$149,500 - 0)/\$179,500 = 83.3\%$$

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

(a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
(b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.

- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
  - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
  - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
  - Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
  - If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
  - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouse at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit - the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that

may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:
    (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime

Income 2.0 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on August 1, 2013
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$	118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$	2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$	115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$	2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)		1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$	5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$	98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$	5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future

years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on September 4, 2013
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000

- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

On October 3, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2013 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the Calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$	15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$	120,000
Equals ratio		12.50%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.50)%		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$	109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$	183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as annuity payments. Further, payments that we make under this benefit after the Latest Annuity Date will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefit” earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor.

While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms

from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Re-balancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-Accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

APPENDIX E – FORMULA FOR THE HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME V2.1 SUITE, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 SUITE AND HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME SUITE OF LIVING BENEFITS

This Appendix describes the formula used with the following living benefits:

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1;
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1;

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite (offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013):

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0;
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0;

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite (offered from May 1, 2011 to August 19, 2012):

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income;
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income.

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULAS:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite and Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – The secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_v – the total value of all Permitted Sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.
- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals of less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount do not reduce the Income Basis.

DAILY TARGET VALUE CALCULATION:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If ($V_V + V_F$) is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

DAILY TRANSFER CALCULATION:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L - B)/(V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day r (greater than) C_u and r (less or =) C_{us} or if on any day r (greater than) C_{us}, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- If r (less than) C_l, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (B (greater than) 0), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * ($V_V + V_F + B$)) – B), [L – B – ($V_V + V_F$) * C_t]/(1 - C_t))	Money is transferred from the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – B – ($V_V + V_F$) * C_t]/ (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts

MONTHLY TRANSFER CALCULATION

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * ($V_V + V_F + B$))} (less than) (C_u * ($V_V + V_F$) – L + B) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * ($V_V + V_F + B$))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts.

"A" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Months 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

APPENDIX F – MVA FORMULA

MVA FORMULA FOR 6 OR 12 MONTH DCA MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the DCA MVA Options we make available is as follows:

$$\text{MVA Factor} = [(1+i)/(1+j+k)]^{\wedge(n/12)}$$

where:
- i = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
- j = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
- k = the Liquidity Factor, equal to 0.0025; and
- n = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

APPENDIX G – HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES OF OPERATION OF PREMIUM BASED CHARGE AND CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE

To demonstrate how the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge and the Premium Based Charge operate, set forth below are various hypothetical examples. These examples are illustrative only, and do not represent the values under any particular Annuity.

A. CDSC EXAMPLES

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Actual Purchase Payment	CDSC Schedule							CDSC Expiry Date
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	5/31/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	7/14/2018

In this example, please note that the first Purchase Payment receives a CDSC schedule for total Purchase Payments less than $50,000.00. The second Purchase Payment results in a situation where the total Purchase Payments are $100,000.00 and the CDSC schedule reflects this.

B. Premium Based Charge Examples

Example 1: Assume that two Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary attain the Premium Based Charge tier indicated below. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for both Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018

Example 2: In this example, the second Purchase Payment is not received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. The Premium Based Charge rate for the first payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011. The Premium Based Charge rate for the second Purchase Payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received as of the date it is received, or 9/15/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.70%	$315.00	$78.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

Example 3: In this example, assume that two Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary attain the indicated Premium Based Charge tier. Assume the third Purchase Payment is received after the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for the first two Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received prior to the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011. The Premium Based Charge rate for the third Purchase Payment will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received as of the date it is received, or 9/15/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
7/15/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/15/2011	$150,000.00	0.35%	$525.00	$131.25	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

Example 4: In this example, assume that the second Purchase Payment is received the day before the quarter's end. In this example, the Premium Based Charge rate for both Purchase Payments will be established based upon the total Purchase Payments received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, or 9/1/2011.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.50%	$225.00	$56.25	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
8/30/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018

Example 5: In this example, assume that the second Purchase Payment is received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary. Since the second Purchase Payment is received on the first Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, it is not utilized for purposes of determining the Premium Based Charge rate for the first Purchase Payment.

Purchase Payment Rec'd Date	Purchase Payment Amount	Premium Based Charge Rate	Annualized Premium Based Charge	Quarterly Premium Based Charge	Premium Based Charge First Fee	Premium Based Charge Last Fee
6/1/2011	$45,000.00	0.70%	$315.00	$78.75	9/1/2011	6/1/2018
9/1/2011	$55,000.00	0.50%	$275.00	$68.75	12/1/2011	9/1/2018

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus entitled "How To Contact Us" for where to send your request for a Statement of Additional Information.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPRTB2PROS

PRUDENTIAL MyRock[SM] ADVISOR VARIABLE ANNUITY

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
To
Prospectus dated April 27, 2020

RATE SHEET SUPPLEMENT FOR:

PRUDENTIAL DYNAMIC INCOME BENEFIT

This Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement (this "Supplement") applies only to the benefit noted above and should be read and retained with the prospectus for the Prudential MyRock[SM] Advisor Variable Annuity (the "Annuity"). If you would like another copy of the prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

This Supplement provides the Initial Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates we are currently offering for the Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit available with the Annuity. This Supplement replaces and supersedes any previously issued Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement(s) for the Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit ("Dynamic Income Benefit"), and must be used with an effective prospectus for the Annuity.

The following rates are effective between April 27, 2020 and May 14, 2020:

- **Initial Income Percentages for Purchase Payments made to Annuities with the Dynamic Income Benefit, and new elections of the Dynamic Income Benefit***
- **Income Deferral Rates for new elections of the Dynamic Income Benefit***

Initial Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates for new elections of the Dynamic Income Benefit and Initial Income Percentages below for additional Purchase Payments made when the benefit is in effect may be different from those shown below on or after May 15, 2020. Please visit www.PrudentialAnnuities.com/investor/prospectuses or work with your Financial Professional to confirm the most current rates.

Initial Income Percentages

The applicable Initial Income Percentage is based on the attained age of the Designated Life (younger Spousal Designated Life for Spousal benefit) as of the date the Purchase Payment(s) or, for new elections of the Dynamic Income Benefit, the benefit election form, is received in Good Order, according to the tables below:

Age	Single Percentage	Spousal Percentage
45	2.95%	2.60%
46	2.95%	2.60%
47	3.00%	2.65%
48	3.00%	2.65%
49	3.05%	2.70%
50	3.05%	2.70%
51	3.10%	2.75%
52	3.15%	2.80%
53	3.25%	2.90%
54	3.30%	2.95%
55	3.35%	3.00%
56	3.40%	3.05%
57	3.50%	3.15%
58	3.55%	3.20%
59	3.65%	3.30%
60	3.70%	3.35%
61	3.80%	3.45%
62	3.90%	3.55%
63	3.95%	3.60%
64	4.05%	3.70%
65	4.15%	3.80%

Age	Single Percentage	Spousal Percentage
66	4.25%	3.90%
67	4.40%	4.05%
68	4.50%	4.15%
69	4.65%	4.30%
70	4.75%	4.40%
71	4.90%	4.55%
72	5.05%	4.70%
73	5.15%	4.80%
74	5.30%	4.95%
75	5.45%	5.10%
76	5.60%	5.25%
77	5.80%	5.45%
78	5.95%	5.60%
79	6.15%	5.80%
80	6.30%	5.95%
81	6.30%	5.95%
82	6.30%	5.95%
83	6.30%	5.95%
84	6.30%	5.95%
85	6.30%	5.95%

Income Deferral Rates

The applicable Income Deferral Rate at election of the Dynamic Income Benefit is based on the attained age of the Designated Life (younger Spousal Designated Life for Spousal benefit) as of the date we receive your Annuity application or benefit election form in Good Order, and then increases on certain Benefit Anniversaries according to the tables listed below:

Age on Benefit Issue Date or Benefit Anniversary	Income Deferral Rate Single Percentage	Income Deferral Rate Spousal Percentage
45 – 49	**0.05%**	**0.05%**
50 – 54	**0.10%**	**0.10%**
55 – 59	**0.10%**	**0.10%**
60 – 64	**0.15%**	**0.15%**
65 – 69	**0.20%**	**0.20%**
70 – 74	**0.30%**	**0.30%**
75 – 79	**0.40%**	**0.40%**
80+	**0.45%**	**0.45%**

*****In order for you to receive the rates reflected in this Supplement, your Annuity application or benefit election form must be signed within the time period disclosed above. From the date you sign your Annuity application or elect the Dynamic Income Benefit, we must also receive that paperwork in Good Order within 15 calendar days, and new Annuities must be funded within 60 calendar days. (Please note that if you plan to fund your new Annuity with multiple Purchase Payments, each Purchase Payment after the initial Purchase Payment will receive the Initial Income Percentage in effect at the time the Purchase Payment is applied to the Annuity but the Income Deferral Rate at issue will apply to all Purchase Payments.) If these conditions are not met, and you decide to proceed with the purchase of the Annuity, additional paperwork will be required to issue the contract with the applicable rates in effect at that time. Under certain circumstances we may waive these conditions or extend these time periods in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Subject to the rules stated above, it is important to note that if either (1) Initial Income Percentages; and/ or (2) the Income Deferral Rates (collectively the "set of rates") that we are currently offering on the effective date of the benefit is higher than the set of rates we were offering on the date you signed the applicable paperwork and neither the Initial Income Percentages nor any Income Deferral Rates have decreased, you will receive that higher set of rates. If any rates have decreased when we compare the set of rates that we were offering on the day you signed your paperwork to the set of rates that we are offering on the effective date of the benefit, your Dynamic Income Benefit will be issued with the set of rates that were in effect on the day you signed your paperwork.

NON-GUARANTEED ELEMENTS

The Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit Charge is a quarterly charge assessed against Account Value at each quarterly anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date and may be increased one or more times on or after the 3rd anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date up to the maximum annual rate shown below. We will notify you in advance of any change to the charge and you will be given an opportunity to "opt out" of any charge increase subject to certain conditions. See "Fees, Charges and Deductions - Charges for Optional Living and Death Benefits" in the prospectus for information about this opt out process including the requirement to accept a 5% reduction in the Annual Income Amount.

	Current	Maximum
Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit Charge	0.40%	1.00%

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL MyRock℠ ADVISOR VARIABLE ANNUITY
Flexible Premium Deferred Annuity Offering Optional Living Benefit and Optional Death Benefit
PROSPECTUS: April 27, 2020

This prospectus describes a flexible premium deferred annuity offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life," "we," "us," "our"), which we refer to in this prospectus as the "Annuity." This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. The Annuity described in this prospectus may be appropriate for investors who have hired an investment advisor to provide advice about using an annuity within a larger financial plan. The Annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. The Annuity described in this prospectus is available only to individuals who have or will have an investment advisory relationship with a Registered Investment Adviser or Investment Adviser Representative who will provide ongoing investment advice about allocating Account Value within the Annuity. Your financial professional will assist in determining whether the Annuity and its features are appropriate for you. Certain of the Investment Options and/or features may not be available in all states. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to recommend to customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain Annuities and/or optional benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contract, the optional living benefits, and the optional death benefit are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section. To make this Prospectus easier to read, we sometimes use different labels than are used in the Annuity. Although we use different labels, they have the same meaning in this Prospectus as in the Annuity.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund - see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Certain Sub-accounts, cannot be elected while you have the Defined Income Benefit on your Annuity-see "Limitations With Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuity that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and keep it for future reference. If you are purchasing the Annuity as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage. **Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to the ability to elect a living benefit, a death benefit, the opportunity to annuitize the contract and the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.**

When delivered in connection with the sale of a new Annuity, this prospectus must be accompanied by the applicable Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement containing the then current Income Growth Rate and Income Percentages for the Prudential Defined Income Benefit and the Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement containing the then current Initial Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates for the Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit.

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your financial professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your financial professional to decide whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address. In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

This Annuity is NOT a deposit or obligation of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and is NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts held in the PSF Government Money Market Sub-account.

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888

OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus Dated: April 27, 2020

Statement of Additional Information Dated: April 27, 2020

PLEASE SEE OUR IRA, ROTH IRA AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

ATTACHED TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio
- AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio
- AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio
- AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio
- AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio

American Fund Insurance Series®

- American Funds Insurance Series® Asset Allocation Fund – Class 1[1]
- American Funds Insurance Series® Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – Class 1[1]
- American Funds Insurance Series® Bond Fund – Class 1[1]
- American Funds Insurance Series® Growth Fund – Class 1[1]
- American Funds Insurance Series® Growth-Income Fund – Class 1[1]
- American Funds Insurance Series® Ultra-Short Bond Fund – Class 1[1]
- American Funds Insurance Series® U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund – Class 1[1]

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.

- BlackRock Advantage Large Cap Core V.I. Fund – Class I[1]
- BlackRock Basic Value V.I. Fund – Class I[1]
- BlackRock Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund – Class I[1]
- BlackRock Equity Dividend V.I. Fund – Class I[1]
- BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class I[1]
- BlackRock Large Cap Focus Growth V.I. Fund – Class I[1]

DFA INVESTMENT DIMENSIONS GROUP INC.

- VA Global Bond Portfolio[1]
- VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio[1]
- VA International Small Portfolio[1]
- VA International Value Portfolio[1]
- VA Short-Term Fixed Portfolio[1]
- VA U.S. Large Value Portfolio[1]
- VA U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio[1]

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products

- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Balanced Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Consumer Discretionary Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Contrafund® Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Disciplined Small Cap Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Emerging Markets Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Financial Services Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Floating Rate High Income Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Growth Opportunities Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Growth Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Health Care Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products High Income Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Industrials Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products International Capital Appreciation Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Investment Grade Bond Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Mid Cap Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Strategic Income Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Technology Portfolio – Initial Class[1]
- Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Utilities Portfolio – Initial Class[1]

Legg Mason Partners Variable Equity Trust

- ClearBridge Variable Aggressive Growth Portfolio – Class I[1]
- ClearBridge Variable Appreciation Portfolio – Class I[1]
- ClearBridge Variable Dividend Strategy Portfolio – Class I[1]
- ClearBridge Variable Large Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I[1]
- ClearBridge Variable Mid Cap Portfolio – Class I[1]
- ClearBridge Variable Small Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I[1]
- QS Variable Conservative Growth – Class I[1]
- QS Variable Growth – Class I[1]
- QS Variable Moderate Growth – Class I[1]

Legg Mason Partners Variable Income Trust

- Western Asset Core Plus VIT Portfolio – Class I[1]
- Western Asset Variable Global High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I[1]

MFS® Variable Insurance Trust

- MFS® Growth Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® Investors Trust Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® Mid Cap Growth Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® New Discovery Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® Research Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® Total Return Bond Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® Total Return Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® Utilities Series – Initial Class[1]
- MFS® Value Series – Initial Class[1]

MFS® Variable Insurance Trust II

MFS® International Intrinsic Value Portfolio – Initial Class[1]

MFS® Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Portfolio – Initial Class[1]

MFS® Technology Portfolio – Initial Class[1]

Vanguard

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Balanced Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Capital Growth Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Conservative Allocation Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Diversified Value Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Income Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Index Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Global Bond Index Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Growth Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund High Yield Bond Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund International Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Mid-Cap Index Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Moderate Allocation Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Real Estate Index Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Short-Term Investment-Grade Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Bond Market Index Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio[1]

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio[1]

Prudential Series Funds

PSF Conservative Balanced Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Diversified Bond Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Equity Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Flexible Managed Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Global Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Government Income Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Government Money Market Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Jennison Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Natural Resources Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF SP International Growth Portfolio – Class I*,[1]

PSF SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF SP Small-Cap Value Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I[1]

PSF Value Portfolio – Class I[1]

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*This Portfolio is also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits. Please see the "Investment Options" section later in this prospectus for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolio.

(1) Available for contracts that do not have the Defined Income Benefit in effect.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and/or the DCA MVA Option on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each DCA MVA Option and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each DCA MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Adjusted Purchase Payments: Purchase Payments we receive less any fees, charges or Tax Charges we deduct prior to allocation to the Sub-account(s) you select.

Advisory Fees: The amount we allow to be taken from your Annuity to pay your investment advisor for advisory services in connection with the Annuity that is eligible for special tax treatment when taken in connection with a nonqualified Annuity, and, when the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect on an Annuity, will not directly reduce the Annual Income Amount, as described below. Advisory Fees will not be considered taxable distributions from Annuities used in qualified plans, or from nonqualified Annuities when such fees are in compliance with the conditions of the Private Letter Ruling described in "Tax Considerations-Nonqualified Annuities" later in this prospectus, including that the amount of such fees does not exceed 1.50% of the Account Value in a calendar year.

When an Annuity has the Dynamic Income Benefit in effect, Advisory Fees will not reduce the Annual Income Amount in the year in which the Advisory Fees are taken. However, when Income Withdrawals are being taken under the benefit, Advisory Fees will reduce the Income Base by the ratio of the amount of the Advisory Fee to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately before the Advisory Fee is taken and thereby can reduce the Annual Income Amount in future years. We do not allow investment advisors to request withdrawals from the Annuity to pay the investment advisor's fee when the Defined Income Benefit is in effect.

Annual Income Amount: The annual amount that can be withdrawn without being considered Excess Income under the Dynamic Income Benefit as determined for each Benefit Year. The Annual Income Amount will vary from year to year due to Account performance and can be lower in one Benefit Year than in the prior Benefit Year even if no Excess Income is taken.

Annuitant/Joint Annuitant: The natural person(s) upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization: The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a nonqualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Benefit Effective Date: The date on which an optional living or death benefit is issued for your Annuity. Your Annuity may have more than one Benefit Effective Date if your Annuity has an optional living benefit and an optional death benefit. If you elect an optional benefit more than once, each election has a Benefit Effective Date and only the Benefit Effective Date for a benefit then in effect is applicable.

Benefit Payments: Under the Dynamic Income Benefit, the fixed amount payable each year until the death of the Designated Life or surviving Spousal Designated Life after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Benefit Year: The first Benefit Year begins on the Benefit Effective Date of the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date. Subsequent Benefit Years begin on the anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date. For tax qualified contracts with the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit, once the first Lifetime Withdrawal or Income Withdrawal, as applicable, has been taken, the next Benefit Year will begin on the first Valuation Day of the following calendar year. Each subsequent Benefit Year will then correspond to the calendar year. For nonqualified contracts with the Defined Income Benefit or Dynamic Income Benefit, once the first Lifetime Withdrawal or Income Withdrawal, as applicable, has been taken, the next Benefit Year begins on the date the next Annuity Year begins. Each subsequent Benefit Year will then correspond to the Annuity Year.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant : The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income-Defined Income Benefit: All or any portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal under the Defined Income Benefit that causes cumulative withdrawals to exceed the Guaranteed Income Amount in any Benefit Year. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Guaranteed Income Amount for future years.

Excess Income-Dynamic Income Benefit: All or any portion of an Income Withdrawal under the Dynamic Income Benefit that causes cumulative withdrawals to exceed the Annual Income Amount for a Benefit Year and any unused Annual Income Amount from prior Benefit Years that was not already withdrawn. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Income Base and, indirectly, can reduce the Annual Income Amount for future years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited time period, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Fund Access Charge: A charge we impose on Account Value invested in certain Sub-accounts associated with funds that do not provide us with adequate revenue. This fee is assessed daily as part of the daily Accumulation Unit Value calculation. See "Fees, Charges and Deductions - Fund Access Charge" for further details, including a list of the Sub-accounts for which the Company currently imposes the fee.

Guaranteed Income Amount (GIA): If the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, this is the amount of annual income you are eligible to receive for life under the Guaranteed Income Amount Option described in the section of this prospectus entitled "Defined Income Benefit." The initial GIA is determined by multiplying the applicable Income Percentage by the Account Value on the Benefit Issue Date. The GIA is redetermined each time a Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity and following each Non-Lifetime withdrawal and each withdrawal of Excess Income.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to the DCA MVA Option.

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Income Base: The amount that, along with the Income Percentage, is used to determine the Annual Income Amount under the Dynamic Income Benefit. The Income Base is not a value available for withdrawal.

Income Deferral Rate: The annual percentage that is added as a daily amount to the Initial Income Percentage under the Dynamic Income Benefit until the first Income Withdrawal is taken. The accrued amount of Income Deferral Rate plus the Initial Income Percentage is the Income Percentage used to determine the Annual Income Amount.

Income Growth Rate: The rate of return, based on a simple interest calculation, credited to your Guaranteed Income Amount under the optional Defined Income Benefit until your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Income Growth Rate for Purchase Payments made on the effective date of the Defined Income Benefit is the rate shown in the Schedule Supplement for the benefit in effect on that date. A different Income Growth Rate may apply to subsequent Purchase Payments or when the Defined Income Benefit is terminated and then is reelected on a different date if permitted by our rules.

Income Percentage-Defined Income Benefit: The percentage applied under the optional Defined Income Benefit to determine the Guaranteed Income Amount associated with each Purchase Payment when it is allocated to the Annuity. The percentage is based on the attained age of the Designated Life, or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable, on the date each Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. The Income Percentage for Purchase Payments made on the effective date of the Defined Income Benefit is the applicable percentage shown in the Schedule Supplement for the benefit in effect on that date. A different Income Percentage may apply to subsequent Purchase Payments or when the Defined Income Benefit is terminated and then is reelected on a different date if permitted.

Income Percentage-Dynamic Income Benefit: The percentage applied under the optional Dynamic Income Benefit to determine the Annual Income Amount. The Income Percentage is comprised of the Initial Income Percentage(s) plus any accrued Income Deferral Rate.

Income Withdrawals: The amounts allowed to be withdrawn under the Dynamic Income Benefit each Benefit Year without being considered Excess Income.

Initial Income Percentage: Under the Dynamic Income Benefit, a percentage assigned to the Account Value on the Benefit Effective Date and then assigned to any additional Purchase Payment after the Benefit Effective Date. The percentage is based on the attained age of the Designated Life, or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable, on the Benefit Effective Date on the date each Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. The Initial Income Percentage for Purchase Payments made on the effective date of the Dynamic Income Benefit is the applicable percentage shown in the Schedule Supplement for the benefit in effect on that date. A different Initial Income Percentage may apply to subsequent Purchase Payments or when the Dynamic Income Benefit is terminated and then is reelected on a different date, if allowed.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or DCA MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Lifetime Withdrawals: Amounts withdrawn under the Defined Income Benefit that provide the Guaranteed Income Amount each year until the death of the Designated Life or the last death of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable, regardless of the performance of your Account Value subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. Once you have taken your first Lifetime Withdrawal from the Annuity, all further withdrawals are deemed to be Lifetime Withdrawals.

Net Purchase Payments: The sum of your Purchase Payments less any withdrawals or other distributions, including Required Minimum Distributions from the Annuity since the Issue Date.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal: A withdrawal from your Annuity that you designate as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in the DCA MVA Option.

Maturity Date: With respect to the DCA MVA Option, the last day in a Guarantee Period.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity.

Permitted Sub-accounts: The sub-accounts, as determined by us, to which you can allocate amounts if you elect an optional living benefit.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Prudential Defined Income Benefit: An optional living benefit available for this Annuity for an additional charge. The Defined Income Benefit can provide a guaranteed amount of income as described in the section of this prospectus entitled "Defined Income Benefit."

Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit: An optional living benefit available for this Annuity for an additional charge. The Dynamic Income Benefit can provide a variable amount of income based on a predetermined withdrawal rate as described in the section of this prospectus entitled "Dynamic Income Benefit."

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit: An optional benefit that, for an additional charge, replaces the basic death benefit provided by the Annuity.

Required Minimum Distribution: The annual distribution that must be taken from an IRA, other than a Roth IRA, or a qualified plan during the life of the Owner. The Required Minimum Distribution will be computed based on Internal Revenue Code requirements (including Internal Revenue Service guidance).

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable tax charges and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value before application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you will pay when buying, owning and surrendering the Annuity. No surrender charges apply to the Annuity. More information about these fees and charges appears later in this prospectus. See "Fees and Charges and Deductions."

The first table describes fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you transfer Account Value between Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES	
Transfer Fee[1] (Currently, after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year)	$10
Tax Charge	0% - 3.5%

1 Transfers in connection with one of our systematic programs (such as rebalancing) do not count toward the 20 transfers in an Annuity Year.

The following tables describe the periodic fees and charges you will pay when you own the Annuity, not including the underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES (as a percentage of Unadjusted Account Value)	
Annual Maintenance Fee[2]	Lesser of $50 or 2%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES/CHARGES (as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)	
Mortality & Expense Risk Charges[3]	
Level 1: Net Purchase Payments Less than $1,000,000	0.25%
Level 2: Net Purchase Payments $1,000,000 and more	0.10%
Administration Charge	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges[4]	0.40%

2 Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000.

3 Any transactions that impact Net Purchase Payments and cause a change in the applicable Insurance Charge level will cause that change in level on the Valuation Day on which the transactions occur.

4 The Insurance Charge is a combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Total Annualized Fees and Charges shown above is based on the Mortality and Expense Risk Charge for Level 1. If Net Purchase Payments were in a different level at any time during an Annuity Year, the total would be lower. We reserve the right to limit total Purchase Payments and restrict the ability to make additional Purchase Payments. See "Initial Purchase Payments" and "Additional Purchase Payments" later in this prospectus. Additional charges apply if you elect optional benefits or allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Account Value to a Sub-account for which we assess a Fund Access Charge. See the tables of such charges below.

The following table sets forth on a maximum and current basis (1) the charge for each optional living and death benefit available with the Annuity, (2) the charges that apply if you select the Annuity and one of the optional benefits, and (3) the charges that apply if you select the Annuity and all optional benefits that can be elected together. You may not elect both optional living benefits at one time but may elect either of the optional living benefits, or one of the optional living benefits and the optional death benefit.

OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS *(Only one can be elected at a time)*						
	Maximum Benefit Charge[5]	**Current Benefit Charge**	**Maximum Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Living Benefit**	**Current Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Living Benefit**	**Maximum Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Living Benefit and Optional Death Benefit**	**Current Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Living Benefit and Optional Death Benefit**
Defined Income Benefit[6]	1.50%	0.80%	1.90%	1.20%	2.00%	1.30%
Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit[7]	1.00%	0.40%	1.40%	0.80%	1.50%	0.90%

OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT						
	Maximum Benefit Charge	**Current Benefit Charge**	**Maximum Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Death Benefit**	**Current Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Death Benefit**	**Maximum Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Death Benefit and Optional Living Benefit**	**Current Annualized Charge for Annuity plus Optional Death Benefit and Optional Living Benefit**
Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit[6]	0.10%	0.10%	0.50%	0.50%	2.00%	1.30%

5 The Defined Income Benefit Charge and the Dynamic Income Benefit Charge may be increased one or more times on or after the 3rd anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date up to the maximum benefit charge shown above. We will notify you in advance of any change to the applicable charge and you will be given an opportunity to "opt out" of any charge increase subject to certain conditions, including that the income amount under the applicable benefit would be permanently reduced by 5% on the next anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date. See "Fees, Charges and Deductions - Charges for Optional Living and Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for information about this opt out process and obtaining an estimate of the 5% reduction. Also, if you decide to elect or re-elect the benefit after your Annuity has been issued, the charge for the benefit will equal the current charge for new Annuity Owners up to the maximum indicated.

6 Charge assessed as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts.

7 Since the charge for the Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit is assessed against Unadjusted Account Value, to determine the maximum and current total annualized charge for purposes of this table, we assume that the Account Value is equal to the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts. Account Value could be different from the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts if you have amounts allocated to the DCA MVA.

We assess an additional charge (Fund Access Charge) for allocations to certain Sub-accounts available when you do not have the Defined Income Benefit in effect for your Annuity. Below, the Fund Access Charge is shown separately and as a part of the Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges.

FUND ACCESS CHARGE
on certain Sub-accounts
(as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)

Maximum Charge	Current Charge	Maximum Total Annualized Charge without optional benefits	Current Total Annualized Charge without optional benefits
0.70%	0.35%	1.10%	0.75%

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying **Portfolios which are the Permitted Sub-accounts for the Defined Income Benefit** before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	2.78%*	3.11%*

* These expenses do not include the impact of any applicable contractual waivers and expense reimbursements and include estimates for new Portfolios.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying **Portfolios available unless the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for the Annuity** before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES[1]

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.11%[2]	3.11%

1 The minimum and maximum total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios do not reflect the Fund Access Charge, which we assess on investment in certain Sub-accounts. See "Fees, Charges and Deductions-Fund Access Charge" later in this prospectus for a list of the underlying Portfolios for which we assess this charge.

2 Fund Access Charge applies to allocations to this Portfolio.

The following are the total annual expenses for the existing underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 . Therefore, the following does not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
FOR PORTFOLIOS AVAILABLE WITH THE DEFINED INCOME BENEFIT

(as a percentage of the daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio*	0.53%	2.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.01%	2.41%	0.60%
AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio*	0.53%	2.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%	2.51%	0.60%
AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	2.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.78%	2.18%	0.60%
AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio*	0.53%	2.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.07%	2.47%	0.60%
AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio*	0.53%	2.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.07%	2.47%	0.60%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio
Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio, so that the Portfolio's investment management fee and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.60% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made, if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio
Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio, so that the Portfolio's investment management fee and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.60% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made, if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio
The Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio, so that the Portfolio's investment management fee and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.60% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made, if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio
The Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio, so that the Portfolio's investment management fee and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.60% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made, if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio
Other expenses are based on estimates. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio, so that the Portfolio's investment management fee and other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.60% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made, if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
FOR PORTFOLIOS IF THE DEFINED BENEFIT IS NOT ELECTED

(as a percentage of the daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
American Funds Insurance Series® Asset Allocation Fund – Class 1[1]	0.27%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%
American Funds Insurance Series® Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – Class 1[1]	0.39%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.43%
American Funds Insurance Series® Bond Fund – Class 1[1]	0.36%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.40%
American Funds Insurance Series® Growth Fund – Class 1[1]	0.32%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	0.36%
American Funds Insurance Series® Growth-Income Fund – Class 1[1]	0.26%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.30%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
FOR PORTFOLIOS IF THE DEFINED BENEFIT IS NOT ELECTED
(as a percentage of the daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
American Funds Insurance Series® U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund – Class 1[1]	0.34%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.38%
American Funds Insurance Series® Ultra-Short Bond Fund – Class 1[1]	0.32%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.37%
BlackRock Advantage Large Cap Core V.I. Fund – Class I*	0.46%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%	0.15%	0.57%
BlackRock Basic Value V.I. Fund – Class I*	0.60%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.85%	0.11%	0.74%
BlackRock Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund – Class I*	0.65%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.13%	0.80%
BlackRock Equity Dividend V.I. Fund – Class I*	0.60%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.87%	0.20%	0.67%
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class I*	0.64%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.74%	0.01%	0.73%
BlackRock Large Cap Focus Growth V.I. Fund – Class I*	0.65%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.14%	0.81%
ClearBridge Variable Aggressive Growth Portfolio – Class I	0.75%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%
ClearBridge Variable Appreciation Portfolio – Class I	0.70%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
ClearBridge Variable Dividend Strategy Portfolio – Class I	0.70%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%	0.00%	0.75%
ClearBridge Variable Large Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I*	0.70%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
ClearBridge Variable Mid Cap Portfolio – Class I*	0.75%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.85%	0.00%	0.85%
ClearBridge Variable Small Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I	0.75%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%	0.00%	0.81%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Balanced Portfolio – Initial Class	0.39%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.49%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Consumer Discretionary Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.68%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Contrafund® Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	0.61%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Disciplined Small Cap Portfolio – Initial Class	0.45%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%	0.00%	0.59%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Emerging Markets Portfolio – Initial Class	0.79%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	0.00%	0.96%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Financial Services Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.68%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Floating Rate High Income Portfolio – Initial Class	0.55%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.71%	0.00%	0.71%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Growth Opportunities Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	0.64%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Growth Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.63%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Health Care Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.65%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products High Income Portfolio – Initial Class	0.55%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.67%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Industrials Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.67%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products International Capital Appreciation Portfolio – Initial Class	0.69%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	0.86%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Investment Grade Bond Portfolio – Initial Class	0.30%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.40%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Mid Cap Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%	0.62%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Strategic Income Portfolio – Initial Class	0.55%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.67%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Technology Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.65%
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Utilities Portfolio – Initial Class	0.54%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.66%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
FOR PORTFOLIOS IF THE DEFINED BENEFIT IS NOT ELECTED

(as a percentage of the daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
MFS® Growth Series - Initial Class	0.71%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%	0.00%	0.75%
MFS® Research Series - Initial Class*	0.75%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.03%	0.80%
MFS® International Intrinsic Value Portfolio – Initial Class*	0.88%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.02%	0.90%
MFS® Investors Trust Series – Initial Class*	0.75%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.01%	0.79%
MFS® Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Portfolio - Initial Class	0.75%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%
MFS® Mid Cap Growth Series Initial Class	0.75%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%	0.00%	0.81%
MFS® New Discovery Series – Initial Class*	0.90%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.01%	0.94%
MFS® Technology Portfolio – Initial Class	0.75%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	0.97%
MFS® Total Return Bond Series – Initial Class	0.50%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.54%
MFS® Total Return Series – Initial Class*	0.67%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.09%	0.61%
MFS® Utilities Series – Initial Class	0.74%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%
MFS® Value Series – Initial Class*	0.70%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.02%	0.71%
PSF Conservative Balanced Portfolio – Class I	0.55%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%	0.00%	0.59%
PSF Diversified Bond Portfolio – Class I	0.40%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.44%
PSF Equity Portfolio – Class I	0.45%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.47%
PSF Flexible Managed Portfolio – Class I	0.60%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.63%
PSF Global Portfolio – Class I*	0.75%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.04%	0.76%
PSF Government Income Portfolio – Class I	0.40%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%	0.00%	0.52%
PSF Government Money Market Portfolio – Class I	0.30%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	0.35%
PSF High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I*	0.55%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.05%	0.57%
PSF Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio – Class I	0.75%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
PSF Jennison Portfolio – Class I	0.60%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%	0.62%
PSF Natural Resources Portfolio – Class I*	0.45%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.56%	0.01%	0.55%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF SP International Growth Portfolio – Class I*	0.85%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.24%	0.23%	1.01%
PSF SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio – Class I	0.60%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.70%
PSF SP Small-Cap Value Portfolio – Class I	0.90%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.00%	1.02%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%
PSF Value Portfolio – Class I	0.40%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.43%
QS Variable Conservative Growth – Class I*	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.69%	0.00%	0.69%
QS Variable Growth Portfolio – Class I*	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.80%	0.00%	0.80%
QS Variable Moderate Growth – Class I*	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.92%	0.09%	0.83%
VA Global Bond Portfolio[1]	0.21%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.24%
VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio*,[1]	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.50%	0.20%	0.30%
VA International Small Portfolio[1]	0.50%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	0.57%
VA International Value Portfolio[1]	0.40%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	0.45%
VA Short-Term Fixed Portfolio[1]	0.18%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.21%
VA U.S. Large Value Portfolio[1]	0.25%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.27%
VA U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio[1]	0.35%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.38%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Balanced Portfolio[1]	0.20%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.21%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Capital Growth Portfolio[1]	0.33%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	0.34%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Conservative Allocation Portfolio[1]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Diversified Value Portfolio[1]	0.23%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.24%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES
FOR PORTFOLIOS IF THE DEFINED BENEFIT IS NOT ELECTED

(as a percentage of the daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Income Portfolio[1]	0.28%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.30%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Index Portfolio[1]	0.13%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.14%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Global Bond Index Portfolio[1]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Growth Portfolio[1]	0.39%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.40%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund High Yield Bond Portfolio[1]	0.24%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.26%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund International Portfolio[1]	0.36%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.38%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Mid-Cap Index Portfolio[1]	0.16%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.17%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Moderate Allocation Portfolio[1]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.12%	0.00%	0.12%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Real Estate Index Portfolio[1]	0.24%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.26%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Short-Term Investment-Grade Portfolio[1]	0.12%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.14%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Bond Market Index Portfolio[1]	0.12%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.14%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio[1]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.11%	0.00%	0.11%
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio[1]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%
Western Asset Core Plus VIT Portfolio – Class I*	0.45%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.56%	0.02%	0.54%
Western Asset Variable Global High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I	0.70%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.00%	0.83%

[1] We assess an additional charge (Fund Access Charge) for allocations to the Sub-account investing in this underlying Portfolio. See "Fees, Charges and Deductions-Fund Access Charge" later in this prospectus for information about this charge.

* See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

BlackRock Advantage Large Cap Core V.I. Fund – Class I

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.25% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.05% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund, iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund and Government Money Market V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

BlackRock Basic Value V.I. Fund – Class I

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.25% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.06% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund, iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund and Government Money Market V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

BlackRock Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund – Class I
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.25% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.07% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund, iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund and Government Money Market V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

BlackRock Equity Dividend V.I. Fund – Class I
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.25% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.0% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund, iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund and Government Money Market V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class I
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.25% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.07% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund, iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund and Government Money Market V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

BlackRock Large Cap Focus Growth V.I. Fund – Class I
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.26% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.0% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund, iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund and Government Money Market V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

ClearBridge Variable Large Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I
Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights in the fund's Prospectus and in the fund's shareholder report, which reflect the fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

ClearBridge Variable Mid Cap Portfolio – Class I
Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights in the fund's Prospectus and in the fund's shareholder report, which reflect the fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

MFS® International Intrinsic Value Series – Initial Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment actiity), such that "Total Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.90% of the class' average daily net asset value for Initial Class shares and 1.15% of the class' average daily net assets for Service Class Shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® Investors Trust Series – Initial Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.79% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 1.04% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® New Discovery Series – Initial Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.94% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 1.19% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® Research Series – Initial Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.77% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 1.02% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. ("Other Expenses" include 0.03% of interest and/or investment-related expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity which are excluded from the expense limitation described in the prior sentence.) This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® Total Return Series – Initial Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.61% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 0.86% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® Value Series – Initial Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.71% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 0.96% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

PSF Global Portfolio – Class I
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0320% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0003% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0040% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

PSF High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.57% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

PSF Natural Resources Portfolio – Class I
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.008% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

PSF SP International Growth Portfolio – Class I
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.019% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.010% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

QS Variable Conservative Growth – Class I
Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights in the fund's Prospectus and in the fund's shareholder report, which reflect the fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

QS Variable Growth – Class I
Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights in the fund's Prospectus and in the fund's shareholder report, which reflect the fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

QS Variable Moderate Growth – Class I
Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights in the fund's Prospectus and in the fund's shareholder report, which reflect the fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses. The manager has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) so that total annual operating expenses are not expected to exceed this amount. This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2021 without Board of Trustees' consent.

VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio
The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" and "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" have been restated to reflect current fees. The Advisor has agreed to waive certain fees and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio. The Fee Waiver and Expense Assumption Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2021, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver and/ or expense assumption.

Western Asset Core Plus VIT Portfolio – Class I
The manager has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) so that total annual operating expenses are not expected to exceed this amount. This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2021 without Board of Trustees' consent. The manager has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) so that total annual operating expenses are not expected to exceed this amount. This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2021 without Board of Trustees' consent.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for the Annuity showing what you would pay in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for the Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional living benefit and optional death benefit fees, as reflected below

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

THE EXAMPLES ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING (1) WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT (IF ANY); (2) WHETHER YOU DECIDE TO ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO SUB-ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN THOSE WITH THE MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES; AND (3) THE IMPACT OF ANY CONTRACTUAL FEE WAIVERS OR EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS.

Expense Example if the Defined Income Benefit and Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit are in effect for your Annuity:

The example also assumes the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Portfolios with both the maximum and the minimum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses and those expenses remain the same each year.*
- You elect the Defined Income Benefit and the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit.
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge.
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee.
- No tax charge applies.

*Note: When the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, only certain Portfolios are available.

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available with the Defined Income Benefit				**Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available with the Defined Income Benefit**			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$568	$1,692	$2,800	$5,497	$535	$1,598	$2,653	$5,249
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$568	$1,692	$2,800	$5,497	$535	$1,598	$2,653	$5,249
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$568	$1,692	$2,800	$5,497	$535	$1,598	$2,653	$5,249

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited based on the state in which your Annuity is issued. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information about when you may annuitize.

Expense Example if the Dynamic Income Benefit and Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit are in effect for your Annuity:

The example also assumes the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Portfolio with the maximum gross total annual portfolio operating expense for which we also assess the Fund Access Charge (0.55% total annual portfolio operating expense) and to the Portfolio with the minimum gross total annual portfolio operating expense for which we do not assess the Fund Access Charge (0.31% total annual portfolio operating expense).
- You elect the Dynamic Income Benefit and the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit.
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge and the Fund Access Charge is assessed as described above.
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee.
- No tax charge applies.

	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios for which we assess the Fund Access Charge				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios for which we do not assess the Fund Access Charge			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$518	$1,551	$2,579	$5,123	$235	$721	$1,227	$2,590
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$518	$1,551	$2,579	$5,123	$235	$721	$1,227	$2,590
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$518	$1,551	$2,579	$5,123	$235	$721	$1,227	$2,590

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited based on the state in which your Annuity is issued. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information about when you may annuitize.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Information about the values of all the Accumulation Units is considered the condensed financial information. This information is not currently available for some subaccounts but will be provided in the Statement of Additional Information when information for a full calendar year is available. Condensed financial information for subaccounts representing the lowest and highest total annual variable account expense combination will be contained in Appendix A to this prospectus.

The financial statements for Pruco Life and Separate Account are contained in the Statement of Additional Information.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuity offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuity. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application. The maximum age for purchasing this Annuity is 85 and the minimum initial Purchase Payment is $10,000.

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 and applies to the Key Life.

The Annuity contract may be purchased by individuals who have or will have an investment advisory relationship with a Registered Investment Adviser or Investment Adviser Representative (each called "investment advisor" in this prospectus) who will provide ongoing investment advice about allocating Account Value within the Annuity and may be used as part of a fee-based financial plan. At a high level, a fee-based financial plan generally involves an investment advisor conducting a holistic review of an individual's assets and liabilities for the purpose of helping the individual meet identified financial goals (e.g., retirement income, saving for college, purchasing a vacation home). The investment advisor's fees vary and are generally based on the individual's assets they provide advice on or a predetermined one-time fee. You pay the registered investment advisory firm or the investment firm/professional directly for the investment advisory services provided to you. Any investment advisory services in connection with this Annuity are not provided by Pruco Life Insurance Company or Prudential Annuity Distributors, Inc. ("PAD"), and neither Pruco Life Insurance Company nor PAD are responsible for such investment advisory services. We do not allow investment advisors to request withdrawals from the Annuity to pay the investment advisor's fee when the Defined Income Benefit is in effect. You should know that any withdrawals made from the Annuity, including withdrawals you or your investment advisor request to pay your investment advisor's fees, reduce the Account Value, have tax consequences, and can negatively affect benefits under the contract.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity" for additional information.

Allocating Your Purchase Payments:

While the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, you may choose only from a selection of fixed income variable Investment Options. As a result, the Annuity will not then provide a diverse set of investment choices with different investment styles, objectives, strategies and risks.

If the Defined Income Benefit is not in effect for your Annuity, you may choose from additional variable Investment Options offering a variety of investment styles and risk levels. We assess a Fund Access Charge as an additional charge for allocations to certain of these Investment Options. Please see "Fees, Charges and Deductions" for information.

Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before selecting your Investment Options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

Unless you have the Defined Income Benefit in effect for your Annuity, you may also allocate money to the DCA MVA Option if you elect to participate in a 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Under these programs, your money is transferred monthly from a DCA MVA Option to the other Investment Options you have designated. Premature withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option may also be subject to a Market Value Adjustment. See "Investment Options-Market Value Adjustment Options" later in this prospectus.

We also offer other programs to help discipline your investing, such as dollar cost averaging or automatic rebalancing.

Please see "Investment Options" and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments.

Withdrawals-This Annuity does not have a charge associated with withdrawals, commonly referred to as a "surrender charge;"

however, other fees and charges apply to the Annuity as described in this prospectus. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax and, if you have the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit in effect for your Annuity, withdrawals can negatively and permanently affect the guarantee provided by that benefit. Please see "Defined Income Benefit" and "Dynamic Income Benefit" later in this prospectus for more information.

Annuity Payments-You may elect to receive income through fixed annuity payments over your lifetime, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive fixed annuity payments from the Annuity, rather than from one of the optional living benefits, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. If you elect to receive fixed annuity payments under one of the optional living benefits, generally speaking, the benefit payment becomes your annuity payment. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs, and currently the Annuity offers an option to provide income for the lives of both spouses, and an option that provides a minimum period for annuity payments.

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Optional Living Benefits: We offer two optional living benefits for an additional charge. Each of these benefits is designed to provide a different type of income payment and may be appropriate for investors with different goals. Your financial professional can help you decide whether an optional benefit is right for you.

- The Defined Income Benefit generally provides a fixed dollar income payment and restricts allocation of Account Value to five corporate bond investment options. This benefit may be more appropriate for an investor seeking guaranteed income at a predetermined level.
- The Dynamic Income Benefit generally provides an income payment that will increase and decrease based on performance of the variable investment options to which your Account Value is allocated. While your Account Value is greater than zero, it can be allocated to any of the investment options available in the Annuity. This benefit may be more appropriate for an investor seeking to increase income through the performance of the investment options but able to accept decreased income amounts when investment option performance declines.

Only one of these benefits can be in effect on your Annuity at any one time; however, you can change your choice, subject to requirements of the benefits and while we are offering the benefit you wish to choose. The key features of these benefits are summarized below. Please see "Defined Income Benefit" and "Dynamic Income Benefit" later in this prospectus for more information.

Prudential Defined Income Benefit

The Defined Income Benefit guarantees your ability to take withdrawals up to an amount we call the "Guaranteed Income Amount" each Benefit Year until your death or the death of your spouse even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Guaranteed Income Amount is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Guaranteed Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals".

While the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, your Account Value and any additional Purchase Payments must be allocated to Permitted Sub-Accounts only. If you are seeking a broad selection of Investment Options for your Annuity, choosing the Defined Income Benefit will impede your ability to achieve that objective.

Please be aware that if you withdraw more than the Guaranteed Income Amount in a given Benefit Year (i.e., Excess Income), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the Defined Income Benefit and the Annuity will terminate. As a result, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.

Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit

The Dynamic Income Benefit provides income payments up to an amount we call the "Annual Income Amount" each Benefit Year even if your Account Value is reduced to zero, other than due to Excess Income, so long as your benefit has a remaining Income Base. The Income Base is a value we use to calculate the Annual Income Amount and is not a value available for withdrawal. The dollar amount of the Annual Income Amount will vary each year, and can increase or decrease, based on the performance of the variable investment options to which your Account Value is allocated. Currently, you may allocate to any of the Investment Options when the benefit is in effect. We will notify you in advance of any change in the ability to allocate to the Investment Options when the benefit is in effect. In the event of any change, we may not allow additional allocation to Investment Options that are no longer permitted after the effective date of the change; however, we will not require you to reallocate your Account Value in accordance with our changed requirements. If your Account Value is reduced to zero by withdrawals that are allowed under the benefit, we will pay you a fixed dollar benefit payment until the death of the Designated Life or the surviving Spousal Designated Life, whichever occurs later. Income Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including by permanently reducing the Income Base on which future Income Withdrawals are calculated.

Please be aware that if you withdraw more than the Annual Income Amount (and any unused Annual Income Amount from a prior Benefit Year) in a given Benefit Year (i.e., Excess Income), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the income amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the

Dynamic Income Benefit and the Annuity will terminate. As a result, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.

For both the Defined Income Benefit and the Dynamic Income Benefit, a change in the Owner/Annuitant designations may cause the benefit to terminate. **You should carefully consider whether to purchase the Annuity for the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit if you anticipate changing the Owner/Annuitant designations**. Please see "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" and "Termination of Benefits" for more information.

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. The Annuity offers a basic death benefit and, for a separate fee, an optional Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment Death Benefit.

Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Fees and Charges: The Annuity, and the optional living benefits and optional death benefit, are subject to certain fees and charges. We assess a separate charge, the Fund Access Charge, for allocations to certain Sub-accounts. Each of these charges is discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age $59^1/_2$, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to the ability to elect a living benefit, a death benefit, the opportunity to annuitize the contract and the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. Unlike many other annuity contracts, if you choose the Defined Income Benefit, the Annuity will not provide a diverse set of investment choices that would provide the option to allocate money among a variety of investment choices with different investment styles, objectives, strategies and risks. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about the Annuity, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under the Annuity are Variable Investment Options and the DCA MVA Option. The Variable Investment Options are Sub-accounts of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). In this section, we describe the Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest, the DCA MVA Option, and restrictions on selection of Investment Options when the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for an Annuity.

Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice - we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to the DCA MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in the DCA MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in that option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the DCA MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or “MVA”, which can be positive or negative. A “Guarantee Period” is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to the DCA MVA Option.

We do not allow investment in certain Sub-accounts or the DCA MVA Option when the Defined Income Benefit, is in effect for your Annuity. We describe these restrictions below.

When the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for the Annuity, the Portfolios available are fixed income Portfolios. Fixed income investments are subject to risk, including credit and interest rate risk. Because of these risks, a Sub-account's share value may fluctuate. If interest rates rise, bond prices usually decline. If interest rates decline, bond prices usually increase. **Please note, the PSF Government Money Market Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers at any time the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for an Annuity.**

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available through sub-accounts in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some case, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code . However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by PGIM Investments LLC, an affiliated company of Pruco Life (“Affiliated Portfolios”) and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolio"). Pruco Life and its affiliates (“Prudential Companies”) receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from many of the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. However, certain Unaffiliated Portfolios do not pay revenue sharing to us or our affiliates, or pay revenue sharing at levels that do not, along with other fees and charges of the Annuity, meet our revenue targets. We assess a Fund Access Charge on the Sub-Accounts associated with these Portfolios and you will be subject to this charge if you allocate purchase payments or Account Value to these Portfolios. The Portfolios for which we currently assess a Fund Access Charge and the rate of the charge is shown later in this section, and the charge is further described in “Fees, Charges and Deductions” later in this prospectus. Affiliated Portfolios generally provide greater potential for profits to Prudential Companies than do Unaffiliated Portfolios.

As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more investment advisers or subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain investment advisers or subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the investment adviser or subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life’s role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates.

In addition, we may consider the potential risk to us of offering a Portfolio in light of the benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see “Automatic Rebalancing Programs” below for details about how these programs operate.

We may substitute one or more of the Investment Options or terminate the availability of an Investment Option at any time. We would not do this without any necessary SEC and/or state regulatory approval. We will provide you specific notice in advance of any substitution we intend to make and the Sub-account(s) to which your affected Account Value would be transferred on the substitution date unless you made a different election before the substitution.

We will also notify you if an Investment Option will no longer be available. Additionally, the Portfolios could undertake transactions that could limit or terminate their availability as Investment Options, including transactions to merge with another investment, or to liquidate. Any such transactions would be subject to applicable regulatory and/or shareholder approval. You will receive specific notice in advance of the merger or liquidation of a Portfolio, and we will explain how we will allocate future purchase payments directed to such a Portfolio in the absence of different allocation instructions from you. Any allocation we make in the absence of different allocation instructions from you would be subject to applicable regulatory guidance or approval.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. Total return is comprised of current income and capital preservation.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. Total return is comprised of current income and capital preservation.*	Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC
AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. Total return is comprised of current income and capital preservation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. Total return is comprised of current income and capital preservation.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. Total return is comprised of current income and capital preservation.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited - UK Western Asset Management Company Ltd. - Japan Western Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. - Singapore

PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.

PORTFOLIOS AVAILABLE IF THE DEFINED INCOME BENEFIT IS NOT ELECTED

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
American Funds Insurance Series® Asset Allocation Fund – Class 1	*Seeks to provide high total return (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term.*	Capital Research and Management Company℠
American Funds Insurance Series® Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – Class 1	*Seeks to produce income exceeding the average yield on U.S. stocks generally and to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common stock investing.*	Capital Research and Management Company℠
American Funds Insurance Series® Bond Fund – Class 1	*Seeks to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital.*	Capital Research and Management Company℠
American Funds Insurance Series® Growth Fund – Class 1	*Seeks to provide growth of capital.*	Capital Research and Management Company℠
American Funds Insurance Series® Growth-Income Fund – Class 1	*Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital and income.*	Capital Research and Management Company℠
American Funds Insurance Series® Ultra-Short Bond Fund – Class 1	*Seeks to provide current income, consistent with the maturity and quality standards applicable to the fund, and preservation of capital and liquidity.*	Capital Research and Management Company℠
American Funds Insurance Series® U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund – Class 1	*Seeks to provide a high level of current income consistent with preservation of capital.*	Capital Research and Management Company℠
BlackRock Advantage Large Cap Core V.I. Fund – Class I	*Seeks high total investment return.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
BlackRock Basic Value V.I. Fund – Class I	*Seeks capital appreciation and, secondarily, income.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
BlackRock Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
BlackRock Equity Dividend V.I. Fund – Class I	*Seeks long-term total return and current income.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – Class I	*Seeks high total investment return.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
BlackRock Large Cap Focus Growth V.I. Fund – Class I	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
ClearBridge Variable Aggressive Growth Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
ClearBridge Variable Appreciation Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term appreciation of capital.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
ClearBridge Variable Dividend Strategy Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks dividend income, growth of dividend income and long-term capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
ClearBridge Variable Large Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
ClearBridge Variable Mid Cap Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
ClearBridge Variable Small Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Balanced Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks income and capital growth consistent with reasonable risk.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Consumer Discretionary Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Contrafund® Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Disciplined Small Cap Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Emerging Markets Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Financial Services Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Floating Rate High Income Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks a high level of current income.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Growth Opportunities Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks to provide capital growth.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Growth Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks to achieve capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Health Care Portfolio – Initial Class	Seeks capital appreciation.	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products High Income Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks a high level of current income, while also considering growth of capital.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Industrials Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products International Capital Appreciation Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Investment Grade Bond Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Mid Cap Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Strategic Income Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks a high level of current income. The fund may also seek capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Technology Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Utilities Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR)
MFS® Growth Series – Initial Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® International Intrinsic Value Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Investors Trust Series – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Mid Cap Growth Series – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® New Discovery Series – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Research Series – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Technology Portfolio – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Total Return Bond Series – Initial Class	*Seeks total return with an emphasis on current income, but also considering capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Total Return Series – Initial Class	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Utilities Series – Initial Class	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Value Series – Initial Class	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
PSF Conservative Balanced Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks total investment return consistent with a conservatively managed diversified portfolio.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited QMA LLC
PSF Diversified Bond Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks a high level of income over a longer term while providing reasonable safety of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
PSF Equity Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
PSF Flexible Managed Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks total return consistent with an aggressively managed diversified portfolio.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited QMA LLC
PSF Global Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Brown Advisory, LLC LSV Asset Management QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
PSF Government Income Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks a high level of income over the long term consistent with the preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
PSF Government Money Market Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks maximum current income consistent with the stability of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
PSF High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks high total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
PSF Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
PSF Jennison Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
PSF Natural Resources Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF SP International Growth Portfolio – Class I*	Seeks long-term growth of capital.	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
PSF SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
PSF SP Small-Cap Value Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC
PSF Value Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Jennison Associates LLC
QS Variable Conservative Growth – Class I	*Seeks a balance of growth of capital and income.*	QS Investors, LLC
QS Variable Growth – Class I	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	QS Investors, LLC
QS Variable Moderate Growth – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QS Investors, LLC
VA Global Bond Portfolio *(formerly DFA VA Global Bond Portfolio)*	*Seeks to provide a market rate of return for a fixed income portfolio with low relative volatility of returns.*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio *(formerly DFA VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio)*	*Seeks total return consisting of capital appreciation and current income. The VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio is a "fund of funds," which means that the Portfolio uses its assets to purchase other mutual funds (the "Underlying Funds") managed by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor").*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
VA International Small Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
VA International Value Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
VA Short-Term Fixed Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve a stable real return in excess of the rate of inflation with a minimum of risk.*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
VA U.S. Large Value Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
VA U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio	*Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Balanced Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation and reasonable current income.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Capital Growth Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.*	PRIMECAP Management Company
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Conservative Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income and low to moderate capital appreciation.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Diversified Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation and income.*	Hotchkis and Wiley Capital Management, LLC Lazard Asset Management, LLC
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Income Portfolio	*Seeks to provide an above-average level of current income and reasonable long-term capital appreciation.*	Wellington Management Company LLP The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Index Portfolio	*Seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of large-capitalization stocks.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Global Bond Index Portfolio	*Seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of the global, investment-grade, fixed income market.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Growth Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.*	Wellington Management Company LLP Jackson Square Partners, LLC
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund High Yield Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide a high level of current income.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund International Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.*	Baillie Gifford Overseas Ltd. Schroder Investment Management North America Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Mid-Cap Index Portfolio	*Seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of mid-capitalization stocks.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Moderate Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital appreciation and a low to moderate level of current income.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Real Estate Index Portfolio	*Seeks to provide a high level of income and moderate long-term capital appreciation by tracking the performance of a benchmark index that measures the performance of publicly traded equity REITs and other real estate-related investments.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Short-Term Investment-Grade Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income while maintaining limited price volatility.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Bond Market Index Portfolio	*Seeks to track the performance of a broad, market-weighted bond index.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio	*Seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio	*Seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of the overall stock market.*	The Vanguard Group, Inc.
Western Asset Core Plus VIT Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain a dollar weighted average effective duration that is normally within 30% of the average duration of the domestic bond market as a whole.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited Western Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. Western Asset Management Company Ltd.
Western Asset Variable Global High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited Western Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd.

Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
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Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

***** Certain of our other annuity contracts offer optional living benefits that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula (the "formula") to manage the guarantees offered in connection with those optional benefits. The formula monitors each contract owner's account value daily and, if necessary, will systematically transfer amounts among investment options. The formula transfers funds between the Sub-accounts for those variable annuity contracts and a portfolio of the Advanced Series Trust (AST) that is not available through the Annuity. **You should be aware that the operation of the formula in those other variable annuity contracts may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the PSF SP International Growth Portfolio. These asset flows could adversely impact that Portfolio, including its risk profile, expenses and performance.** Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST portfolio can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, the PSF SP International Growth Portfolio could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) the Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held; and
(c) the Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.
(d) the Portfolio may have low asset levels and high operating expense ratios (including the possibility that all assets may be transferred out of the Portfolio).

The efficient operation of the asset flows among Portfolios triggered by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one portfolio to another portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

Before you allocate to the PSF SP International Growth Portfolio, you should consider the potential effects on the Portfolio that are the result of the operation of the formula in the variable annuity contracts that are unrelated to your Prudential MyRock Advisor Variable Annuity. Please work with your financial professional to determine which Portfolios are appropriate for your needs.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS-Defined Income Benefit

As a condition of electing the Defined Income Benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value, as set forth in the Permitted Sub-accounts list below. Also, the DCA MVA Options described later in this section are not available if you elect the Defined Income Benefit.

Permitted Sub-accounts

AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio

AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio

AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio

AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio

AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS

We offer DCA MVA Options that are used with our 6 or 12-Month DCA program. When you allocate your Account Value to a DCA MVA Option, you earn a declared rate of interest as long as you remain invested for a set period of time called a Guarantee Period. Amounts in the DCA MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. See "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. The interests in the DCA MVA Options are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under a different registration statement than the Annuity. That registration statement is SEC File No. 333-220118.

Under the DCA MVA Options, you earn interest over a 6 month or 12-month period, depending on the DCA MVA Option you select, while your Account Value in that option is systematically transferred monthly over the 6 or 12- month period to the Sub-accounts you have designated. Because the interest we credit is applied against a balance that declines as transfers are made periodically to the Sub-accounts, you do not earn interest on the full amount you allocated initially to the DCA MVA Options for the 6 month or 12- month period. Additionally, as described below, withdrawals may be subject to a Market Value Adjustment, which may be positive or negative.

A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit or protect against a loss. For a complete description of our 6 or 12- Month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within "Managing Your Account Value."

RATES FOR THE DCA MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for DCA MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the DCA MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to DCA MVA Option, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to a DCA MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your DCA MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your DCA MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new DCA MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the DCA MVA Option, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. DCA MVA Options may not be available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

You will not be permitted to allocate or renew to the DCA MVA Option if the associated Guarantee Period would end after your Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from the DCA MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of an MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period including withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount under the Dynamic Income Benefit; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;

- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of an Annual Maintenance Fee for the Annuity; and
- Annuitization under the Annuity.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formula set forth in Appendix B. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your DCA MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period. To determine the MVA, as detailed in the formula, we essentially (i) divide the current interest rate you are receiving under the Guarantee Period by the interest rate we are crediting for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period (plus a "Liquidity Factor" as defined below) and (ii) raise that quotient by a mathematical power that represents the time remaining until the maturity of the Guarantee Period. That result produces the MVA factor. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or 0.25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the MVA Option. We use the Federal Reserve's "Constant Maturity (CMT) rate as the interest rates in the formula for the DCA MVA. All else being equal, the longer the time remaining until the maturity of the DCA MVA Option from which you are making the withdrawal, the larger the mathematical power that is applied to the quotient in (i) above, and thus the larger the MVA itself. The MVA may be positive or negative, and a negative MVA could result in a loss of interest previously earned as well as some portion of your Purchase Payments.

If you have the Dynamic Income Benefit in effect for your Annuity, any Income Withdrawal you take while allocated to the DCA MVA Option will be subject to an MVA which may increase the amount withdrawn above the amount available as the Annual Income Amount. You should carefully consider whether to allocate to the DCA MVA while you have the Dynamic Income Benefit on your Annuity.

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

An DCA MVA Option ends on the earliest of: (a) the "Maturity Date" of the Guarantee Period; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (c) the Annuity Date, or, if later, the Latest Annuity Date; (d) the date the Annuity is surrendered; and (e) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under the Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuity exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuity, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under an Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging or Automatic Rebalancing program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. The transfer fee is deducted from the Sub-accounts based on the proportion of Account Value in each Sub-account immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken first from the Sub-accounts based on the proportion of the Account Value in each Sub-account and then from the DCA MVA Option, if any. The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value less any applicable Tax Charge and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the Tax Charge you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge as part of the valuation of the Sub-accounts. This charge is assessed based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the amount of Net Purchase Payments in your Annuity on each Valuation Day. On any Valuation Day, your Net Purchase Payments will equal the sum of all Purchase Payments applied to your Annuity less all withdrawals taken from your Annuity, which includes withdrawals you take from the Annuity as Required Minimum Distributions and any Lifetime Withdrawals you take under the Defined Income Benefit, if in effect for your Annuity. Currently, we offer two levels of the Insurance Charges depending on whether your Net Purchase Payments are less than $1,000,000, or equal to or greater than $1,000,000 on any Valuation Day. If your Net Purchase Payments are less than $1,000,000, you will pay a higher Insurance Charge at that time than you would pay if your Net Purchase Payments were $1,000,000 or more.

The charge is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity, including the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for

the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under the Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Charges for Optional Living and Death Benefits: If you elect to purchase an optional living or death benefit, we will assess an additional charge for benefit or benefits you select for your Annuity. These charges, if any, are assessed at the annualized rate(s) shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

The charges for the Defined Income Benefit and the Dynamic Income Benefit are designed to pay for the guarantees provided by the living benefits (as described in "Optional Living Benefit" later in this prospectus), including the risk that persons we guarantee benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge for the Defined Income Benefit is assessed as part of the valuation of the Sub-accounts against your assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge for the Dynamic Income Benefit is deducted on each quarterly anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date and is assessed against your Account Value calculated on the Valuation Day before the quarterly anniversary at the quarterly equivalent of the applicable annualized rate. The charge is taken out of each Sub-account in which you have Account Value in proportion to the value in each Sub-account. We may increase the charge for the Defined Income Benefit and the Dynamic Income Benefit after the 3rd Benefit Anniversary. We will notify you in writing in advance of an increase in the charge for the benefit. You will have the option of refusing the charge increase. **If you refuse the charge increase, the charge for the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit, as applicable, will continue at the current rate until the benefit terminates.** If you wish to opt out of the charge increase, you must notify us within the period stated in our notice to you; otherwise the charge increase will become effective. When we receive your opt-out request, we will send you a form confirming the estimated dollar amount of the 5% reduction in the applicable income amount. If you still wish us to process your opt-out request, you must sign and return the form to us at our Service Office in Good Order.

The charge for the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit, compensates us for the guarantee provided by that optional death benefit and the risk that Account Value will be less than Adjusted Purchase Payments when death benefits are payable under the Annuity. Please refer to the section entitled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the charges for the optional living benefit and optional death benefit.

Fund Access Charge: The Company currently imposes a Fund Access Charge of 0.35% annually on Account Value invested in certain Sub-accounts. The fee is deducted as an annualized percentage of the daily Account Value allocated to the particular Sub-account(s) and is included in the calculation of the Accumulation Unit Values for those Sub-accounts. We determine the Sub-Accounts to which the Fund Access Charge applies and the level of such charge in our sole discretion. The Fund Access Charge helps provide the Company or its affiliates the amount of revenue the Company or its affiliates require in order to offer certain Portfolios through the Annuity. The Portfolios for which the Company assesses the Fund Access Charge do not provide the Company or its affiliates with the amount of revenue it requires in order for the Company or its affiliates to meet its expenses and revenue targets. You should note that, while the Portfolios for which we currently assess this charge may have lower total annual operating expenses than other Portfolios, the Fund Access Charge, in addition to the total annual operating expenses of the Portfolios, raises the total cost of choosing those Portfolios to levels similar to or possibly exceeding the costs of those Portfolios for which we do not assess a Fund Access Charge.

The Company may use the Fund Access Charge for any corporate purpose, including payment of expenses that the Company and its affiliates incur in promoting, marketing, and administering the Contract and, in its role as intermediary, for those Portfolios for which we assess the charge, and we may profit from the charge.

A listing of the Sub-accounts for which the Company currently imposes the Fund Access Charge is shown below and is also available at the website address shown on the front of this prospectus or by calling us at the phone number listed there. We may change the Sub-accounts to which the charge will apply, and may change the level of the charge for any affected Sub-account, including by increasing the level of charge up to the maximum shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" earlier in this prospectus. We will send you written notice at least 60 days in advance of implementing a new or increased charge on a Sub-account. If you wish to avoid such new or increased charge, you must transfer any Account Value from the affected Sub-account(s) and ensure any additional Purchase Payments, or amounts subject to systematic programs, will not be allocated to the affected Sub-account(s) on or after the date we indicate the new or increased charge will apply.

Sub-accounts subject to Fund Access Charge:

American Funds Insurance Series® Asset Allocation Fund – Class 1

American Funds Insurance Series® Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – Class 1

American Funds Insurance Series® Bond Fund – Class 1

American Funds Insurance Series® Growth Fund – Class 1

American Funds Insurance Series® Growth-Income Fund – Class 1

American Funds Insurance Series® Ultra-Short Bond Fund – Class 1

American Funds Insurance Series® U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund – Class 1

VA Global Bond Portfolio

VA Global Moderate Allocation Portfolio

VA International Small Portfolio

VA International Value Portfolio

VA Short-Term Fixed Portfolio

VA U.S. Large Value Portfolio

VA U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio

Sub-accounts subject to Fund Access Charge:

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Balanced Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Capital Growth Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Conservative Allocation Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Diversified Value Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Income Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Equity Index Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Global Bond Index Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Growth Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund High Yield Bond Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund International Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Mid-Cap Index Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Moderate Allocation Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Real Estate Index Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Short-Term Investment-Grade Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Bond Market Index Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio
Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

DCA MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the Total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

FEES ASSOCIATED WITH FEE-BASED FINANCIAL PLANS OR INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

The Annuity is available through investment advisors who may use it as part of a more comprehensive fee-based financial plan or may use the Annuity in connection with investment advisory services provided to you. In connection with that plan or the advisory services, your investment firm or investment advisor may offer investment advice for a fee. The fee for this advice is set by your advisor and is covered in a separate agreement between you and your advisor. We are not a party to that agreement and we have not made any independent review of your investment advisor, the agreement under which you receive investment advisory services, or the fee for those services.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. Certain of the current limitations, restrictions and standards are described below. We may change these limitations, restrictions and standards in the future. We may make changes to these limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards relating to our issuance of an Annuity subject to any applicable state regulatory approval and requirements. Any such changes would apply to applications received by us in Good Order after the date of the change(s) and changes to the limitations, restrictions or underwriting standards described below would be described revisions to this prospectus.

Your financial professional is required to complete annuity training before soliciting an application for an annuity product. If your annuity application is submitted before your financial professional completes the applicable annuity training requirements, your application will be returned, and the annuity product will need to be re-solicited. If the annuity training is not completed within five (5) Valuation Days from the date we receive your initial Purchase Payment, described below, in Good Order and we do not have your consent to retain the Purchase Payment beyond this time, we will return your Purchase Payment and your Annuity will not be issued.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered Additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make an initial Purchase Payment of at least $10,000. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1,000,000 threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below. You should note that our requirement to approve total Purchase Payments of $1,000,000 or more could result in your Annuity never achieving the reduction in Insurance Charge level that applies when Net Purchase Payments are $1,000,000 or more.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the grantors are designated as Joint Annuitants. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as Contingent Annuitants. The eldest grantor will be named as the Annuitant.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary(ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Additionally, we will not permit election or re-election of any optional death benefit or optional living benefit by certain ownership types. We may issue an Annuity in ownership structures where the annuitant is also the participant in a Qualified or Non-Qualified employer sponsored plan and the Annuity represents his or her segregated interest in such plan. We reserve the right to further limit, restrict and/or change to whom we will issue an Annuity in the future, to the extent permitted by state law. Further, please be aware that we do not provide administration for employer-sponsored plans and may also limit the number of plan participants that may elect to use our Annuity as a funding vehicle.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the annuity, we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 86 years old. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 based on the Key Life. The broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing the Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person(s) upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the oldest Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to your instructions you may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts based on the proportion of Account Value in each Sub-account, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value.

We reserve the right to limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. In particular, if the Defined Income Benefit, the Dynamic Income Benefit or the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to the following:

- **if we are not then offering the applicable benefit(s) for new issues;**
- **if we are offering a modified version of the applicable benefit(s) for new issues; or**
- **if the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit is in effect for your Annuity and if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the death benefit amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the death benefit amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s)); or**
- **if the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity and if the then currently declared Income Growth Rate or the then currently declared Income Percentage is less than the Minimum Income Growth Rate for additional Purchase Payments or the Minimum Income Percentage for additional Purchase Payments shown in the Schedule Supplement for your Defined Income Benefit; or**
- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Guaranteed Income Amount or Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Guaranteed Income Amount or Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s)).**

If we further exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Defined Income Benefit or Dynamic Income Benefit optional living benefits or the optional Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit that you elected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Defined Income Benefit or Dynamic Income Benefit optional living benefit through additional Purchase Payments or increase the amount of the death benefit under the optional Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g, if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" section for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment among the Sub-accounts based on the proportion of Account Value then in each Sub-account, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant(s) and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity. If you are considering purchase of the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit to provide lifetime income for your life or the lives or you and your spouse, you should carefully consider the rules regarding the designations of the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary for the Annuity and for those optional benefits when you establish or change these designations. See "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person and may name a Joint Annuitant, subject to our approval, unless the Annuity is to be used as an IRA, or other "qualified investment that is given beneficial treatment under the Code. For Annuities owned by natural persons, if an Annuitant who is not the Owner predeceases the Owner before the Annuity Date, the Joint Annuitant will become the Annuitant. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into the Annuity described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws.

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31st of the year following the year of the decedent's death. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 1/2 (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) . However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a nonqualified Annuity see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit upon death, and you may name "successors" who may receive the Death Benefit.

Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect any optional living or death benefits.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Automatic Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or systematic withdrawals.

- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or a qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or become irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.
- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.
- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or Tax Charge deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to a DCA MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will, to the extent allowed by applicable state law, calculate any applicable MVA with a zero "Liquidity Factor." See "Market Value Adjustment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. No additional Purchase Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program, but allocations may not be directed to the DCA MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective when the request is signed, unless otherwise specified by you, subject to our receipt of the request at our Service Office. However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a change in Annuitant, including the removal of a Joint Annuitant, prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Joint Annuitant if the Annuity was issued as a tax-free exchange under Section 1035 of the Code and the Annuity has been in effect for less than one year;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant or Joint Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, as applicable, is not the older grantor of the trust.

In general and to the extent permitted by state law, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:
- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law but are not obligated to process your request within any particular timeframe.

If you elect the Defined Income Benefit or Dynamic Income Benefit optional living benefit for your Annuity, you will be subject to restrictions on designating the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary and any changes to those designations can negatively impact the applicable benefit. Please see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.

If you elect the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit for your Annuity, a change of Owner (or Annuitant, if the entity is the Owner) that changes the life on which the death benefit will be determined will terminate the rider. See "Death Benefits" later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and the non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax advisor regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser for more information.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section. The minimum transfer amount under any program is currently $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under a program.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts to which you are permitted to allocate. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM") AVAILABLE WHEN THE DEFINED INCOME BENEFIT IS NOT IN EFFECT FOR YOUR ANNUITY.

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available or in all states. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is not available with the Defined Income Benefit or in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program and Sub-accounts. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment among the Sub-accounts based on the proportion of Account Value then in each Sub-account, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently in proportion to your current investment in each Sub-account , excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the PSF Government Money Market Sub-account.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.

- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 Month DCA Program in effect, but may not have a 6 Month Program running simultaneously with a 12 Month Program.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred. We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, except for the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options in proportion to your Account Value then in each. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose and to which you are permitted to allocate. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

AUTHORIZATION OF A THIRD PARTY INVESTMENT ADVISOR TO MANAGE MY ACCOUNT

This Annuity may be used where you have engaged an investment advisor to provide advice to you regarding the Annuity. That investment advisor may be a firm or person that is appropriately licensed to sell the Annuity or that is affiliated with an entity that is appropriately licensed to sell the Annuity. The investment advisor you engage to provide advice to you in connection with the Annuity for you is not acting on our behalf, but is acting on your behalf. To be eligible to take any action with respect to your Annuity, your investment advisor must follow our rules for interacting with us to take action on your Annuity. In particular, we limit the amount of the advisor's fee that the advisor can withdraw from your Annuity (provided you have completed the required paperwork authorizing your investment advisor to do so) to a specified percentage of your Account Value. We may change the percentage limit periodically at our discretion. Currently, we do not allow advisors to request withdrawals from the Annuity to pay any portion of the investment advisor's fee when the Annuity has the Defined Income Benefit in effect. The advisor's fee can be taken from the Annuity when the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect if the fee is an Advisory Fee, as defined above in this prospectus. We reserve the right to change these rules at any time. Although we impose these rules, you are solely responsible for choosing a suitable investment advisor.

We do not offer advice about how to allocate your Account Value or make elections for your Annuity. We follow appropriately given instructions and direction from your investment advisor or you. As such, we are not responsible for any recommendations your investment advisor makes, any specific transfers, transactions or elections they make on your behalf.

We are not a party to the agreement you have with your investment advisor, and do not verify that amounts withdrawn from your Annuity, including amounts withdrawn to pay for the investment advisor's fee, align with the terms of your agreement with your investment advisor. You will, however, receive confirmations of transactions that affect your Annuity that reflect advisory fees deducted from your Account Value. It is your responsibility to arrange for the payment of the advisory fee charged by your investment advisor. Similarly, it is your responsibility to understand the advisory services provided by your investment advisor and the advisory fees charged for those services, and if applicable, to review transaction confirmations to validate the accuracy of the advisory fee withdrawn from the Annuity (subject to the percentage limit described above).

Any fee that is charged by your investment advisor is in addition to the fees and expenses that apply under your Annuity. Please be aware that if you authorize your investment advisor to withdraw amounts from your Annuity to pay for the investment advisor's fee, such fee deduction will be treated as a withdrawal (except, under the Dynamic Income Benefit, to the extent it is considered an Advisory Fee) . Regardless of whether a withdrawal is authorized by your investment advisor or you, a withdrawal from your Annuity can have many consequences, particularly if you are participating in optional living benefits and/or optional death benefits. For example, as with any other withdrawal from your Annuity, you may incur adverse tax consequences upon the deduction of your advisor's fee from your Annuity. In addition, a withdrawal generally may also reduce the level of various living and death benefit guarantees provided.

Special Rules for Distributions to Pay Advisory Fees

We treat partial withdrawals to pay advisory fees as taxable distributions unless your Annuity is being used in conjunction with a "qualified" retirement plan (plans meeting the requirements of Sections 401, 403 or 408 of the Code) or such fees meet the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling (PLR). See "Tax Considerations" for information about the requirements of the PLR. However, if your Annuity has an optional living benefit that is ineligible for advisory fee deduction, and if you take partial withdrawals from such Annuity to pay advisory fees, such partial withdrawals will be considered taxable distributions for all contracts, including the "qualified" retirement plans enumerated above.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

If you have provided the necessary authorization on the application for your Annuity, the individual who signed the application for your Annuity may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. We refer to this person as your "financial professional." You may have another person providing investment advisory services to you with respect to this Annuity and who you have separately authorized on the form we require to forward instructions to us regarding the allocation of your Account Value or certain financial transactions. Please be aware that if you authorize more than one person to provide investment instructions to us, we will follow all instructions received from authorized persons in the order in which we receive them. **If your financial professional or investment advisor has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional or investment advisor, as applicable, with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional or authorized investment advisor until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional or investment advisor. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your financial professional or investment advisor also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional or investment advisor transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional or investment advisor under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on his or her own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, or an asset rebalancing program. The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a systematic program.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. We do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing." For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer and will not count any transfer that (1) solely involves a DCA MVA Option, or (2) involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the PSF Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection

with one of our systematic programs, such as Automatic Rebalancing and (ii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.

- We reserve the right to effect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there may be owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying Portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee and any Tax Charge that applies. Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken from each Investment Option in the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have the Defined Income Benefit in effect for your Annuity, withdrawals before your first Lifetime Withdrawal reduce the Guaranteed Income Amount that the benefit will provide when Lifetime Withdrawals subsequently begin. A Withdrawal of Excess Income that brings your Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See “Termination of the Defined Income Benefit” later in this prospectus for more information. If you have the Dynamic Income Benefit in effect for your Annuity, withdrawals before your first Income Withdrawal reduce the Income Base and thereby reduce the Annual Income Amount in future years. A withdrawal of Excess Income that brings your Account Value to zero, will cause the benefit and the Annuity to terminate. See "Optional Living Benefits” later in this prospectus.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization
For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any “gain” in your Annuity and second as a return of your “cost basis”, if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer’s age $59^1/_2$, you may be subject to a 10% tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period
During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have “exclusionary rules” that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See “Tax Considerations” for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to an MVA.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

We will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your “designated Investment Options”). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from each Investment Option based on the percentage of your total Account Value allocated to each Investment Option at the time we pay out your withdrawal. If you have designated Investment Options and have elected a specific dollar amount which cannot be satisfied by your designated Investment Options, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from all of your Investment Option based on the percentage of your total Account Value allocated to each Investment Option.

If you have the Defined Income Benefit or Dynamic Income Benefit in effect for your Annuity, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Under the Defined Income Benefit, any withdrawal taken as part of a systematic withdrawal program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal and, as such will lock in your minimum Guaranteed Income Amount. See “Guaranteed Income Amount” later in this prospectus for more information.
- Under the Dynamic Income Benefit, any withdrawal taken as part of a systematic withdrawal program will be considered an Income Withdrawal and additional amounts of the Income Deferral Rate will not be added to the Income Percentage after that Income Withdrawal. Additionally,

the systematic withdrawals will reduce your Annual Income Amount for a Benefit Year before they reduce any Annual Income Amounts from prior Benefit Years that were not withdrawn.

- Under either optional benefit, if you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Guaranteed Income Amount, or Annual Income Amount, as applicable, and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program. If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Guaranteed Income Amount or Annual Income Amount, as applicable, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Guaranteed Income Amount or Annual Income Amount available in future Benefit Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Guaranteed Income Amount or Annual Income Amount, as applicable, will negatively impact your future Guaranteed Income Amount or Annual Income Amount.
- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your Defined Income Benefit or Dynamic Income Benefit optional living benefit, see "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.

If you are taking your entire Guaranteed Income Amount or Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59½ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as non-qualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to an MVA which would be applied in determining the total amount of each withdrawal. Accordingly, when an MVA applies to systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(s), the amount withdrawn from Account Value will be that amount necessary to provide a substantially equal periodic payment. In addition, the Account Value will be increased or decreased, as applicable, by the amount of the MVA. Withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount under the Dynamic Income Benefit are not available for 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59½ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax .

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be affected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then, we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMDs") are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code.

If the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity and you take withdrawals to meet the RMD provisions of the Code from your Annuity, you should note that:

- As with all withdrawals, amounts withdrawn for RMDs will be considered Lifetime Withdrawals or Income Withdrawals, as applicable, unless you designate those withdrawals as Non-Lifetime Withdrawals or Non-Income Withdrawals.
- Withdrawals made from the Annuity during any Benefit Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code in the amount of RMD for this Annuity as calculated by us will not be treated as Excess Income.
- Under the Defined Income Benefit, any withdrawal that exceeds the Guaranteed Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Guaranteed Income Amount in future Benefit Years. Under the Dynamic Income Benefit, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount, including any Annual Income Amount from prior Benefit Years that has not been withdrawn, will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income which will reduce your Income Base and your Annual Income Amount in future years. This may include

situations where you take withdrawals from the annuity to satisfy your RMD and then take additional withdrawals which, when combined, exceed the Guaranteed Income Amount.

See "Defined Income Benefit-Impact of Withdrawals" and "Dynamic Income Benefit-Impact of Withdrawals" later in this prospectus.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions.

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period, you can surrender your Annuity at any time and you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value less any applicable Tax Charge, Annual Maintenance Fee, and MVA. There is no separate surrender charge applied to this Annuity. Please see "Fees, Deductions and Charges" above for information about when a Tax Charge or Annual Maintenance Fee would be deducted from the Account Value upon surrender.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity *without* the Defined Income Benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity *with* the Defined Income Benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Optional Living Benefit") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or optional death benefit. We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. You must annuitize your entire Unadjusted Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under an optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Currently, contracts issued in Florida may be annuitized after the first Annuity Year.

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Option 1
Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you and payments will be made monthly. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Option 2
Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.

Annuity Payments under the Defined Income Benefit (Guaranteed Income Amount Option): If the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity when annuity payments are required to begin under the terms of your Annuity or when you decide to annuitize your Annuity, you can elect one of the following two options:

(1) apply your Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any other annuity option available for annuity payments not under the Defined Income Benefit (annuity Option 1 and Option 2, described above); or

(2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Guaranteed Income Amount on that date. If this option is elected, the Guaranteed Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the Designated Life, or, if the Guaranteed Income Amount is being calculated on the basis of Spousal Designated Lives, until the death of the remaining spouse. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the applicable annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

Annuity Payments under the Dynamic Income Benefit: If the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity when annuity payments are required to begin under the terms of your Annuity or when you decide to annuitize your Annuity, you can elect one of the following two options:

(1) apply your Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any other annuity option available for annuity payments not under the Dynamic Income Benefit (annuity Option 1 and Option 2, described above); or

(2) request that we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount determined for that Benefit Year. If this option is elected, we will make fixed payments of that Annual Income Amount until the death of the Designated Life, or, if the Annual Income Amount is being calculated on the basis of Spousal Designated Lives, until the death of the remaining spouse. In the Benefit Year in which this option is elected, the only amount payable is the Annual Income Amount not yet withdrawn in that Benefit Year. **No unused Annual Income Amount will be paid out so you should carefully consider when to choose to annuitize if you have unused Annual Income Amounts.** We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the applicable annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment. You may choose the frequency of payments from the options we allow and your first payment will be made on the Valuation Day next following our receipt of your request in Good Order.

Default Annuitization when an Optional Living Benefit is in effect on an Annuity

If you do not elect one of the options above by the time mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make equal monthly annuity payments beginning on the 1st day of the month immediately following the date that your annuity payments are set to begin as:

- a joint life and last survivor fixed annuity if both Spousal Designated Lives are living and each other's spouse on the date monthly annuity payments would begin, or
- a single life fixed annuity if the Designated Life is living or only one of the Spousal Designated Lives is living on the date monthly annuity payments would begin.

In addition, each of the payments above will consist of 120 payments certain (or a lesser number of payments certain if the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time payments are to begin is less than 10 years, based on applicable Internal Revenue Service tables), by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the length of any annuity payout option, including but not limited to any period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

(1) the present value of
   i. future Guaranteed Income Amount payments if the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for the Annuity; or
   ii. future Annual Income Amount payments at the last determined Annual Income Amount as of the Annuity Date if the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect for the Annuity.

   Such present value will be calculated using the same basis that is used to calculate the greater of the current and the guaranteed annuity rates in the Annuity; and

(2) the Account Value.

Once we receive your election to commence annuity payments, or we make the first payment under a default annuity payment option provision, we will only make annuity payments guaranteed under the specific annuity payment option, and the annuity payment option cannot be changed.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available
At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above.

OPTIONAL LIVING BENEFITS

Overview

Pruco Life offers two optional living benefits, for an additional charge; the Prudential Defined Income Benefit and the Prudential Dynamic Income Benefit. Each of these benefits provides for income during the life of the Owner or the lives of the Owner and spouse and only one of the benefits can be on an Annuity at a time. The optional benefits are not available if your Annuity is a Beneficiary Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided by the benefits, the additional cost for the benefit you elect will ultimately reduce your Account Value. **We reserve the right to cease offering the optional living benefit(s) for new elections at any time.** If we decide to stop offering the optional living benefit(s) in connection with the Annuity, we will first amend this prospectus.

The chart below highlights the basic similarities and differences between these benefits and more detailed information about each benefit follows. Your financial professional can help you determine whether either of these benefits may be right for your investment goals and risk tolerance.

	Defined Income Benefit	**Dynamic Income Benefit**
Can I elect the benefit after the Annuity is issued?	Yes See the Rate Sheet Supplement then in effect for applicable rates.	Yes See the Rate Sheet Supplement then in effect for applicable rates.
Can I choose to terminate benefit?	Yes, after the first Benefit Year	Yes, after the first Benefit Year
Do investment restrictions apply?	Yes The Account Value must be allocated to a limited number of specified fixed income Investment Options.	No
Does the benefit's income amount grow?	Yes, until income begins and then due to any additional Purchase Payments. Before the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Guaranteed Income Amount (GIA) will grow by the daily equivalent of the Income Growth Rate. When you take the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the GIA is locked in for life, subject to any increase due to additional Purchase Payments and reductions due to Excess Withdrawals.	Potentially. Before first Income Withdrawal, the daily amount of the Income Deferral Rate will be added to the Income Percentage increasing the Income Percentage that will be applied to the Income Base to determine the Annual Income Amount (AIA). The Income Base will also vary with investment performance of the Annuity so the income amount may increase or decrease from year to year even after you begin taking Income Withdrawals.
Do the benefit payments vary in amount?	No, although additional purchase payments can increase the benefit amount.	Yes, while there is Account Value, benefit payments can increase or decrease based on net Account performance and additional purchase payments can increase the benefit amount.
Are additional Purchase Payments allowed when the benefit is in effect?	Yes, subject to our right to restrict and age limits. Additional purchase payments are subject to then current rates.	Yes, subject to our right to restrict and age limits. Additional purchase payments are subject to then current rates.
Can I choose a single or spousal benefit before income begins?	Yes	Yes
Are there restrictions on Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations and can changes to these designations cause the benefit to terminate?	Yes	Yes
Is the income amount reduced for withdrawals other than those taken under the benefit?	Yes, proportionally, before the first Lifetime Withdrawal. Once Lifetime Withdrawals begin, the GIA is reduced by the amount of each withdrawal up to the available GIA.	Yes, indirectly, before the first Income Withdrawal is taken, since the Income Base used to determine the income amount is reduced by each Non-Income Withdrawal. Once Income Withdrawals begin, the Annual Income Amount, plus amounts carried over from prior Benefit Years, are reduced by the amount of the withdrawal up to that total amount.
Is the income amount reduced for Excess Income?	Yes, proportionately	Yes, indirectly, since the Excess Income reduces the Income Base used to determine the income amount.
Can I carry over any income not withdrawn?	No	Yes

	Defined Income Benefit	Dynamic Income Benefit
Can I take RMDs associated with the Annuity as an income withdrawal even if they exceed the available benefit income amount?	Yes	Yes
Can I allow Advisory Fees to be taken from the Annuity to pay my investment adviser?	No	Yes, up to the maximum amount we allow, currently 1.50% of Account Value. See “Tax Considerations” for information about how these amounts are tax reported.
Can benefit payments continue after the Account Value reaches zero?	Yes, for the life of the Designated Life or Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable.	Yes, until the death of the Designated Life or the Spousal Designated Life, as applicable.

PRUDENTIAL DEFINED INCOME BENEFIT

The Defined Income Benefit is an optional guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to receive periodic income payments over your lifetime ("Designated Life"), or over your and your spouse's lives ("Spousal Designated Lives") and you may change your choice of these options any time before you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals under the benefit. Generally, if your Account Value is reduced to zero and you meet certain requirements, we make lifetime payments available based on the "Guaranteed Income Amount." Subject to the minimum issue age for the Defined Income Benefit, you may elect the Defined Income Benefit at the time you purchase your Annuity or at any other time while the Account Value is greater than zero and before the oldest Owner of the Annuity reaches age 86 so long as we are then offering the benefit. The Designated Life or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable, must be at least age 45 at the time the benefit is elected and the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives must have been at least age 45 when the benefit was elected for the Annuity even if that person does not become a designated life until a later date. The date on which the benefit is added to your Annuity is called the "Benefit Effective Date" in this prospectus and benefits are measured based on "Benefit Years". You should note that the Benefit Year will be reset following the first Lifetime Withdrawal and this reset operates differently depending on whether your contract is a tax-qualified contract or a non-qualified contract. The Defined Income Benefit has a separate charge as described below. The benefit will terminate upon specified events (see "Termination of the Benefit," below). You can choose to terminate the benefit after the first Benefit Year. If you choose to terminate the benefit, you may not reelect it for 90 days following the termination.

The Defined Income Benefit provides a lifetime income benefit and an annuitization benefit. Under the lifetime income benefit, each Benefit Year, regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Account Value, you may withdraw an amount we call the "Guaranteed Income Amount." Once you elect to take a withdrawal of the Guaranteed Income Amount, a "Lifetime Withdrawal," such withdrawals will be available each Benefit Year until the death of the Designated Life, the simultaneous deaths of Spousal Designated Lives, or the death of the spouse who continued the Annuity and the Defined Income Benefit by spousal continuation of the Annuity under our rules regarding spousal continuation. This lifetime income benefit is subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals and limitations on Investment Options. Certain withdrawals can negatively impact the lifetime income benefit or cause it to terminate. Please see below under "Impact of Non-Lifetime Withdrawals on the Guaranteed Income Amount" and "Impact of Lifetime Withdrawals on the Guaranteed Income Amount."

The Defined Income Benefit's Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement

The current Income Growth Rate and Income Percentages used to determine the initial Guaranteed Income Amount or any additional Guaranteed Income Amount created by additional Purchase Payments for Annuities already in effect are disclosed in the Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement. The Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement containing rates for determining your initial Guaranteed Income Amount is attached to the prospectus you receive at the time you purchase your Annuity. If the dates on the Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement have expired before you purchase your Annuity, we will deliver the current Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement to you and you should review these rates before you elect the Defined Income Benefit at the time you purchase the Annuity.

Please note, in order to receive the applicable Income Growth Rate and Income Percentages stated in a Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement, your benefit election form must be signed and received by us in Good Order within the stated time period during which such rates will apply.

We may change the Income Growth Rate and Income Percentages periodically and will issue a new Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement each time we do so. Each Rate Sheet Supplement we issue will supersede all previous Rate Sheet Supplements and the Income Growth Rates and Income Percentages therein. While the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, any Purchase Payment you make to the Annuity after it is issued will be subject to the Income Growth Rate and Income Percentages in effect on the Valuation Day we apply the Purchase Payment to your Annuity. You can view the current Rate Sheet Supplement with the prospectus on our website at www.prudentialannuities.com/investor/prospectuses.

Description of the Lifetime Income Benefit

You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Guaranteed Income Amount, which can change due to withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments as described below, for the lifetime of the Designated Life (or Spousal Designated Lives) provided you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Account Value being reduced to zero. (See "Designation and Ownership Requirements for the Defined Income Benefit" below for details regarding the Designated Life (or lives)). Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Account Value is reduced to zero for any reason other than a withdrawal of Excess Income ("Guarantee Payments"). The Defined Income Benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take Lifetime Withdrawals and the guarantees provided by the Defined Income Benefit are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Guaranteed Income Amount for life even if your Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and reduces your Account Value to zero, your Guaranteed Income Amount would also become zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under the Defined Income Benefit. (In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as "Excess Withdrawals".)

Please note that your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate, and may lose value.

Investment Limitations: When you elect the Defined Income Benefit for your Annuity, your Account Value must be fully invested in the Permitted Sub-accounts. See "Limitations with Optional Living Benefit-Permitted Sub-accounts" earlier in this prospectus for a list of the Permitted Sub-accounts.

Guaranteed Income Amount: The initial Guaranteed Income Amount is determined on the Benefit Effective Date and then appreciates, as described below, at the applicable Income Growth Rate until you take the first Lifetime Withdrawal. We refer to this appreciation as "Income Growth." The initial Guaranteed Income Amount is calculated by multiplying the Account Value on the Benefit Effective Date by the applicable Income Percentage. The applicable Income Percentage is based on the Designated Life, or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, on the Benefit Effective Date and, for any Additional Purchase Payments, on the Valuation Day each Additional Purchase Payment is allocated to your Annuity. If the Spousal Designated Life has been added, changed, or removed before the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Guaranteed Income Amount using the applicable Income Percentage(s) as described herein and in the Additional Purchase Payment section below based on the named Designated Life or younger of the Spousal Designated Lives as of the effective date of each such addition, change, or removal. If you elect the Defined Income Benefit for your Annuity, the initial Income Growth Rate and Income Percentages that apply will be contained in the Schedule Supplement we issue to you with the Defined Income Benefit Rider. Also, over time, we will maintain a record of historical Income Growth Rates and Income Percentages in the Statement of Additional Information which is available upon request.

After the Benefit Effective Date, the Guaranteed Income Amount will be increased due to any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments and reduced due to any Withdrawals as described in "Additional Purchase Payments" and "Impact of Withdrawals" below. (Examples of each of these adjustments to the Guaranteed Income Amount are provided at the end of this section.) Additionally, we apply Income Growth to the Guaranteed Income Amount each Valuation Day until you take the first Lifetime Withdrawal from the Annuity. Since your Guaranteed Income Amount can be decreased by Non-Lifetime Withdrawals and increased by additional Purchase Payments, the amount of the Income Growth on each Valuation Day is determined separately for your initial Guaranteed Income Amount and any additions to the Guaranteed Income Amount from additional Purchase Payments. We calculate the total Income Growth for a Valuation Day by adding the result of (1) and (2) below.

(1) The daily equivalent of the applicable Income Growth Rate for each calendar day between the prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day multiplied against the initial Guaranteed Income Amount. (Note that if a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal has been taken before the Valuation Day on which we are making this calculation, the initial Guaranteed Income Amount will have been proportionally reduced by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal amount to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. See "Impact of Non-Lifetime Withdrawals" below.)

(2) The daily equivalent of the applicable Income Growth Rate for each calendar day between the prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day multiplied against any additional Guaranteed Income Amount where additional Guaranteed Income Amounts are determined as described in "Additional Purchase Payments" below. (Note that if a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal has been taken before the Valuation Day on which we are making this calculation, the additional Guaranteed Income Amount will have been proportionally reduced by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal amount to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal.)

Income Growth increases to the Guaranteed Income Amount stop once you take the first Lifetime Withdrawal. Also, once you take the first Lifetime Withdrawal in any Benefit Year, the remaining Guaranteed Income Amount for that Benefit Year is reduced for Lifetime Withdrawals and increased for any additional Purchase Payments as described in the "Impact of Lifetime Withdrawals on the Guaranteed Income Amount" and "Additional Purchase Payment(s)" sections below.

Additional Purchase Payment(s): Generally, you may make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while your Account Value is greater than zero subject to our approval of total Purchase Payments greater than $1,000,000, and our right to restrict future Purchase Payments in a nondiscriminatory manner, with prior notice to you. (See "Purchasing Your Annuity-Additional Purchase Payments" previously in this prospectus.) Each additional Purchase Payment will be subject to the then currently declared Income Percentages and Income Growth Rate at the time the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. You should refer to the then current Rate Sheet Supplement for the Income Percentages and Income Growth Rate in effect at any time. You can view the current Rate Sheet Supplement with the prospectus on our website at www.prudentialannuities.com/investor/prospectuses.

Each additional Purchase Payment increases the Guaranteed Income Amount by an amount that is determined on the basis of the rates in effect at the time of the Purchase Payment. Specifically, additional Purchase Payments increase the Guaranteed Income Amount by an amount obtained by multiplying the Adjusted Purchase Payment we accept by the currently declared applicable Income Percentage as shown in the Rate Sheet Supplement in effect on the date the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity ("additional Guaranteed Income Amount"). The applicable Income Percentage is based on the attained age of the Designated Life, or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, on the date the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. (If the Defined Income Benefit is in effect on a Spousal Designated Lives basis, and one of the Spousal Designated Lives dies while the benefit is in effect, we continue to use the date of birth of the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of determining the applicable Income Percentage.) The additional Guaranteed Income Amount will appreciate each calendar day by the daily equivalent of the applicable Income Growth Rate in effect when the additional Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. Your Guaranteed Income Amount is the sum of the initial Guaranteed Income Amount and any additional Guaranteed Income Amounts resulting from additional Purchase Payments as described above.

For information about potential restrictions on Purchase Payments see "Purchasing Your Annuity" above.

Impact of Withdrawals

- **Impact of Non-Lifetime Withdrawals on the Guaranteed Income Amount:** You may designate one or more withdrawals before your first Lifetime Withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. Non-Lifetime Withdrawals, including any Required Minimum Distribution amount you designate as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, proportionally reduce the Guaranteed Income Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal amount to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. There is no limit on the number of Non-Lifetime Withdrawals you can take. However, Non-Lifetime Withdrawals are subject to the minimum Surrender Value.
- **Impact of Lifetime Withdrawals on the Guaranteed Income Amount:** Any Lifetime Withdrawal you take will reduce the remaining Guaranteed Income Amount available during an Annuity Year by the amount of the withdrawal on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Benefit Year. Lifetime Withdrawals are not treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments and are not subject to the minimum Surrender Value.

All or any portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that causes cumulative withdrawals in that Benefit Year to exceed the Guaranteed Income Amount for that Benefit Year, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit, including a permanent reduction in your future guaranteed amounts. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Guaranteed Income Amount available for future Benefit Years. Each proportional reduction is calculated by multiplying the Guaranteed Income Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately after the withdrawal of any Guaranteed Income Amount and before the withdrawal of the Excess Income (even if both withdrawals occurred in the same day or as one withdrawal request).

In general, withdrawals made from the Annuity during a Benefit Year to meet the Required Minimum Distributions will not be treated as Excess Income if you meet the requirements outlined in the Required Minimum Distributions section of this prospectus.

For examples of the impact of Lifetime and Non-Lifetime Withdrawals on the Guaranteed Income Amount, please see the section below entitled "Examples of Withdrawals Under the Guaranteed Income Amount Option."

Withdrawal Flexibility: Lifetime Withdrawals are not required. However, once you take the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Guaranteed Income Amount is not adjusted in subsequent Benefit Years even if you decide not to take a Lifetime Withdrawal in a Benefit Year or take Lifetime Withdrawals in a Benefit Year that, in total, are less than the Guaranteed Income Amount.

In the absence of your express designation of a Withdrawal as a Lifetime Withdrawal or a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, we will process a request for a Withdrawal as a Lifetime Withdrawal. You may use the systematic withdrawal program we make available to make withdrawals of the Guaranteed Income Amount (any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit).

The Defined Income Benefit does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Guaranteed Income Amount, subject to the minimum Surrender Value. Because the Guaranteed Income Amount is determined in a way that is not related to Account Value, it is possible for the Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Guaranteed Income Amount remains.

You decide when to begin Lifetime Withdrawals. It is possible that you could pass away before electing to receive lifetime payments from the Defined Income Benefit, or you may not receive enough lifetime income to exceed the amount of fees you have paid us for the benefit before your death. However, your beneficiaries may receive a death benefit as described in this prospectus in the event of your death. Please see "Death Benefit" in the prospectus. Also, if you have not begun Lifetime Withdrawals under the Defined Income Benefit before your death, your surviving spouse will have the option to continue the Spousal Defined Income Benefit provided he/she is the Annuity's sole primary beneficiary, opts to continue the Annuity and the benefit, and meets our rules and applicable regulatory requirements for spousal continuation.

Account Value is Reduced to Zero under the Defined Income Benefit

Once your Account Value is reduced to zero, you may not make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero while the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, any payments we make under the benefit will be treated as Guarantee Payments. When your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of withdrawals in a Benefit Year that are less than or equal to the Guaranteed Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments are still payable under the Defined Income Benefit, we will make an additional payment for that Benefit Year equal to any remaining Guaranteed Income Amount for the Benefit Year. In that case, the remaining Guaranteed Income Amount would be payable even though your Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Benefit Years we make annuity payments that equal the Guaranteed Income Amount in effect at the time your Account Value is reduced to zero. We will make these payments until the death of the Designated Life, the simultaneous deaths of both Spousal Designated Lives, or the death of remaining spouse who could elect and elected spousal continuation of the Annuity and the Defined Income Benefit.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero due a withdrawal of Excess Income (i.e., a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Guaranteed Income Amount) or if you take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal that reduces your Account Value to zero, the Annuity and the Defined Income Benefit terminate and we will pay no further amounts to you.

Unless you request an alternate mode of payment we make available, we make Guarantee Payments monthly. However, if the monthly Guarantee Payment you would receive is less than $100, we reserve the right to make Guarantee Payments at different intervals, and such payments will be made at least annually.

If permitted by law or upon your request in Good Order, we will commute any Guarantee Payments due and pay you a lump sum if the total Guarantee Payment due each Benefit Year is less than $100. We commute the Guarantee Payments in a manner equivalent to commuting payments for:

- a joint life and last survivor fixed annuity if both Spousal Designated Lives are living and each other's spouse when Guarantee Payments would begin, or
- a single life fixed annuity if the Designated Life is living or only one of the Spousal Designated Lives are living when Guarantee Payments would begin.

We use the same basis that is used to calculate the guaranteed annuity payments in the Annuity.

In addition to the guaranteed lifetime income feature, the Defined Income Benefit also provides for annuity payments. Please see the "Annuity Options - Annuity Payments under the Defined Income Benefit" section below for a description of annuity options that apply under the Defined Income Benefit.

Example of Withdrawals Under the Defined Income Benefit

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Defined Income Benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. We assume the following for the first two examples:

- A new Benefit Year begins on November 1st
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal under the Defined Income Benefit
- On October 24th of the following calendar year, a $2,500 Lifetime Withdrawal is taken from the Annuity
- On October 29th of the same year, a $5,000 withdrawal including Excess Income is taken from the Annuity,

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24th, the Guaranteed Income Amount is $6,000. When $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Guaranteed Income Amount for that Benefit Year (up to and including October 31st) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Guaranteed Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, when the withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29th, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Guaranteed Income Amount for that Benefit Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 proportionally reduces the Guaranteed Income Amount in future Annuity Years. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Benefit Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Guaranteed Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Less amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio	1.31%
Guaranteed Income Amount	$6,000.00
Less ratio of 1.31%	$78.60
Guaranteed Income Amount for future Benefit Years	$5,921.40

Example - Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not include the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Benefit Effective Date is December 3rd
- On October 3rd of the following calendar year, the Guaranteed Income Amount is $6,000 and the Account Value is $120,000.
- Also, on that same October 3rd, $15,000 Non-Lifetime Withdrawal is taken from the Annuity.

All guarantees associated with the Defined Income Benefit will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Guaranteed Income Amount before Non-Lifetime withdrawal	$6,000.00
Less ratio of 12.5%	$750.00
Guaranteed Income Amount for future Benefit Years	$5,250.00

When determining whether your withdrawal has exceeded the Guaranteed Income Amount, we will include the amount of any applicable tax withholding. Accordingly, when you request a withdrawal amount and this amount is subject to tax withholding, the full amount distributed to you (e.g., the amount you request, plus the applicable withholding amount) will be considered against your available Guaranteed Income Amount. Any portion of the withdrawal that exceeds your available Guaranteed Income Amount would be treated as Excess Income and thus would reduce your Guaranteed Income Amount in subsequent years.

Examples-Impact of Additional Purchase Payments on Guaranteed Income Amount

Examples of the impact of additional Purchase Payment on the Guaranteed Income Amount are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Defined Income Benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. We assume the following for the example:

- The Benefit Effective Date is September 9th, the initial Guaranteed Income Amount is $6,250, and the Income Growth Rate applied to the initial Guaranteed Income Amount is 8.00%.
- On March 9th of the following year the Guaranteed Income Amount has increased to $6,500, Lifetime Withdrawals have not begun, and an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000 is made to the Annuity.
- There is one Designated Life named.

Example of Guaranteed Income Amount Increase due to Additional Purchase Payment

The current Income Percentage based on the attained age of the Designated Life is 5.00% and current Income Growth Rate is 6.00% on March 9th. The additional Purchase Payment of $25,000 is applied to the Annuity on March 9th. Following application of the additional Purchase Payment, the Guaranteed Income Amount available for withdrawal is increased to $7,750 as of March 9th. This is the result of an increase to Guaranteed Income Amount of 5.00% of the additional Purchase Payment of $25,000 (5% of $25,000 = $1,250 of additional Guaranteed Income Amount).

Example of Increase to Guaranteed Income Growth due to Additional Purchase Payment

Continuing the previous example, as noted above, the annual Income Growth Rate on the $6,500 Guaranteed Income Amount is 8.00%. That portion of the Guaranteed Income Amount will increase by $500 each year (8% of $6,500 = $500) until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, assuming no Non-Lifetime Withdrawals. When the additional Purchase Payment of $25,000 is made on March 9th and increases the Guaranteed Income Amount by $1,250, the current Income Growth Rate of 6.00% will apply to this increase in the Guaranteed Income Amount. As a result, that additional Guaranteed Income Amount of $1,250 will increase by $75 each year (6% of $1,250 = $75) until the first Lifetime Withdrawal assuming no Non-Lifetime Withdrawals.

Here is the calculation:

Guaranteed Income Amount before additional Purchase Payment	$6,500.00
Additional Purchase Payment	$25,000.00
Current Designated Life Income Percentage	5.00%
Additional Guaranteed Income Amount	$1,250.00
New Guaranteed Income Amount	$7,750.00
Annual Income Growth before additional Purchase Payment	$500.00
Current Income Growth Rate	6.00%
Additional annual Income Growth	$75.00
New Annual Income Growth	$575.00

Other Important Considerations

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals shortly after the Benefit Effective Date, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy but may limit your ability to

take advantage of the opportunity to increase your future Guaranteed Income Amount by the Income Growth Rate. You should discuss with your financial professional or investment advisor when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- The current annualized charge for the Defined Income Benefit is 0.80% assessed against your assets in the Sub-accounts. You will begin paying this charge on the Benefit Issue Date even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments. After the third anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date, we may increase the charge for the Defined Income Benefit. You will have an opportunity to "opt out" of any charge increase subject to certain conditions. If you decide to "opt out" of the charge increase, your Guaranteed Income Amount will be reduced by 5% as of the next anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date. Please see "Fees, Charges and Deductions" earlier in this prospectus for more information on the "opt out" process.
- If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued, or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to the Sub-accounts we are then offering with the benefit.
- If Sub-account allocation requirements apply while the benefit is in effect, your Account Value will remain in the required Sub-accounts after termination of the benefit until you instruct us otherwise.
- Any death benefit under the Annuity will terminate if your Account Value is reduced to zero by withdrawals taken under the Defined Income Benefit.

Facility of Payment: We reserve the right, in settlement of full liability, to make Guarantee Payments to a guardian, relative, or other person deemed eligible by us if a Designated Life payee is deemed to be legally incompetent, as permitted by law.

Proof of Survival: Any Guarantee Payment is subject to evidence we receive in Good Order that the Designated Life, or at least one of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable is then alive. We may withhold such Guarantee Payments until we receive such evidence or evidence satisfactory to us of the life of the Designated Life or at least one of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable. We credit interest on such withheld Guarantee Payments at the rate required by law. Should we subsequently determine withheld Guarantee Payments are payable, we will pay the withheld Guarantee Payments and any applicable interest credited in a lump sum.

Recovery of Excess Guarantee Payments: We may recover from you or your estate any Guarantee Payments made after the death of the Designated Life or the Spousal Designated Life.

Termination of the Defined Income Benefit

The benefit and any payments to be made thereunder automatically terminate upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your surrender of the Annuity;
(ii) your elective termination of the benefit after the first Benefit Year while the Account Value is greater than zero (you must wait 90 days to re-elect the benefit after you choose to terminate it);
(iii) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Decedent if Lifetime Withdrawals have not begun, unless spousal continuation occurs;
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Designated Life if Lifetime Withdrawals have begun on a Designated Life basis;
(v) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the surviving Spousal Designated Life if the Defined Income Benefit had been continued;
(vi) we process a request to change any designation of the Annuity that either results in a violation of the "Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" section of this prospectus, or is a change that is not permitted under our rules than in effect;
(vii) you first allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Investment Options which are not permitted for use with the Defined Income Benefit at the time of the allocation or transfer;
(viii) any portion of your Account Value is transferred to begin annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Guaranteed Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Guaranteed Income Amount);
(ix) the Account Value and the Guaranteed Income Amount are zero;
(x) Guarantee Payments become payable if: a) the Designated Life is not living as of that date and Lifetime Withdrawals have begun on a Designated Life basis or b) neither of the Spousal Designated Lives are living as of that date and Lifetime Withdrawals have begun on a Spousal Designated Life basis;
(xi) the date of death of the Designated Life if it occurs after Guarantee Payments have begun on a Designated Life basis;
(xii) the date of death of the last surviving Spousal Designated Life if it occurs after Guarantee Payments have begun on a Spousal Designated Life basis.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 ½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date). For a Tax-Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. In addition, the amount and duration of payments under the annuity payment provision may be adjusted so that the payments do not trigger any additional tax or excise taxes due to tax considerations such as Required Minimum Distribution rules under the tax law. As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in the Defined Income Benefit

through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

DESIGNATION AND OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEFINED INCOME BENEFIT

Subject to its terms and conditions, the Defined Income Benefit provides for Lifetime Withdrawals and Guarantee Payments on either a Designated Life or a Spousal Designated Lives basis. We will issue the benefit on a Designated Life basis unless you name a Spousal Designated Life when you purchase the benefit for your Annuity. You can add or change the Spousal Designated Life before the first Lifetime Withdrawal and may be able to change the Designated Life (in the event of divorce) as described below. If you choose to change the Spousal Designated Life after the Benefit Effective Date (or a change to the Designated Life occurs as a result of divorce) and such change is allowed under our rules, the change will be effective on the Valuation Day we receive your request for the change at our Service Center in Good Order and we will provide you with acknowledgment of the change. If there is no Spousal Designated Life named at the time you begin Lifetime Withdrawals, such Withdrawals and Guarantee Payments, if any, would be available only while the Designated Life is still living. If Spousal Designated Lives are named when you begin Lifetime Withdrawals, such Withdrawals and Guarantee Payments, if any, would be available only while at least one spouse named as a Spousal Designated Life is still living.

Requirements for the Defined Income Benefit on a Designated Life basis:

Designated Life: If the Owner is a natural person, the Owner must also be the Annuitant and the Designated Life. If two Owners are named, one of the Owners must be the Annuitant and that person will also be the Designated Life. The other Owner must be the spouse of the Designated Life and, while the Owners are alive, they must be named each other's sole primary beneficiary for the Annuity. If the Owner is an entity that we permit, the Annuitant must be the Designated Life.

If the natural person who was then identified on our records as the Designated Life dies, the Defined Income Benefit terminates as of our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Designated Life unless the Annuity and the benefit are eligible for spousal continuation and such continuation is elected by the surviving spouse. A surviving spouse who can continue the Annuity under spousal continuation can only continue the Defined Income Benefit if Lifetime Withdrawals had not begun at the time of the death of the Designated Life. If spousal continuation is available and elected, the surviving spouse becomes the Designated Life and no further changes in the Designated Life can be made.

Requirements for the Defined Income Benefit on a Spousal Designated Life Basis:

Spousal Designated Lives: Such persons must be each other's Spouse on the date the benefit is elected with Spousal Designated Lives or when a spouse is added to the benefit if allowed under our rules. If the Owner is a natural person, he/she must be the Annuitant, and will also be the Designated Life. The spouse of the Designated Life will be the Spousal Designated Life and the Designated Life's sole primary Beneficiary for as long as the Designated Life is alive. If two Owners are named, one Owner must be the Annuitant and will also be the Designated Life. The other Owner must be the spouse of the Designated Life and will be the Spousal Designated Life. No additional Owners may be named. While both Owners are alive, each Owner must be designated as the other Owner's primary Beneficiary. If the Owner is an entity that we permit, a Spousal Designated Life can only be named if the Defined Income Benefit is in effect for the Annuity and the Annuity is eligible for spousal continuation by the surviving spouse of the Annuitant under the law and our rules at the time of the Annuitant's death. When a natural person who was then identified on our records as the Designated Life dies and a Spousal Designated Life is named, except as stated below, the surviving spouse will become the Designated Life as of the deceased spouse's date of death. Where the surviving spouse chooses to receive the Death Benefit under the Annuity and chooses not to continue the Annuity under spousal continuation, if eligible, the surviving spouse would not become the Designated Life and, instead, the benefit would terminate. Until Lifetime Withdrawals begin, the Spousal Designated Life may be changed, subject to our acceptance.

Effect of Divorce on the Defined Income Benefit

The Defined Income Benefit may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new Spousal Designated Life upon re-marriage. When an Annuity is owned by two Owners and the divorce of the Owners results in removal of the Designated Life as an Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary under the Annuity, the former spouse who is the joint Owner can elect to become the Designated Life under the Defined Income Benefit; however, the Guaranteed Income Amount will be determined using the applicable Spousal Designated Life Income Percentage(s) based on the age of the younger of the new Designated Life and Designated Life on the Benefit Effective Date. This change in Designated Life would become effective upon our acceptance of the form we require at our Service Center in Good Order.

In the event of the divorce of the Spousal Designated Lives, and the resulting removal of the Designated Life as an Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary under the Annuity, the Spousal Designated Life becomes the Owner (or Annuitant if the Annuity is entity owned) and can choose to continue or terminate the Defined Income Benefit. If the benefit is continued, the new Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) will become the Designated Life under the Defined Income Benefit; however, the Guaranteed Income Amount will be determined using the applicable Income Percentage(s) based on the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives named under the benefit immediately prior to the divorce. A new Spousal Designated Life may not be named. If the divorce occurs after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Guaranteed Income Amount in effect prior to the divorce does not change and Guarantee Payments will be made only until the death of the new Designated Life.

If you are considering purchase of the Defined Income Benefit to provide lifetime income for your life or the lives or you and your spouse, you should carefully consider the rules regarding the designations of the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary for the Annuity and for the

Defined Income Benefit when you establish or change these designations. See "Setting Up Your Annuity" previously in this prospectus for information about the roles of each of these parties in the Annuity.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

You should note that changes in the Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary can terminate the Defined Income Benefit. You should carefully consider whether to purchase the Defined Income Benefit if you anticipate changing the Owner/Annuitant designations after the Benefit Effective Date.

While the Defined Income Benefit is in Effect

If you have the Defined Income Benefit on a Designated Life basis, any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will terminate the Defined Income Benefit, except as described above in cases of divorce, and the benefit cannot be re-elected unless the Annuity again meets our requirements for Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations. Similarly, any change of Owner will terminate the Defined Income Benefit, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

If you have the Defined Income Benefit with Spousal Designated Lives, a change to the Owner or Annuitant will terminate the Defined Income Benefit in all cases, except as follows: (a) in the case of a contract with two Owners who are each other's spouse, if one Owner dies and the surviving owner is eligible to continue the Annuity and elects to continue the Annuity and the benefit, (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner, or (c) the Owner or Annuitant for an entity-owned Annuity is changed due to divorce as described above. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however, if the Beneficiary is changed, the Annuity and the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the first death of a Spousal Designated Life. Accordingly, the Defined Income Benefit would then terminate upon the death of the Owner (or Annuitant if the Annuity is owned by an entity).

If the Defined Income Benefit Terminates

If the Defined Income Benefit terminates, you would lose all guarantees provided by the Defined Income Benefit, and thus will lose the ability to withdraw the Guaranteed Income Amount. The Defined Income Benefit charge will no longer be included in the Insurance Charge for your Annuity after the benefit terminates. However, we will not refund any Defined Income Benefit charges previously assessed. If the Defined Income Benefit terminates, you will still have the right to annuitize the Account Value. Depending on the tax status of the annuity, you may receive tax deferral prior to annuitization**.**

PRUDENTIAL DYNAMIC INCOME BENEFIT

Overview

The Dynamic Income Benefit is an optional variable income benefit, which, subject to its terms, can provide periodic income withdrawals in variable amounts during your lifetime ("Designated Life"), or during your and your spouse's lives ("Spousal Designated Lives") as you choose at the time you begin income withdrawals. While your Account Value is greater than zero, you can allocate it to any Investment Option(s) and you bear the risk that the selected Investment Options will not provide investment performance sufficient to maintain or increase your Income Withdrawals under the benefit. If your Account Value is reduced to zero and you meet certain requirements, we will provide guaranteed payments in the amount of the then current "Annual Income Amount" until the death of the Designated Life or Spousal Designated Life, as applicable. Subject to the minimum issue age for the Dynamic Income Benefit, you may elect the benefit at the time you purchase your Annuity or at any other time while the Account Value is greater than zero and before the oldest Owner of the Annuity reaches age 86 so long as we are then offering the benefit. The Designated Life or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable, must be at least age 45 at the time the benefit is elected and the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives must have been at least age 45 when the benefit was elected for the Annuity even if that person does not become a designated life until a later date. The date on which the benefit is added to your Annuity is called the "Benefit Effective Date" in this prospectus and benefits are measured based on "Benefit Years". You should note that the Benefit Year will be reset following the first Income Withdrawal and this reset operates differently depending on whether your contract is a tax-qualified contract or a non-qualified contract. The Dynamic Income Benefit has a separate charge as described below. The benefit will terminate upon specified events (see "Termination of the Benefit," below). You can choose to terminate the benefit after the first Benefit Year. If you choose to terminate the benefit, you may not reelect it for 90 days following the termination. The Dynamic Income Benefit may be appropriate if you wish to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity that could increase due to Income Deferral Rate additions to the Initial Income Percentage and any Account performance that exceeds the fees for the Annuity and the benefit.

The Dynamic Income Benefit provides a pre-income withdrawal phase, an income withdrawal phase, and an annuitization phase. These phases are described briefly below, and more detail and examples follow in the remainder of this section.

- Before you begin to take income withdrawals, we will add a daily amount to the percentage we use to determine your withdrawals under the benefit. Until your first Income Withdrawal, unless you make additional Purchase Payments, the percentage by which your Annual Income Amount is determined is the applicable Initial Income Percentage plus the cumulative daily accruals of the applicable Income Deferral Rate. If you make additional Purchase Payments, we used a weighted Income Percentage as described below. Assuming your Account performance is at least zero, these increases to the Initial Income Percentage increase the amount you can take as withdrawals under the benefit without negatively impacting future amounts. Also, your Account performance will increase or decrease the amount that becomes available for these withdrawals.
- In the Income Withdrawal Phase, you may withdraw up to an amount we call the "Annual Income Amount" each Benefit Year and, in any Benefit Year in which you do not take your full Annual Income Amount, the dollars not withdrawn will be available for withdrawal in subsequent Benefit Years. Any amounts carried over to subsequent Benefit Years may be referred to on Account statements and marketing material as "Unused Annual Income Amount." The Annual Income Amount and any Unused Annual Income Amount, will vary from Benefit Year to Benefit Year based on the net performance of your Account and will be reduced proportionally by any withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below). **If any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income and reduces your Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount would also become zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under the Dynamic Income Benefit.**
- If Account Value falls to zero due to withdrawals that do not exceed the Annual Income Amount and any Annual Income Amount carried over from previous years, we will pay a fixed benefit each year equal to the Annual Income Amount last determined when Account Value was reduced to zero. This amount will be paid until the death of the Designated Life or surviving Spousal Designated Life, whichever occurs later. Any Annual Income Amount you carried over from prior Benefit Years will be paid to you in a lump sum and will not be included in the calculation of the fixed payment.

The Dynamic Income Benefit is subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. Certain withdrawals can negatively impact the benefit or cause it to terminate. Please see below under "Impact of Non-Lifetime Withdrawals on the Annual Income Amount" and "Impact of Lifetime Withdrawals on the Annual Income Amount."

You are not required to take Income Withdrawals while the benefit is in effect. However, your choices about when and in what amount(s) to take income can affect your Annual Income Amount. Generally, delaying income to allow for Income Deferral amounts to accumulate can provide a higher income amount; however, should you pass away before income payments begin or take only a few Income Withdrawals, you will have paid for a benefit you did not use. You should discuss when and how to use Income Withdrawals under the benefit with your Financial Professional.

The Dynamic Income Benefit's Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement

We disclose the Initial Income Percentages used to determine the initial Annual income Amount and any additional Annual Income Amount created by additional Purchase Payments for Annuities already in effect, as well as the Income Deferral Rates, in the Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement. The Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement containing rates to determine your initial Annual Income Amount is attached to the prospectus you receive at the time you purchase your Annuity. If the dates on the Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement have expired before you purchase your Annuity, we will deliver the current Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement to you and you should review these rates before you elect the Dynamic Income Benefit at the time you purchase the Annuity.

Please note, in order to receive the applicable Initial Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates stated in a Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement, your benefit election form must be signed and received by us in Good Order within the stated time period during which such rates will apply.

We may change the Initial Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates periodically and will issue a new Rate Sheet Prospectus Supplement each time we do so. Each Rate Sheet Supplement we issue will supersede all previous Rate Sheet Supplements and the Initial Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates therein. While the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect for your Annuity, any Purchase Payment you make to the Annuity after it is issued will be subject to the Initial Income Percentages in effect on the Valuation Day we apply the Purchase Payment to your Annuity. You can view the current Rate Sheet Supplement with the prospectus on our website at www.prudentialannuities.com/investor/prospectuses.

How we determine your Annual Income Amount

We determine your Annual Income Amount differently depending on whether or not you have taken your first Income Withdrawal, and whether or not you have Account Value remaining**.** The calculations are described below, and examples of the calculations follow.

Before your first Income Withdrawal, we calculate your Annual Income Amount by multiplying your Account Value, which is then also the Income Base for the benefit, by the applicable Initial Income Percentage plus the amount of the applicable Income Deferral Rate accumulated for each day elapsed since the Benefit Effective Date, together your "Income Percentage." (You can request an estimate of your Annual Income Amount from us. Your Annual Income Amount available on the Valuation Day of your first Income Withdrawal will be different from the estimated amount due to the additional Income Deferral Rate amounts we will add to the Initial Income Percentage each day until that first Income Withdrawal.)

- The applicable Initial Income Percentage is based on the age of the Designated Life, or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, on the Benefit Effective Date and, for any Additional Purchase Payments, on the Valuation Day each Additional Purchase Payment is allocated to your Annuity. If the Spousal Designated Life has been added, changed, or removed before the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Annual Income Amount as described here and in the Additional Purchase Payment section below based on the Designated Life or younger of the Spousal Designated Lives as of the effective date of each such addition, change, or removal.
- The applicable Income Deferral Rate Percentage is based on the age of the Designated Life or younger of the Spousal Designated Lives on the Benefit Effective Date and on each Benefit Anniversary. Unlike the Initial Income Percentage, the Income Deferral Rate will change as the measuring life ages and will apply to all Purchase Payments. **Income Deferral Rate additions to your Initial Income Percentage stop once you take the first Lifetime Withdrawal.**

The Initial Income Percentages and Income Deferral Rates are shown on the Schedule Supplement we will issue with the Dynamic Income Benefit rider. We also maintain a historical record of these rates in the Statement of Additional Information to this prospectus.

The Annual Income Amount will be increased due to any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments and reduced due to any Withdrawals as described in "Additional Purchase Payments" and "Impact of Withdrawals" below. (Examples of each of these adjustments to the Annual Income Amount are provided at the end of this section.)

Once you begin Income Withdrawals, on each Benefit Anniversary, we calculate your Annual Income Amount by multiplying the Income Percentage by a value we call the "Income Base." The Income Base is used to calculate the Annual Income Amount only and does not reflect any available value in your Annuity. Before your first Income Withdrawal, the Income Base was equal to your Account Value. Once you have taken an Income Withdrawal, the Income Base will change each Valuation Day by the same percentage as your Unadjusted Account Value changed from the preceding Valuation Day, excluding the changes due to additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals. Any Unused Annual Income Amount is also adjusted by this percentage on each Benefit Anniversary. This percentage may be positive or negative.

Additional Purchase Payment(s): Generally, you may make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while your Account Value is greater than zero subject to our approval of total Purchase Payments greater than $1,000,000, and our right to restrict future Purchase Payments in a nondiscriminatory manner, with prior notice to you. (See "Purchasing Your Annuity-Additional Purchase Payments" previously in this prospectus for information about potential restrictions on Additional Purchase Payments.) Each additional Purchase Payment will be subject to the then currently declared Initial Income Percentages at the time the Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity. You should refer to the then current Rate Sheet Supplement for the Initial Income Percentages in effect at any time. You can view the current Rate Sheet Supplement with the prospectus on our website at www.prudentialannuities.com/investor/prospectuses.

When you make additional Adjusted Purchase Payments to the Annuity, the Income Percentage will be recalculated to determine a weighted Income Percentage. The recalculated Income Percentage is determined by using a weighted average of the Income Base and Income Percentage applicable immediately before the additional Adjusted Purchase Payment is allocated to the Annuity and the Income Base and Initial Income Percentage attributable to the additional Adjusted Purchase Payment as shown in the formula below.

Formula for the weighted Income Percentage due to an additional Purchase Payment = ((A x B) + (C x D)) /(A + C)

where A = Income Base in effect immediately before we apply the additional Adjusted Purchase Payment
B = Income Percentage (including any accrued Income Deferral Rate if additional Purchase Payment made before first Income Withdrawal) in effect immediately before we apply the additional Adjusted Purchase Payment
C = Amount of the additional Adjusted Purchase Payment applied

D = Initial Income Percentage attributable to the additional Adjusted Purchase Payment based upon the rates applicable on the date we applied the Additional Adjusted Purchase Payment and the attained age of the Designated Life, or the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives, on that same date. (If one of the Spousal Designated Lives dies while the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect, we continue to use the date of birth of the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of determining the applicable Initial Income Percentage.)

If you have not taken your first Income Withdrawal, each Valuation Day after we apply the Additional Purchase Payment to your Annuity, we will add the daily amount of the Income Deferral Rate to this new weighted Income Percentage**.** For examples of the impact of additional Purchase Payments on the Income Percentage, Income Base and Annual Income Amount, please see "Examples-Impact of Additional Purchase Payments on the Income Base, Income Percentage and Annual Income Amount" below.

Withdrawal Flexibility: You are not required to take Income Withdrawals. Any portion of the Annual Income Amount not withdrawn in a Benefit Year, "Unused Annual Income Amount", can be rolled into the next Benefit Year and becomes part of the total amount you can then withdraw in that Benefit Year without the withdrawal being Excess Income (see "Excess Income" below). Conversely, the Dynamic Income Benefit does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals or take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount, although, as described below, such excess withdrawals will reduce your Annual Income Amount.

When you request a withdrawal while the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect, we will process it as an Income Withdrawal unless you have designated it as a Non-Income Withdrawal. Also, unless you request otherwise, such Withdrawal will be taken proportionally from each Investment Option in which your Account Value is allocated. You may use the systematic withdrawal program(s) we make available to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount (any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit unless you instruct us otherwise). **If you have Account Value allocated to the DCA MVA and do not direct us to exclude that Investment Option when we process your Income Withdrawal, the withdrawal amount will include a Market Value Adjustment, which could be positive or negative, and which could cause the total withdrawal amount to exceed your available Annual Income Amount. You should carefully consider whether to allocate to the DCA MVA if you have elected the Dynamic Income Benefit.**

You decide when to begin Income Withdrawals. It is possible that you could pass away before receiving an Income Withdrawals or Benefit Payments under the Dynamic Income Benefit. However, your beneficiaries may receive a death benefit as described in this prospectus in the event of your death while Account Value remains. Please see "Death Benefit" in the prospectus. Also, if you have not begun Income Withdrawals before your death, your surviving spouse will have the option to continue the Dynamic Income Benefit provided he/she is the Annuity's sole primary beneficiary, opts to continue the Annuity and the benefit, and meets our rules and applicable regulatory requirements for spousal continuation.

Impact of Withdrawals

- **Impact of Withdrawals before your first Income Withdrawal:** You may take withdrawals at any time and may designate the withdrawals as Non-Income Withdrawals. Non-Income Withdrawals, including any Required Minimum Distribution amount you designate as a Non-Income Withdrawal and any Advisory Fees, will reduce your Account Value, which is also then your Income Base, by the amount of the withdrawal. The Annual Income Amount would then be determined based on the reduced Income Base. There is no limit on the number of Non-Income Withdrawals you can take but the withdrawals are subject to the minimum Surrender Value.
- **Impact of Income Withdrawals on the Annual Income Amount:** Once you begin taking Income Withdrawals, any such withdrawal will reduce the remaining Annual Income Amount available during a Benefit Year by the amount of the withdrawal on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Benefit Year but they do not change the Income Base. You may choose to withdraw any Unused Annual Income Amount before taking Income Withdrawals from the current Benefit Year's Annual Income Amount, but you must make this request to us in Good Order or we will first reduce the Annual Income Amount for that Benefit Year. Income Withdrawals are not treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments and are not subject to the minimum Surrender Value. Advisory Fees are not considered Income Withdrawals and do not reduce the Annual Income Amount for the current Benefit Year.

All or any portion of an Income Withdrawal that causes the total withdrawals in that Benefit Year to exceed the Annual Income Amount for that Benefit Year and any Unused Annual Income Amount, will be considered "Excess Income." Excess Income will impact the value of the benefit, including a permanent reduction in your future withdrawals under the benefit unless the impact of Account performance is greater than the impact of the Excess Income. Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Income Base by the ratio of the Excess Income amount to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately before the withdrawal of Excess Income even if a withdrawal of the remaining Annual Income Amount and then the withdrawal of Excess Income occurred in the same day or as one withdrawal request.

Generally, withdrawals made from the Annuity during a Benefit Year to meet the Required Minimum Distributions will not be treated as Excess Income if you meet the requirements outlined in the Required Minimum Distributions section of this prospectus.

For examples of the impact of Income and Non-Income Withdrawals on the Annual Income Amount, please see the section below entitled "Examples of Withdrawals Under the Dynamic Income Benefit."

Account Value is Reduced to Zero under the Dynamic Income Benefit

Once your Account Value is reduced to zero, you may not make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity.

When your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of withdrawals in a Benefit Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount and any Unused Annual Income Amount, we will make an additional payment for that Benefit Year equal to any remaining Annual Income Amount for the Benefit Year and any Unused Annual Income Amount. Then, in subsequent Benefit Years we make annuity payments that equal the Annual Income

Amount in effect at the time your Account Value is reduced to zero. Unlike the payments made before your Account Value is reduced to zero, these payments, called "Benefit Payments," are a fixed amount that is guaranteed until the benefit terminates. We will make these payments until the death of the Designated Life, the simultaneous deaths of both Spousal Designated Lives, or the death of remaining spouse who could elect and elected spousal continuation of the Annuity and the Dynamic Income Benefit, whichever occurs last.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero due a withdrawal of Excess Income (i.e., an Income Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount and any Unused Annual Income Amount) or if you take a Non-Income Withdrawal that reduces your Account Value to zero, the Annuity and the Dynamic Income Benefit terminate and we will pay no further amounts to you.

Unless you request an alternate mode of payment we make available, we make Benefit Payments monthly beginning on the first day of the month after your Account Value goes to zero. If the monthly Benefit Payment you would receive is less than $100, we reserve the right to make Benefit Payments at different intervals, or, if permitted by law or upon your request in Good Order, we will commute any Benefit Payments due and pay you a lump sum. We commute the Guarantee Payments in a manner equivalent to commuting payments for:

- a joint life and last survivor fixed annuity if both Spousal Designated Lives are living and each other's spouse when Benefit Payments would begin, or
- a single life fixed annuity if the Designated Life is living or only one of the Spousal Designated Lives are living when Benefit Payments would begin.

We use the same basis that is used to calculate the guaranteed annuity payments in the Annuity.

In addition to the Income Withdrawal feature, the Dynamic Income Benefit also provides for annuity payments while Account Value remains. Please see the "Annuity Options - Annuity Payments under the Dynamic Income Benefit" section below for a description of annuity options that apply under the Dynamic Income Benefit.

Example of Income Deferral Rate addition to Initial Income Percentage before first Income Withdrawal

The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Dynamic Income Benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. We assume the following:

- The Dynamic Income Benefit is elected on June 15, the Owner is the Designated Life and age 65.
- The Initial Income Percentage and Income Deferral Rate then in effect corresponding to an age 65, Designated Life benefit are 4.00%, and 0.20%, respectively
- The Account Value at benefit election is $100,000 therefore the Income Base is also $100,000
- On December 15 of the first Benefit Year, the Account Value has grown to $106,000 from positive investment performance. No Income Withdrawals have been requested so the Income Base is also $106,000.
- The Income Deferral Rate corresponding to a Designated Life at age 65 is 0.20%.

The Annual Income Amount on December 15 would be $4,346 determined by multiplying the Income Percentage of 4.10% by $106,000. The Income Percentage of 4.10% = 4.00% + [0.20% * (183 days / 365 days)]. The daily amount of the Income Deferral Rate will change on the Benefit Anniversary on which the Owner's attained age enters the next rate level unless Income Withdrawals have begun.

Example of Withdrawals Under the Dynamic Income Benefit

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Dynamic Income Benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity.

Example - Non-Income Withdrawal (dollar-for-dollar reduction) to Income Base

This example is purely hypothetical and does not include the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the dollar-for-dollar reduction to the Income Base due to a Non-Income Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Benefit Effective Date is November 1st
- On October 3rd of the following calendar year, the Account Value is $120,000, and, since Income Withdrawals have not yet begun, the Income Base is the same as Account Value so it is also $120,000.
- Also, on that same October 3rd, a $15,000 Non-Income Withdrawal is taken from the Annuity.

Non-Income withdrawals reduce the Income Base by the amount of the withdrawal so the Income Base after the Non-Income Withdrawal is $105,000 ($120,000-$15,000).

Now we assume the following for the next two examples:

- A new Benefit Year begins on November 1st
- On October 24th of the following calendar year, a $2,500 Income Withdrawal is taken from the Annuity
- On October 29th of the same year, a $5,000 withdrawal including Excess Income is taken from the Annuity

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24th, the remaining Annual Income Amount is $6,000 and Unused Annual Income Amount is $0. When $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Benefit Year (up to and including October 31st) is $3,500. This is the result of a

dollar-for-dollar reduction of the remaining Annual Income Amount by withdrawals that do not exceed the remaining Annual Income Amount plus any Unused Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, when an Income Withdrawal of $5,000 is taken on October 29th, the Account Value immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000 and the Income Base is $130,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Benefit Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 is Excess Income and proportionally reduces the Income Base by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value before the withdrawal of Excess Income. This reduction in Income Base will impact the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Benefit Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Income Base).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	
	$118,000.00
Income Base before Lifetime Withdrawal	$130,000.00
Less amount of Annual Income Amount remaining	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Proportional Reduction to Income Base	1.31%
Income Base after Excess Income	$128,296.94

When determining whether your withdrawal has exceeded the Annual Income Amount, we will include the amount of any applicable tax withholding. Accordingly, when you request a withdrawal amount and this amount is subject to tax withholding, the full amount distributed to you (e.g., the amount you request, plus the applicable withholding amount) will be considered against your available Annual Income Amount.

Examples-Impact of Additional Purchase Payments on the Income Base, Income Percentage and Annual Income Amount

Examples of the impact of additional Purchase Payment on the Income Base and Annual Income Amount are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Dynamic Income Benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. We assume the following for the example:

- The Benefit Effective Date is September 9th
- On March 9th of the following calendar year the Income Percentage is 5.00%, the Income Base is $100,000, and an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000 is made to the Annuity.
- The Initial Income Percentage attributable to the additional Purchase Payment based on the attained age of the Designated Life is 4.00%.
- There is one Designated Life named

Example of Income Base Increase due to Additional Purchase Payment

The additional Purchase Payment of $25,000 is applied to the Annuity as of March 9th and increases the Income Base to $125,000 as of March 9th ($100,000 + $25,000 = $125,000).

Example of Change to the Income Percentage due to Additional Purchase Payment

Continuing the previous example, as noted above, the Income Percentage prior to the additional Purchase Payment is 5.00%, which includes the accumulated amount of the Income Deferral Rate, and the Initial Income Percentage attributable to the additional Purchase Payment is 4.00%. The new Income Percentage after the additional Purchase Payment is $4.80%. This is the result of taking the weighted average of the two Income Percentages: ((5% * $100,000) + (4% * $25,000)) / $125,000 = 4.8%).

Here is the calculation:

Income Base before additional Purchase Payment	$100,000.00
Income Percentage before additional Purchase Payment	5.00%
Additional Purchase Payment	$25,000.00
Initial Income Percentage attributable to additional Purchase Payment	4.00%
New Income Base	$125,000.00
New Income Percentage	4.80%

Example of Increase to the estimated Annual Income Amount due to Additional Purchase Payment

Continuing the previous example, the estimated Annual Income Amount prior to the additional Purchase Payment is $5,000 (5% of $100,000 = $5,000 of estimated Annual Income Amount). Following the application of the additional Purchase Payment, the new Income Base is $125,000 and the new Income Percentage is 4.8%. The new estimated Annual Income Amount available for withdrawal is increased to $6,000. This is the result of applying the new Income Percentage to the new Income Base (4.8% * 125,000 = $6,000).

Examples of changes to the Income Base and Annual Income Amount due to change in Unadjusted Account Value

As described above, after your first Income Withdrawal, the Income Base will change each Valuation Day by the same percentage as your Unadjusted Account Value changed from preceding Valuation Day, excluding the changes due to additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals. This percentage may be positive or negative. The following examples show changes to the Income Base due to the daily net Account performance and then how the Income Base on the Benefit Anniversary determines that Benefit Year's Annual Income Amount. Any unused Annual Income Amount is adjusted on each Benefit Anniversary by the percentage change in the Income Base over the prior Benefit Year, excluding increases in the Income Base due to additional Purchase Payments.

Example of Change to Income Base after Income Withdrawals Have Started

On the Benefit Anniversary the unadjusted Account Value is $100,000.00, the Income Base is $125,000.00, the Income Percentage is 4.80%. This results in an Annual Income Amount for the Benefit Year of $6,000.00. On the Valuation Day after the Benefit Anniversary no withdrawals are taken, no additional purchase payments are made, and the unadjusted Account Value has increased to $102,500. This 2.5% increase to the unadjusted Account Value causes the Income Base to increase to $128,125.00 and the Annual Income Amount remains $6,000.00 for the current Benefit Year. On the following Valuation Day, no withdrawals are taken, no additional purchase payments are made, and the unadjusted Account Value has decreased to $101,475.00. This 1.0% decrease to unadjusted Account Value causes the Income Base to decrease to $126,843.75 and the Annual Income Amount remains $6,000.00 for the current Benefit Year.

	Unadjusted Account Value	Income Base	Annual Income Amount
Benefit Anniversary	$100,000.00	$125,000.00	$6,000.00
Next Valuation Day	$102,500.00	$128,125.00	$6,000.00
Next Valuation Day	$101,475.00	$126,843.75	$6,000.00

The following examples demonstrate the impact of an increase to the Income Base, and a corresponding increase to the Annual Income Amount and a decrease to the Income Base and a corresponding decrease to the Annual Income Amount. For simplicity, these examples reflect a full year of hypothetical change in Unadjusted Account Value.

Example of Increase to Income Base and Annual Income Amount from positive change in Unadjusted Account Value

The Income Base on the prior Benefit Anniversary was $125,000.00 and the Income Percentage is 4.80%. This resulted in the Annual Income Amount for the prior Benefit Year of $6,000.00. As of current Benefit Anniversary, the Income Base has increased and is now $130,000.00 resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,240.00 for the current Benefit Year.

Income Percentage	4.80%
Income Base on prior Benefit Anniversary	$125,000.00
Annual Income Amount for prior Benefit Year	$6,000.00
Income Base on current Benefit Anniversary	$130,000.00
Annual Income Amount for current Benefit Year	$6,240.00

Example of Decrease to Income Base and Annual Income Amount from negative change in Unadjusted Account Value

The Income Base on the prior Benefit Anniversary was $130,000.00 and the Income Percentage is 4.80%. This resulted in the Annual Income Amount for the prior Benefit Year of $6,240.00. As of current Benefit Anniversary, the Income Base has decreased and is now $125,000.00 resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000.00 for the current Benefit Year.

Income Percentage	4.80%
Income Base on prior Benefit Anniversary	$130,000.00
Annual Income Amount for prior Benefit Year	$6,240.00
Income Base on current Benefit Anniversary	$125,000.00
Annual Income Amount for current Benefit Year	$6,000.00

Other Important Considerations

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Income Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals shortly after the Benefit Effective Date, you may maximize the time during which you may take Income Withdrawals but may limit your ability to take advantage of the opportunity to increase your future Income Percentage by the Income Deferral Rate. You should discuss with your financial professional or investment advisor when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Income Withdrawals.
- The current annualized charge for the Dynamic Income Benefit is 0.40% assessed quarterly based on your Account Value on the Valuation Day immediately preceding the date of the charge. The charge will be taken from each variable Investment Option in which you have Account Value in proportion to the amount of Account Value in each Investment Option. You will begin paying this charge on the Benefit Effective Date even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments. If you terminate the Dynamic Income Benefit, we will deduct the amount of the charge for the period elapsed since the charge was last taken from your Account Value. After the third anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date, we may increase the charge for the Dynamic Income Benefit. You will have an opportunity to "opt out" of any charge increase subject to certain conditions. If you decide to "opt out" of the charge increase, your Income Percentage will be reduced by 5% as of the next anniversary of the Benefit Effective Date. Please see "Fees, Charges and Deductions" earlier in this prospectus for more information on the "opt out" process.
- Currently, you may allocate to any of the Investment Options when the benefit is in effect. We will notify you in advance of any change in the ability to allocate to the Investment Options when the benefit is in effect. In the event of any change, we may not allow additional allocation to Investment Options that are no longer permitted after the effective date of the change; however, we will not require you to reallocate your Account Value in accordance with our changed requirements. If you elect this benefit after your Annuity is issued, or terminate and later re-elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to the Sub-accounts we are then offering with the benefit.
- If Sub-account allocation requirements apply while the benefit is in effect, your Account Value will remain in the required Sub-accounts after termination of the benefit until you instruct us otherwise.
- Any death benefit under the Annuity will terminate if your Account Value is reduced to zero by withdrawals taken under the Dynamic Income Benefit.

Facility of Payment: We reserve the right, in settlement of full liability, to make Benefit Payments to a guardian, relative, or other person deemed eligible by us if a Designated Life payee is deemed to be legally incompetent, as permitted by law.

Proof of Survival: Any Benefit Payment is subject to evidence we receive in Good Order that the Designated Life, or at least one of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable is then alive. We may withhold such Benefit Payments until we receive such evidence or evidence satisfactory to us of the life of the Designated Life or at least one of the Spousal Designated Lives, as applicable. We credit interest on such withheld Benefit Payments at the rate required by law. Should we subsequently determine withheld Benefit Payments are payable, we will pay the withheld Benefit Payments and any applicable interest credited in a lump sum.

Recovery of Excess Benefit Payments: We may recover from you or your estate any Benefit Payments made after the death of the Designated Life or the Spousal Designated Life.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 ½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date). For a Tax-Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. In addition, the amount and duration of payments under the annuity payment provision may be adjusted so that the payments do not trigger any additional tax or excise taxes due to tax considerations such as Required Minimum Distribution rules under the tax law. As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in the Defined Income Benefit through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

DESIGNATION AND OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DYNAMIC INCOME BENEFIT

Subject to its terms and conditions, the Dynamic Income Benefit provides for Income Withdrawals and Benefit Payments on either a Designated Life or a Spousal Designated Lives basis. We will issue the benefit on a Designated Life basis unless you name a Spousal Designated Life when you purchase the benefit for your Annuity. You can add or change the Spousal Designated Life before the first Income Withdrawal and may be able to change the Designated Life (in the event of divorce) as described below. If you choose to change the Spousal Designated Life after the Benefit Effective Date (or a change to the Designated Life occurs as a result of divorce) and such change is allowed under our rules, the change will be effective on the Valuation Day we receive your request for the change at our Service Center in Good Order and we will provide you with acknowledgment of the change. If there is no Spousal Designated Life named at the time you begin Income Withdrawals, such Withdrawals and Benefit Payments, if any, would be available only while the Designated Life is still living. If Spousal Designated Lives are named when you begin Income Withdrawals, such Withdrawals and Benefit Payments, if any, would be available only while at least one spouse named as a Spousal Designated Life is still living.

Requirements for the Dynamic Income Benefit on a Designated Life basis:

Designated Life: If the Owner is a natural person, the Owner must also be the Annuitant and the Designated Life. If two Owners are named, one of the Owners must be the Annuitant and that person will also be the Designated Life. The other Owner must be the spouse of the Designated Life and,

while the Owners are alive, they must be named each other's sole primary beneficiary for the Annuity. If the Owner is an entity that we permit, the Annuitant must be the Designated Life.

If the natural person who was then identified on our records as the Designated Life dies, the Dynamic Income Benefit terminates as of our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Designated Life unless the Annuity and the benefit are eligible for spousal continuation and such continuation is elected by the surviving spouse. A surviving spouse who can continue the Annuity under spousal continuation can only continue the Dynamic Income Benefit if Income Withdrawals had not begun at the time of the death of the Designated Life. If spousal continuation is available and elected, the surviving spouse becomes the Designated Life and no further changes in the Designated Life can be made.

Requirements for the Dynamic Income Benefit on a Spousal Designated Life Basis:

Spousal Designated Lives: Such persons must be each other's Spouse on the date the benefit is elected with Spousal Designated Lives or when a spouse is added to the benefit if allowed under our rules. If the Owner is a natural person, he/she must be the Annuitant, and will also be the Designated Life. The spouse of the Designated Life will be the Spousal Designated Life and the Designated Life's sole primary Beneficiary for as long as the Designated Life is alive. If two Owners are named, one Owner must be the Annuitant and will also be the Designated Life. The other Owner must be the spouse of the Designated Life and will be the Spousal Designated Life. No additional Owners may be named. While both Owners are alive, each Owner must be designated as the other Owner's primary Beneficiary. If the Owner is an entity that we permit, a Spousal Designated Life can only be named if the Dynamic Income Benefit is in effect for the Annuity and the Annuity is eligible for spousal continuation by the surviving spouse of the Annuitant under the law and our rules at the time of the Annuitant's death. When a natural person who was then identified on our records as the Designated Life dies and a Spousal Designated Life is named, except as stated below, the surviving spouse will become the Designated Life as of the deceased spouse's date of death. Where the surviving spouse chooses to receive the Death Benefit under the Annuity and chooses not to continue the Annuity under spousal continuation, if eligible, the surviving spouse would not become the Designated Life and, instead, the benefit would terminate. Until Income Withdrawals begin, the Spousal Designated Life may be changed, subject to our acceptance.

Effect of Divorce on the Dynamic Income Benefit

The Dynamic Income Benefit may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new Spousal Designated Life upon re-marriage. When an Annuity is owned by two Owners and the divorce of the Owners results in removal of the Designated Life as an Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary under the Annuity, the former spouse who is the joint Owner can elect to become the Designated Life under the Dynamic Income Benefit; however, the Annual Income Amount will be determined using the applicable Spousal Designated Life Income Percentage(s) based on the age of the younger of the new Designated Life and Designated Life on the Benefit Effective Date. This change in Designated Life would become effective upon our acceptance of the form we require at our Service Center in Good Order.

In the event of the divorce of the Spousal Designated Lives, and the resulting removal of the Designated Life as an Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary under the Annuity, the Spousal Designated Life becomes the Owner (or Annuitant if the Annuity is entity owned) and can choose to continue or terminate the Dynamic Income Benefit. If the benefit is continued, the new Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) will become the Designated Life under the Dynamic Income Benefit; however, the Annual Income Amount will be determined using the applicable Income Percentage(s) based on the younger of the Spousal Designated Lives named under the benefit immediately prior to the divorce. A new Spousal Designated Life may not be named. If the divorce occurs after the first Income Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount in effect prior to the divorce does not change as a result of the change in Designated Life alone and any Benefit Payments will be made only until the death of the new Designated Life.

You should carefully consider the rules regarding the designations of the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary for the Annuity and for the Dynamic Income Benefit when you establish or change these designations. See "Setting Up Your Annuity" previously in this prospectus for information about the roles of each of these parties in the Annuity.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

You should note that changes in the Owner, Annuitant or Beneficiary can terminate the Dynamic Income Benefit. You should carefully consider whether to purchase the Dynamic Income Benefit if you anticipate changing the Owner/Annuitant designations after the Benefit Effective Date.

While the Dynamic Income Benefit is in Effect

If you have the Dynamic Income Benefit on a Designated Life basis, any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will terminate the benefit, except as described above in cases of divorce, and the benefit cannot be re-elected unless the Annuity again meets our requirements for Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations. Similarly, any change of Owner will terminate the Dynamic Income Benefit, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

If you have the Dynamic Income Benefit with Spousal Designated Lives, a change to the Owner or Annuitant will terminate the Dynamic Income Benefit in all cases, except as follows: (a) in the case of a contract with two Owners who are each other's spouse, if one Owner dies and the surviving owner is eligible to continue the Annuity and elects to continue the Annuity and the benefit, (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner, or (c) the Owner or Annuitant for an entity-owned Annuity is changed due to divorce as described above. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however, if the Beneficiary is changed, the Annuity and the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the first death of a Spousal Designated Life. Accordingly, the Dynamic Income Benefit would then terminate upon the death of the Owner (or Annuitant if the Annuity is owned by an entity).

Termination of the Dynamic Income Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time after the first Benefit Year upon notification to us in Good Order. The rider and its benefits will also terminate on the first to occur of the following events:

(i) the date we receive your request for full surrender of the Annuity at our Service Office in Good Order;
(ii) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the Decedent if Income Withdrawals have not begun, unless Spousal Continuation occurs;
(iii) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the Designated Life if Income Withdrawals have begun on a Designated Life basis;
(iv) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of the surviving Spousal Designated Life if the Rider was spousally continued;
(v) the date we receive Due Proof of Death of an Owner who is not a Designated Life or Spousal Designated Life;
(vi) the date we process a request to change any designation of the Annuity that either results in a violation of the "Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" section of this Rider or the Annuity, or is a change that is not permitted under our rules then in effect;
(vii) the date you first allocate or transfer any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to any Investment Options to which you are not permitted at the time of the allocation or transfer;
(viii) the date any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to begin annuity payments;
(ix) the date each of the Unadjusted Account Value and the Income Base is zero;
(x) the date of death of the Designated Life if it occurs after Benefit Payments have begun on a Designated Life basis or the date of death of the last surviving Spousal Designated Life if it occurs after Benefit Payments have begun on a Spousal Designated Life basis.

If the Dynamic Income Benefit Terminates

If the Dynamic Income Benefit terminates, you would lose the ability to withdraw the Annual Income Amount and the potential to receive Benefit Payments if your Account Value was reduced to zero under the terms of the rider. The Dynamic Income Benefit charge will no longer be applied to your Annuity after the benefit terminates. However, we will not refund any Dynamic Income Benefit charges previously assessed and if you choose to terminate the benefit. If the Dynamic Income Benefit terminates, you will still have the right to annuitize the Account Value. Depending on the tax status of the annuity, you may receive tax deferral prior to annuitization**.**

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the grantors are designated as Joint Annuitants for the Annuity. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Insurance Charge and any charges for any optional benefits and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of all eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the *PSF* Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the *PSF* Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and charges for any optional benefits and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking Excess Withdrawals under the Defined Income Benefit or the Dynamic Income Benefit).

The Annuity offers an optional death benefit, the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment Death Benefit, that can be purchased for an additional charge. See "Optional Death Benefit-Charge for Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment Death Benefit" below for further information. Notwithstanding any additional protection provided under the optional death benefit, the additional cost will be reflected in the value of the Sub-accounts thereby reducing your Account Value.

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the basic Death Benefit, which is the Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death even if you have paid for the optional death benefit.

Beneficiary Annuity. With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the Death Benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

BASIC DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a death benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the death benefit, referred to as the "basic death benefit" in the Annuity, is your Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT-Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit

For an additional charge, the Annuity provides an optional death benefit called the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit. This optional death benefit may only be elected at the time you purchase the Annuity or within the first 30 days following the Issue Date, or, when the Annuity is

continued under spousal continuation, within the first 30 days following the date the spouse becomes the Owner of the Annuity. Once elected, you cannot elect to cancel the benefit; however, the benefit may terminate under certain circumstances, including if certain changes are made to the Owner or Annuitant. Please see "Termination of the Optional Death Benefit" below.

Calculation of the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit Amount

The amount of the death benefit under the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Benefit is equal to the greater of:

(a) the basic death benefit described above, which is the Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death; and
(b) the sum of all Adjusted Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

Termination of the Optional Death Benefit

The Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit can terminate and cannot be re-elected. In the event of such a termination, if a Death Benefit is then available under the terms of the Annuity, the basic Death Benefit will apply.

The Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit will terminate upon the first to occur of the following events:

(i) we determine the Annuity's Death Benefit upon death of the decedent, unless the Annuity continues through Spousal Continuation;
(ii) we process a request to change the Owner(s) (or Annuitant, if an entity is the Owner) more than 60 days after the Benefit Effective Date that changes the decedent, other than when the Annuity is jointly owned and one of the Owners remains the Owner;
(iii) we process an assignment of the Annuity;
(iv) you begin Annuity Payments or reach the Annuity Date when the Annuity has Account Value;
(v) we receive your request for full surrender, or the Annuity otherwise terminates;
(vi) your Account Value reduces to zero;
(vii) you first allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Investment Options to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death benefit becoming payable, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. Any such election is subject to our rules and applicable law. If an Annuity that had the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit in effect is continued by the surviving spouse, the Unadjusted Account Value will be set at the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Amount calculated as described above. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts in which there is Account Value in accordance with the proportion of investment in each Sub-account to which investment is then permitted.

If the Annuity is continued by the surviving spouse, the new Owner may continue or elect to add the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit on the Annuity if we are then continuing to offer that optional death benefit for new or continued contracts and the new Owner has not reached the maximum issue age. The charge applicable to the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment Benefit in this case will be the then current charge which may be different from the charge that applied when the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit was first elected for the Annuity.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date at the time of spousal continuation. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

See "Managing Your Annuity-Spousal Designations" for information regarding a same sex surviving spouse's ability to continue ownership of the Annuity. Please consult your tax or legal advisor for more information.

Your Annuity may only be continued under the spousal continuation provision once.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "five-year deadline"); or

- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline.
- If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the Death Benefit must be distributed as a lump sum payment or as a series of required distributions as permitted by then current applicable regulations and the death benefit distribution options we provide at the time the Death Benefit becomes payable.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named an eligible designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 1 / 2 (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the Required Minimum Distribution rules.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax adviser.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for (1) the Insurance Charge, (2) the Defined Income Benefit optional living benefit and/or the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payment Death Benefit if in effect for your Annuity, and (3) the Fund Access Charge, if you have amounts allocated to the Sub-accounts for which we impose that charge. See "Investment Options-Fund Access Charge" for a list of those Sub-accounts.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the “Unit Price”. The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge, the charges for any optional living benefits and any optional death benefits, and the Fund Access Charge. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm’s principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal’s rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See “Additional Purchase Payments” under “Purchasing Your Annuity” earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your additional Purchase Payment that is pending investment in

our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Automatic Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day. In addition, if: you are taking your Guaranteed Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: “Unscheduled” transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in “Processing And Valuing Transactions.”

Death Benefits: Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any death benefit claims from the separate account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments , surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date.

Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);
- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020 , or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020 . These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after 2019, by t he Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31 st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for

life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Guaranteed Income Amount) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed "service providers" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019 , non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;
- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;

- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the DCA MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the DCA MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.30% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity. We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000.00 to $836,969.00. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as "mirror voting" because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also "mirror vote" shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio's shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under "mirror voting", it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a "proxy" vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;
(2) changes in federal income tax law;
(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or
(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuity offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of other annuity and life insurance products issued by Pruco Life and certain of its affiliates, and the AST and PSF Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484.

PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). PAD's affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuity to Firms. Because the Annuity offered through this prospectus is an insurance product as well as a security, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed as insurance agents of Pruco Life.

No commissions are paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity. However, Firms or their representatives may charge you an investment advisory or similar fee under an agreement you have with the Firm in connection with investment advice they provide that includes advice about this Annuity. Neither Pruco Life nor PAD are a party to or have responsibility for the agreement you have for such investment advice. Firms providing such advisory services are acting solely on your behalf. Neither Pruco Life nor PAD offer advice to you regarding how your Account Value should be allocated. Neither Pruco Life nor PAD is responsible for any investment advice provided to you by a Firm or its representatives nor do either endorse or make any representations as to the Firms' or their representatives' qualifications.

The Firm or its representatives determine the amount of the advisory fee that will be charged, and this amount will vary from Firm to Firm. You pay the Firm or your investment advisor directly for these services and the contract does not allow your investment advisor to take the investment advisory fee from the Annuity other than through withdrawals. See "Authorization of a Third Party Investment Advisor To Manage My Account" earlier in this prospectus for information about our requirements for allowing investment advisors to request withdrawals and important information about the effects of withdrawals on the Annuity.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as occasional meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial

compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information. The financial statements of the Separate Account include information about all contracts offered through the Separate Account. The financial statements of Pruco Life should be considered only as bearing on the Company's ability to meet its contractual obligations under the contract and do not bear on the future investment experience of the assets held in the Separate Account.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages**.** It is possible that Pruco Life's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A - ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

The following tables show the accumulation Unit Values and the number of outstanding units for variable investment options available under the Annuity during the period on the last business day of the periods shown. The Unit Values and number of units outstanding are for Annuities under the Separate Account with the same daily asset charge which may include other annuities offered. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

MY ROCK ADVISOR

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.25%) (M&E Level 2)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99979	$10.10049	0
AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99979	$10.10048	0
AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99979	$10.17042	0
AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99979	$10.12046	0
AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99979	$10.10049	0
PSF Government Money Market Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00137	$10.05015	0

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

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Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit and Defined Income Benefit (1.15%) (M&E Level 2)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99905	$10.06617	0
AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99905	$10.06618	0
AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99905	$10.13591	0
AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99905	$10.08611	0
AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99905	$10.06620	0
PSF Government Money Market Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00062	$10.01604	0

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

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Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.40%) (M&E Level 1)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99967	$10.09482	0
AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99967	$10.09481	0
AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99967	$10.16472	0
AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99967	$10.11478	0
AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99967	$10.09484	0
PSF Government Money Market Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00124	$10.04446	0

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

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Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit and Defined Income Benefit (1.30%) (M&E Level 1)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$10.06044	19,548
AST PIMCO Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$10.06043	20,339
AST Prudential Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$10.13013	55,430
AST T. Rowe Price Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$10.08036	19,531
AST Western Asset Corporate Bond Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99892	$10.06046	19,548
PSF Government Money Market Portfolio			
08/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00050	$10.01034	0

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	**Special Provisions**
California	Ownership changes will not terminate the Defined Income Benefit.
Connecticut	The Liquidity Factor used in the DCA MVA formula equals zero (o).
Florida	Annuitization available after one year.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Ohio	The Liquidity Factor used in the DCA MVA formula equals zero (o).
Oregon	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available.

APPENDIX C – DCA MVA FORMULA

MVA Formula For 6 or 12 Month DCA MVA Options

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the MVA Options we make available under the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program is as follows:

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I	=	the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
J	=	the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;
K	=	the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and
N	=	the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUDENTIAL MyRock[SM] ADVISOR VARIABLE ANNUITY SERIES DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (April 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
titled "How To Contact Us" for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

Prudential
Bring Your Challenges®

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PMYROCKADVPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY℠ ("B SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY℠ ("C SERIES")

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuities

PROSPECTUS: April 27, 2020

This prospectus describes two different flexible premium deferred annuity classes offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. For convenience in this prospectus, we sometimes refer to each of these annuity contracts as an "Annuity", and to the annuity contracts collectively as the "Annuities." We also sometimes refer to each class by its specific name (e.g., the "B Series"). Both Annuities are offered as an individual annuity contract and have different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. There are differences among the Annuities that are discussed throughout the prospectus and summarized in Appendix B titled "Selecting the Variable Annuity That's Right for You". **Both Annuities or certain of their Investment Options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial Professionals may be compensated for the sale of each Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may decline to recommend to their customers certain features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain Annuities). Selling broker-dealer firms may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. Please speak to your Financial Professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the variable annuity contracts and any optional benefits are the obligations of, and subject to the claims paying ability of, Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, the underlying mutual funds are offered by Advanced Series Trust, Prudential Series Funds, BlackRock Variable Series Funds and JP Morgan Insurance Trust. Only certain Sub-accounts are available if you elect the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit at issue – see "Limitations with the Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuities that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and keep it for future reference. If you are purchasing one of the Annuities as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that this Annuity may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity's Account Value and whether the Annuity's liquidity features will satisfy that need. **Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to the ability to elect the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, the opportunity to annuitize the contract and the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.**

OTHER CONTRACTS

We offer a variety of fixed and variable annuity contracts. They may offer features, including investment options, and have fees and charges, that are different from the annuity contracts offered by this prospectus. Not every annuity contract we issue is offered through every selling broker-dealer firm. Upon request, your Financial Professional can show you information regarding other Pruco Life annuity contracts that he or she sells. You can also contact us to find out more about the availability of any of the Pruco Life annuity contracts. You should work with your Financial Professional to decide

whether this annuity contract is appropriate for you based on a thorough analysis of your particular needs, financial objectives, investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

These Annuities are NOT deposits or obligations of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT
WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus dated: April 27, 2020

Statement of Additional Information dated: April 27, 2020

PLEASE SEE OUR IRA, ROTH IRA AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

ATTACHED TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

- AST AB Global Bond Portfolio*
- AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*
- AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*
- AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*
- AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio*
- AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*
- AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio[2]
- AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio*
- AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Government Money Market Portfolio*
- AST High Yield Portfolio*
- AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST International Growth Portfolio*
- AST International Value Portfolio*
- AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio[2]
- AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*
- AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*
- AST MFS Growth Portfolio*
- AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*[2]
- AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio*
- AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio*
- AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio*[1]
- AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio*
- AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio*
- AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio[1,*]
- AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio[1]
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*
- AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio*
- AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*
- AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio*
- AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio*
- AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio *

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.

- BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – (Class III)

JP Morgan Insurance Trust

- JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – (Class 2)

MFS® Variable Insurance Trust

- MFS® International Growth Portfolio - Service Class
- MFS® Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Portfolio - Service Class

MFS® Variable Insurance Trust II

- MFS® Investors Trust Series - Service Class
- MFS® Mid Cap Growth Series - Service Class
- MFS® New Discovery Series - Service Class
- MFS® Research Series - Service Class
- MFS® Technology Portfolio - Service Class
- MFS® Total Return Bond Series - Service Class
- MFS® Total Return Series - Service Class
- MFS® Utilities Series - Service Class

Prudential Series Funds

- PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I[1]
- PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I[1]

*These Portfolios are also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits. Please see your prospectus under "Variable Investment Options" in the "Investment Options" section for information about the potential impact of the formula on the Portfolios.

(1) These are the only variable investment options available for Annuities issued on or prior to August 24, 2015, who elected the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit at issue.

(2) Effective as of the close of business on March 13, 2020, this investment option is no longer be available for new investments.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Option on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each DCA MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Account Value Based Insurance Charge: A charge that is assessed daily, based on an annualized rate for as long as you own the Annuity.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Adjusted Purchase Payment: The amount of the Purchase Payments we receive, less any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity for purposes of calculating the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit.

Annuitant : The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization : The process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the annuity options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of any account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a nonqualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant : The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment that is being surrendered or withdrawn. The CDSC only applies to the B Series.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to a DCA MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or DCA MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in an DCA MVA Option.

Owner: The Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity.

Payout Period: The period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-account of the Separate Account invests.

Premium Based Insurance Charge: A charge that is deducted on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary from your Account Value for as long as you own the Annuity.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Quarterly Annuity Anniversary: Each successive three-month anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

Below is a description of fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning and surrendering one of the Annuities. Also described are fees and expenses at the time you surrender an Annuity, take certain partial withdrawals or transfer Account Value between Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted. Important additional information about these fees and expenses is contained in "Fees, Charges and Deductions" later in this prospectus.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) for Applications signed before August 8, 2016 [1]

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment being Withdrawn	
	B SERIES	C SERIES
Less than 1 year old	7.0%	None
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7.0%	
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6.0%	
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	6.0%	
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	5.0%	
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	4.0%	
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	3.0%	
7 years old or older	0.0%	

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) for Applications signed on or after August 8, 2016 [1]

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment being Withdrawn	
	B SERIES	C SERIES
Less than 1 year old	7.0%	None
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7.0%	
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6.0%	
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	6.0%	
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	5.0%	
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	0.0%	
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	0.0%	
7 years old or older	0.0%	

Transfer Fee[2]: $10 (currently, after the 20th transfer each Annuity Year)

Tax Charge: 0% - 3.5%

1 The years referenced in the CDSC table above refer to the length of time since a Purchase Payment was made (i.e. the age of the Purchase Payment). CDSCs are applied against the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. The appropriate percentage is multiplied by the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis.

2 Transfers in connection with a rebalancing or dollar cost averaging program do not count toward the 20 free transfers in an Annuity Year.

The following tables describe the periodic fees and charges you will pay when you own the Annuity, not including the underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES

Annual Maintenance Fee[3]
(assessed annually as a percentage of Unadjusted Account Value) — Lesser of $50 and 2%

3 Only applicable if the total of all Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000.

For contracts issued on or after September 16, 2019, "Periodic Fees and Charges" and "Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges" are as follows:

	B Series	C Series
Premium Based Insurance Charge[4,5] (assessed quarterly on the Charge Basis, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions")	0.47%	0.67%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES (assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)		
	B SERIES	**C SERIES**
Account Value Based Insurance Charge[4]	0.48%	0.68%

4 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Variable Payout Option, the Account Value Based Insurance Charge and the Premium Based Insurance Charge do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

5 The Premium Based Insurance Charge, shown as an annualized rate, is deducted on a quarterly basis at a rate of 0.1175% for the B Series and 0.1675% for the C Series.

For contracts issued before September 16, 2019, "Periodic Fees and Charges" and "Annualized Insurance Fees and Charges" are as follows:

	B Series	**C Series**
Premium Based Insurance Charge[4,5] (assessed quarterly on the Charge Basis, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions")	0.55%	0.67%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES AND CHARGES (assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)		
	B SERIES	**C SERIES**
Account Value Based Insurance Charge[4]	0.55%	0.68%

OPTIONAL BENEFIT CHARGES		
	B SERIES	**C SERIES**
Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit Charge[6]	Premium Based: 0.17% plus Account Value Based: 0.18%	Premium Based: 0.17% plus Account Value Based: 0.18%

4 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Variable Payout Option, the Account Value Based Insurance Charge and the Premium Based Insurance Charge do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

5 The Premium Based Insurance Charge, shown as an annualized rate, is deducted on a quarterly basis at a rate of 0.1375% for the B Series and 0.1675% for the C Series.

6 This charge will be comprised of a 0.18% charge assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts (Account Value Based Charge) plus a 0.17% Premium Based Charge assessed quarterly at 0.0425% and deducted pro rata from the Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value on the date the charge is due. For Annuities issued prior to August 24, 2015, the Premium Based Charge is 0.15% and the Account Value Based Charge is 0.15% for both the B Series and the C Series.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES		
	MINIMUM	**MAXIMUM**
Total Annual Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that are deducted from Portfolio assets, including management fees, distribution and/or service fees (12b-1 fees), and other expenses)	0.31%*	2.34%*

*These expenses do not include the impact of any applicable contractual waivers and expense reimbursements.

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 and do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio*	0.83%	1.23%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	2.34%	1.09%	1.25%
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio*	0.83%	0.85%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.93%	0.67%	1.26%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio*	1.04%	0.44%	0.25%	0.42%	0.00%	0.03%	2.18%	0.31%	1.87%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	0.71%	0.09%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%	1.05%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio*	0.78%	0.30%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	2.00%	0.83%	1.17%
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	0.25%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.61%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	1.65%	0.60%	1.05%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	0.62%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III*	0.64%	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.15%	0.99%
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2*	0.42%	0.52%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	1.28%	0.35%	0.93%
MFS® International Growth Portfolio – Service Class*	0.90%	0.15%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.17%	1.13%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
MFS® Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Portfolio - Service Class	0.75%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	1.04%
MFS® Investors Trust Series – Service Class*	0.75%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.01%	1.04%
MFS® Mid Cap Growth Series Service Class	0.75%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
MFS® New Discovery Series – Service Class*	0.90%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.01%	1.19%
MFS® Research Series -Service Class*	0.75%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.03%	1.05%
MFS® Technology Portfolio – Service Class	0.75%	0.22%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%	1.22%
MFS® Total Return Bond Series – Service Class	0.50%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%
MFS® Total Return Series – Service Class*	0.67%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.09%	0.86%
MFS® Utilities Series – Service Class	0.74%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	1.04%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	0.3%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses including distribution fees (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.220% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.260% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.420% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0128% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.050% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III
The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. As described in the "Management of the Funds" section of the Fund's prospectus, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 1.50% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has also contractually agreed to reimburse fees in order to limit certain operational and recordkeeping fees to 0.07% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2021. BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets (except for with respect to iShares Alternative Strategies V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Allocation V.I. Fund, iShares Dynamic Fixed Income V.I. Fund and iShares Equity Appreciation V.I. Fund) estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and ETFs managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2021. Each of these contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested directors of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Manager may waive a portion of the Fund's management fee in connection with the Fund's investment in an affiliated money market fund.

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2
The Portfolio's adviser and/or its affiliates have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquiried Fund Fees and Expenses other than certain money market fund fees as described below, dividend and interest expenses related to short sales, interest, taxes, expenses related to litigation and potential litigation, expenses related to trustee elections, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.85% of the average daily net assets of Class 2 Shares. The Portfolio may invest in one or more money market funds advised by the adviser or its affiliates (affiliated money market funds). The Portfolio's adviser, shareholder servicing agent and/or administrator have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses in an amount sufficient to offset the respective net fees each collects from the affiliated money market funds on the Fund's investment in such money market funds. These waivers are in effect through 4/30/21, at which time it will be determined whether such waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and expenses resulting from the Portfolio's investment of cash received from securities lending borrowers are not included in Total ANnual Fund Operating Expenses and therefore, the above waivers do not apply to such investments. "Other Expenses" has been calculated based on the actual other expenses incurred in the most recent fiscal year, except that these expenses have been adjusted to reflect the contractual change in management fee effective 9/1/19.

MFS® International Growth Portfolio – Service Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.88% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 1.13% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® Investors Trust Series – Service Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.79% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 1.04% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® New Discovery Series – Service Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.94% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 1.19% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® Research Series -Service Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.77% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 1.02% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. ("Other Expenses" include 0.03% of interest and/or investment-related expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity which are excluded from the expense limitation described in the prior sentence.) This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

MFS® Total Return Series – Service Class
Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.61% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Initial Class shares and 0.86% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2021.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for each Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the following fees and charges listed below for each Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Total Insurance Charge (which consists of the Account Value Based Insurance Charge and the Premium Based Insurance Charge)
- Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when applicable for B Series only)[1]
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit charge as described below[2]

[1] For Applications signed on or after August 8, 2016 the CDSC charges for purchase payments aged 5 years or older were removed for B Series.

[2] For Annuities issued on or after to August 24, 2015, the Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit Premium Based Charge changed from 0.15% to 0.17% and the Account Value Based Charge changed from 0.15% to 0.18% for both the B Series and the C Series.

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- Your Account Value is allocated to the Sub-account with both the maximum and minimum total annual portfolio operating expenses (before any fee waiver or expense reimbursement) and those expenses remain the same each year.
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge.
- You make no withdrawals of Account Value.
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee.
- No tax charge applies.
- You elect the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit at issue.

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

THE EXAMPLES ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING (1) WHETHER YOU ELECT THE RETURN OF PURCHASE PAYMENT DEATH BENEFIT; (2) WHETHER YOU DECIDE TO ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO SUB-ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN THOSE WITH THE MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES; AND (3) THE IMPACT OF ANY CONTRACTUAL FEE WAIVERS OR EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS.

For contracts issued before August 24, 2015, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	B Series							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				**Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available**			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,130	$1,895	$2,668	$4,387	$923	$1,278	$1,645	$2,374
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$430	$1,295	$2,168	$4,387	$223	$678	$1,145	$2,374
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$430	$1,295	$2,168	$4,387	$223	$678	$1,145	$2,374

	C SERIES							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$454	$1,367	$2,284	$4,600	$248	$754	$1,272	$2,628
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$454	$1,367	$2,284	$4,600	$248	$754	$1,272	$2,628
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$454	$1,367	$2,284	$4,600	$248	$754	$1,272	$2,628

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

For contracts issued on or after August 24, 2015 and applications signed before August 8, 2016, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	B SERIES							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,135	$1,909	$2,691	$4,430	$928	$1,293	$1,671	$2,425
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$435	$1,309	$2,191	$4,430	$228	$693	$1,171	$2,425
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$435	$1,309	$2,191	$4,430	$228	$693	$1,171	$2,425

	C SERIES							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,643	$253	$769	$1,298	$2,679
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,643	$253	$769	$1,298	$2,679
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,643	$253	$769	$1,298	$2,679

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

For Applications signed on or after August 8, 2016, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	B SERIES							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,135	$1,909	$2,691	$4,430	$928	$1,293	$1,671	$2,425
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$435	$1,309	$2,191	$4,430	$228	$693	$1,171	$2,425
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$435	$1,309	$2,191	$4,430	$228	$693	$1,171	$2,425

	C SERIES							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,643	$253	$769	$1,298	$2,679
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,643	$253	$769	$1,298	$2,679
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,643	$253	$769	$1,298	$2,679

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

For contracts issued on or after July 15, 2019, Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	B SERIES							
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available				Assuming Minimum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,159	$1,981	$2,808	$4,645	$913	$1,248	$1,595	$2,273
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,645	$213	$648	$1,095	$2,273
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$459	$1,381	$2,308	$4,645	$213	$648	$1,095	$2,273

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuities offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuities. Your Financial Professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment Portfolios. With the help of your Financial Professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in underlying Portfolios.

This prospectus describes two different Annuities. The Annuities differ primarily in the fees and charges deducted. With the help of your Financial Professional, you choose the Annuity that is suitable for you based on your time horizon and liquidity needs.

You and your Financial Professional may want to discuss and consider the following factors when choosing which annuity product and benefit may be most appropriate for your individual needs are the following:

- Your age;
- The amount of your initial Purchase Payment and any planned future Purchase Payments into the Annuity;
- How long you intend to hold the Annuity (also referred to as "investment time horizon");
- Your desire to make withdrawals from the Annuity and the timing of those withdrawals;
- Your investment objectives;
- The guarantees that an optional benefit may provide; and
- Your desire to minimize costs and/or maximize return associated with the Annuity.

You can compare the costs of the B Series and C Series by examining the section in this prospectus titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges". There are trade-offs associated with the costs and benefits provided by both of the Series. The B Series has Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) associated with it, while the C Series does not. The B Series provides a higher Surrender Value in long-term scenarios than the C Series. Because the C Series does not have a CDSC, it provides a higher Surrender Value in short-duration scenarios. In choosing which Series to purchase, you should consider the features and the associated costs that offer the greatest value to you including the different ongoing fees and charges you pay to stay in the Annuity.

Please see Appendix B "Selecting the Variable Annuity That's Right For You," for a side-by-side comparison of the key features of each of these Annuities.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: In order to purchase an Annuity, you must be no older than age 85. In addition, in order to purchase the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, you must be no older than age 79. Also, we require a minimum initial purchase payment of $10,000. See your Financial Professional to complete an application.

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 and applies to the Key Life.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see "Requirements for Purchasing One of the Annuities" for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own summary prospectus, which you should read before selecting your Investment Options. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate money to the DCA MVA Option, an Investment Option that earns interest for a specific time period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are

transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option generally will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Please see "Investment Options," and "Managing Your Account Value" for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax, and may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (B Series only discussed below). You may withdraw up to 10% of your Purchase Payments each year without being subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

You may elect to receive income through fixed annuity payments over your lifetime, also called "Annuitization". If you elect to receive fixed annuity payments, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs.

Please see "Access to Account Value" and "Annuity Options" for more information.

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. For both Annuities, the Basic Death Benefit is the Annuity's Unadjusted Account Value on the date of Due Proof of Death. Please see "Death Benefits" for more information. For an additional charge, you may elect the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit. This optional benefit is discussed in more detail later in this prospectus.

Fees and Charges: Both Annuities, and the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity . You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age $59^{1}/_{2}$, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax .

Please note that if you purchase this Annuity within a tax advantaged retirement plan, such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan, you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself. Because there is no additional tax advantage when a variable annuity is purchased through one of these plans, the reasons for purchasing the Annuity inside a qualified plan are limited to the ability to elect the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, the opportunity to annuitize the contract and the various investment options, which might make the Annuity an appropriate investment for you. You should consult your tax and financial adviser regarding such features and benefits prior to purchasing this Annuity for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus in "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see "Other Information" for more information about our Annuities, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under both Annuities consist of the Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. In this section, we describe the Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. We also discuss the DCA MVA Options. Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The Portfolios that you select are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. If your Annuity was issued before August 24, 2015, however, certain Portfolios are not available to you if you elected the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to a DCA MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in a DCA MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the DCA MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the DCA MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. As a condition of electing the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, you are restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts. We describe those restrictions below.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each variable investment option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. You should carefully read the prospectus for any underlying Portfolio in which you are interested. The chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which Portfolios may be of interest to you.

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available to you depending on your election of the optional death benefit. Thus, if you elect the optional death benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios. Please see "Limitations with the Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit" later in this prospectus.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code . However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

This Annuity offers Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios") and Portfolios managed by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life ("Unaffiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Portfolios and the Unaffiliated Portfolios. Generally, Prudential Companies receive revenue sharing payments from the Unaffiliated Portfolios. We consider the amount of these fees and payments when determining which portfolios to offer through the Annuity. Affiliated Portfolios may provide Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Portfolios. Because of the potential for greater revenue earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over Unaffiliated Portfolios. As indicated next to each Portfolio's description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one or more subadvisers that conduct day to day management. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the Sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. Please see "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates. In addition, we may consider whether the Portfolio's objectives and investment strategy create additional risk to us in light of any guaranteed benefits provided by the Annuity.

The following Portfolios are available exclusively with the Prudential Premier ® Investment Variable Annuity:

- MFS® International Growth Portfolio - Service Class
- MFS® Investors Trust Series - Service Class
- MFS® Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Portfolio - Service Class
- MFS® Mid Cap Growth Series - Service Class
- MFS® New Discovery Series - Service Class
- MFS® Research Series - Service Class
- MFS® Technology Portfolio - Service Class
- MFS® Total Return Bond Series - Service Class
- MFS® Total Return Series - Service Class
- MFS® Utilities Series - Service Class

The Prudential Premier® Investment Variable Annuity offers certain Sub-accounts that invest in underlying Portfolios that are also available in other variable annuity contracts we offer. Those Portfolios are listed below.

AST AB Global Bond Portfolio
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Potfolio
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Government Money Market Portfolio
AST High Yield Portfolio
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST International Growth Portfolio
AST International Value Portfolio
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolo
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund – (Class III)
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio – (Class 2)
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio
PSF Stock Index Portfolio

Other variable annuity contracts we offer may have optional living benefits that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula (the “formula”) to manage the guarantees offered in connection with those optional benefits. The formula monitors each contract owner’s account value daily and, if necessary, will systematically transfer amounts among investment options. The formula transfers funds between the Sub-accounts for those variable annuity

contracts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account (those AST bond portfolios are not available in connection with the annuity contracts offered through this prospectus). **You should be aware that the operation of the formula in those other variable annuity contracts may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the underlying Portfolios that are available with your Prudential Premier® Investment Variable Annuity. These asset flows could adversely impact the underlying Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance.** Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the underlying Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;

(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held; and

(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The efficient operation of the asset flows among Portfolios triggered by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one portfolio to another portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

Before you allocate to the Sub-account with the AST Portfolios listed above, you should consider the potential effects on the Portfolios that are the result of the operation of the formula in the variable annuity contracts that are unrelated to your Prudential Premier® Investment Variable Annuity. Please work with your financial professional to determine which Portfolios are appropriate for your needs.

Please see the Additional Information section, under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for a discussion of fees that we may receive from the Portfolios and/or their service providers.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to generate current income consistent with preservation of capital.*	AllianceBernstein L.P.
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio *(formerly AST Global Real Estate Portfolio)*	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio	*Seeks absolute returns not highly correlated with any traditional asset class.*	First Quadrant, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio	*Seeks high total return, emphasizing current income and, to a lesser extent, providing opportunities for capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. Goldman Sachs Asset Management International
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation with a secondary objective of principal preservation.*	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital appreciation.*	Jennison Associates, LLC PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	*Seeks a high potential return while attempting to mitigate downside risk during adverse market cycles.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation and secondarily, income.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide consistent excess returns over the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate US Dollar Hedged Bond Index.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER(S)/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III	*Seeks high total investment return.*	BlackRock Advisors, LLC
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2	*Seeks to maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
MFS® International Growth Portfolio - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Investors Trust Series - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Portfolio - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Mid Cap Growth Series - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® New Discovery Series - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Research Series - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Technology Portfolio - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Total Return Bond Series - Service Class	*Seek total return with an emphasis on current income, but also considering capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Total Return Series - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® Utilities Series - Service Class	*Seek capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio - Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH THE OPTIONAL RETURN OF PURCHASE PAYMENTS DEATH BENEFIT

If your Annuity was issued on or after August 24, 2015, these limitations do not apply. If your Annuity was issued before August 24, 2015, as a condition of electing the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. If you elect the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, only the following Investment Options and the DCA MVA Options are available to you which you may allocate your Account Value:

AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio
PSF Stock Index Portfolio

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTION

We currently offer DCA MVA Options. The DCA MVA Options are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss.

For a complete description of our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within the section titled “Managing Your Account Value.”

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

A DCA MVA Option ends on the earliest of (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (b) the Annuity Date; (c) the date the Annuity is surrendered; and (d) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. “Annuity Date” means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the annuity options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the “Latest Annuity Date.” The “Payout Period” is the period starting on the Annuity Date and during which annuity payments are made.

RATES FOR DCA MVA OPTIONS

Multiple factors are considered in determining the fixed interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for the DCA MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the DCA MVA Option, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the DCA MVA Options, general economic trends and competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to DCA MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to a DCA MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the DCA MVA Options. At the time that we confirm your DCA MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your DCA MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new DCA MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the DCA MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. DCA MVA Options may not be available in all states and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state.

The interest under a DCA MVA Option is credited daily on a balance that declines as amounts are transferred, and therefore, you do not earn interest on the full amount deposited to the DCA MVA Option.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for DCA MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available, who elect certain riders, or who otherwise own different classes of contracts. For any DCA MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate to the DCA MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that DCA MVA Option would end after your Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from a DCA MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or “MVA”. We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, Medically-Related Surrender, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of a DCA MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer. See the section of the prospectus titled, "Required Minimum Distributions" for more information and definitions of undefined terms;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from a DCA MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period;
- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of an Annual Maintenance Fee or the Premium Based Insurance Charge from the Annuity. See the section of the prospectus titles, "Fees, Charges and Deductions" for more information and definitions of undefined terms; and
- Annuitization under the Annuity.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formula set forth in Appendix D. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your DCA MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your DCA MVA Option. For purposes of determining the amount of an MVA, we make reference to an index interest rate that in turn is based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the applicable duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT index will be based on certain U.S. Treasury interest rates, as published in a Federal Reserve Statistical Release. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or (0.25%). It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the DCA MVA Option. Please consult the DCA MVA formula in Appendix D to this prospectus for additional detail.

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under each Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under each Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuities exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuities, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Total Insurance Charge (as described in the "Total Insurance Charge" subsection of this section) if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under an Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Total Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Total Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") (FOR B SERIES ONLY): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials and other promotional expenses. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal. The CDSC is calculated as a percentage of your Purchase Payment being surrendered or withdrawn. The CDSC percentage varies with the number of years that have elapsed since each Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made. If a withdrawal is taken on the day before the anniversary of the date that the Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made, then the CDSC percentage as of the next following year will apply. The CDSC percentages for the B Series are shown under "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" earlier in this prospectus.

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available Free Withdrawal Amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus). If the Free Withdrawal Amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Purchase Payments on a first-in, first-out basis, and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (such as gains), as described in the examples below.

EXAMPLES

These examples are designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments currently subject to a CDSC in each year and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this prospectus.

Assume you purchase your B Series Annuity with a $75,000 initial Purchase Payment and you make no additional Purchase Payments for the life of your Annuity.

Example 1

Assume the following:

- five years after the purchase, your Unadjusted Account Value is $85,000 (your Purchase Payment of $75,000 plus $10,000 of investment gain);
- the Free Withdrawal Amount is $7,500 (10% of $75,000);
- the applicable CDSC is 5%.

If you request a withdrawal of $50,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the Free Withdrawal Amount. The remaining amount of your withdrawal is subject to the 5% CDSC. The CDSC in this example is 5% of $42,500, or $2,125.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal. You can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the CDSC or tax withholding that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the CDSC or tax withholding to that entire amount. **As a result, you will pay a greater CDSC or have more tax withheld if you elect a net withdrawal.**

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of the CDSC will reduce the amount of the withdrawal you receive. In this case, the CDSC would equal $2,125 (($50,000 – the Free Withdrawal Amount of $7,500 = $42,500) x 0.05 = $2,125). You would receive $47,875 ($50,000 – $2,125). To determine your remaining Unadjusted Account Value after your withdrawal, we reduce your initial Unadjusted Account Value by the amount of your requested withdrawal. In this case, your Unadjusted Account Value would be $35,000 ($85,000 – $50,000).
- If you request a net withdrawal, we first determine the entire amount that will need to be withdrawn in order to provide the requested payment. We do this by first subtracting the Free Withdrawal Amount and dividing the resulting amount by the result of 1 minus the surrender charge. Here is the calculation: $42,500/(1 – 0.05) = $44,736.84. This is the total amount to which the CDSC will apply. The amount of the CDSC

is $2,236.84. Therefore, in order to for you to receive the full $50,000, we will need to deduct $52,236.84 from your Unadjusted Account Value, resulting in remaining Unadjusted Account Value of $32,763.16.

Example 2

Assume the following:

- you took the withdrawal described above as a gross withdrawal;
- two years after the withdrawal described above, the Unadjusted Account Value is $48,500 ($35,000 of remaining Unadjusted Account Value plus $13,500 of investment gain);
- the Free Withdrawal Amount is still $7,500 because no additional Purchase Payments have been made and the Purchase Payment is still subject to a CDSC; and
- the applicable CDSC in Annuity Year 7 is now 3%.

If you now take a second gross withdrawal of $10,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the Free Withdrawal Amount. The remaining $2,500 is subject to the 3% CDSC or $125 and you will receive $9,875.

On the day that we process your request for a withdrawal, we calculate a CDSC based on any Purchase Payments not previously withdrawn. If your Account Value has declined in value, or if you had made prior withdrawals that reduced your Account Value, the dollar amount of your requested withdrawal may represent, as a percentage of the Purchase Payments being withdrawn, a dollar amount that is greater than your Account Value. As CDSC is calculated as a percentage of Purchase Payments being withdrawn, withdrawals in certain scenarios will result in a higher dollar charge than if CDSC was calculated as a percentage of your Account Value.

We may waive any applicable CDSC under certain circumstances described below in "Exceptions/Reductions to Fees and Charges."

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging or Automatic Rebalancing program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct a fee on an annual basis to compensate us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity (the "Annual Maintenance Fee") . The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis and then from the DCA MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Total Insurance Charge: The Total Insurance Charge is comprised of two component charges – the Account Value Based Insurance Charge and the Premium Based Insurance Charge as described below.

- **Account Value Based Insurance Charge –** is charged daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts.
- **Premium Based Insurance Charge –** is calculated and charged on each Quarterly Annuity Anniversary and is determined by multiplying the "Charge Basis" (described below) as of the Valuation Day immediately prior to the Quarterly Annuity Anniversary on which the charge is processed by the Premium Based Insurance Charge rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is deducted pro rata from the Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value on the date the charge is due.

The Total Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under each Annuity and the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge covers the mortality and expense risk and administration charges. Furthermore, the charge also compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under each Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

For the Premium Based Insurance Charge, the Charge Basis is initially equal to the sum of all Purchase Payments on the Issue Date of the Annuity. The Charge Basis increases by the amount of any additional Purchase Payment. The Charge Basis may be reduced if you make a withdrawal. When we calculate the Charge Basis, we do not deduct any applicable fees, taxes or charges from the Purchase Payment.

The Charge Basis is reduced by the withdrawal amount less any positive growth in the Annuity, where growth is calculated by taking the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal and subtracting the Charge Basis. In no case will the growth be less than zero. If the withdrawal amount is less than the growth in the Annuity, then the Charge Basis will not be reduced.

Examples of the Charge Basis

- **Example 1**: Assume you make an initial Purchase Payment of $75,000. Assume you make an additional Purchase Payment of $25,000 in the second Annuity Year. Your new Charge Basis will be $100,000 ($75,000 + $25,000 = $100,000).
- **Example 2**: Assume your Charge Basis is $125,000 and your Account Value is $150,000. You decide to take a partial withdrawal of $30,000. We will reduce your Charge Basis by $5,000 (Account Value of $150,000 – Charge Basis of $125,000 = $25,000; then, the partial withdrawal amount of $30,000 – $25,000 = $5,000.00) to equal your new Charge Basis of $120,000.
- **Example 3:** Assume your Charge Basis is $100,000 and your Account Value is $90,000. You decide to take a partial withdrawal of $25,000. We will reduce your Account Value and Charge Basis by $25,000. In this example, the Account Value is less than the Charge Basis, which means that there has been a decrease in your Account Value due to negative performance of the investment options. As a result of the partial withdrawal, your new Charge Basis is $75,000.

A Premium Based Insurance Charge is not deducted: (a) on or after the Annuity Date; (b) if a Death Benefit has been determined under the Annuity (unless Spousal Continuation as described later in this prospectus in the "Spousal Continuation" section occurs); or (c) in the event of a full surrender of the Annuity (unless the full surrender occurs on a Quarterly Annuity Anniversary, in which case we will deduct the charge prior to terminating the Annuity). If the Quarterly Annuity Anniversary is not on a Valuation Day, we will deduct the Premium Based Insurance Charge on the next Valuation Day.

We will take the Premium Based Insurance Charge pro rata from each of the Sub-accounts every quarter. If the value of those Sub-accounts is not sufficient to cover the charge, we will take any remaining portion of the charge from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of deducting the charge from the DCA MVA Options (a) with respect to DCA MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we will take the withdrawal from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the DCA MVA Option with the next-shortest remaining duration (if needed to pay the charge) and so forth (b) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the charge first from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (c) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the charge pro rata from each such DCA MVA Option. In this prospectus, we refer to the preceding hierarchy as the "DCA MVA Option Hierarchy." We will only deduct that portion of the Premium Based Insurance Charge that does not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity (which we refer to here as the "floor"). However, if a Premium Based Insurance Charge is deducted on the same day that a withdrawal is taken, it is possible that the deduction of the charge will cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the immediately-referenced Account Value "floor." The Premium Based Charge is not considered a withdrawal for any purpose, including determination of free withdrawals, or CDSC.

Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit Charge: If you elect to purchase the optional death benefit, we will deduct an additional charge. The additional charge for the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit is comprised of an Account Value based charge assessed daily and a premium based charge assessed quarterly. See the section of the prospectus titled, "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees or short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888.

DCA MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Total Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to a DCA MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC (B Series only) or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the Total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an administration charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. The current limitations, restrictions and standards are described below. We may change these limitations, restrictions and standards in the future.

Your financial professional is required to complete annuity training prior to soliciting an application for an annuity product. If your annuity application was submitted prior to your financial professional fulfilling the applicable annuity training requirements, your application will be returned and the annuity product will need to be re-solicited. If the annuity training is not completed within five (5) Valuation Days from the date your initial Purchase Payment is received by Prudential in Good Order and we do not have your consent to retain the Purchase Payment, we will return your Purchase Payment and your Annuity will not be issued.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered Additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, both Annuities have a required minimum initial Purchase Payment of $10,000. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1,000,000 threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your Financial Professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five-years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary (ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Additionally, we will not permit election of any optional death benefit by certain ownership types. We may issue an Annuity in ownership structures where the annuitant is also the participant in a Qualified or Nonqualified employer sponsored plan and the Annuity represents his or her segregated interest in such plan. We reserve the right to further limit, restrict and/or change to whom we will issue an Annuity in the future, to the extent permitted by state

law. Further, please be aware that we do not provide administration for employer-sponsored plans and may also limit the number of plan participants that may elect to use our Annuity as a funding vehicle.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the annuity, we must receive the application, in Good Order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 86 years old. If the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit is elected, we must receive the application in Good Order before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns 80 years old. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 85 based on the Key Life. The availability of protection of certain optional benefits may vary based on the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity owned) on the Issue Date of the Annuity. In addition, the broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing an Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above – check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. We will accept additional Purchase Payments up to and including the day prior to the later of (a) the oldest Owner's 86th birthday (the Annuitant's 86th birthday, if the Annuity is owned by an entity), or (b) the first anniversary of the Issue Date, unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation to maintain the tax status of the Annuity.

We reserve the right to limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis.

When you purchase this Annuity and determine the amount of your initial Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future. Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g., if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000.00, as described in more detail in the "Initial Purchase Payment" section above.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT, AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if both Owners instruct us in a written form that we find acceptable to allow one Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners we will permit one Owner to do so. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the "Glossary of Terms" for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be

paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws.

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) on distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31st of the year following the year of the decedent's death if you are an eligible designated beneficiary. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019). However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a nonqualified Annuity see "Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts" in "Tax Considerations".

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions, however such withdrawals may be subject to the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Total Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit upon death, and you may name "successors" who may receive the Death Benefit as a lump sum. Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Automatic Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or Systematic Withdrawals.
- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or a qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or became irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.

- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.
- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or "Free Look") your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments.

In addition, when you allocate Account Value to any DCA MVA Option and you take a withdrawal, a Market Value Adjustment may be assessed, which could be positive or negative. When an MVA is assessed, a Liquidity Factor of 0.25% is applied and will reduce the amount being withdrawn from the DCA MVA Option. If you decide to Free Look your Annuity, an MVA may be assessed (except in Return of Purchase Payment states), but we would not apply the Liquidity Factor of 0.25%. As a result, the amount of your refund may be reduced by an MVA, but will not be reduced by the Liquidity Factor.

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. No additional Purchase Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. For Annuities issued prior to August 24, 2015, investment restrictions will apply if you elect optional benefits. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the DCA MVA Options.

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Office. However if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based.

As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any systematic investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of Spousal Continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- A new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of nonqualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant, or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular timeframe. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional benefits. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant and you have elected the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See "Death Benefits" later in the prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations
If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the Owner and the non-Owner ex-spouse. The non-Owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax adviser regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor and Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. If the Custodial Account elects to continue the Annuity, the Death Benefit payable will equal the Death Benefit described in the Spousal Continuation section of the Death Benefits section of this prospectus. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from your Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program may not be available in all states or with certain benefits or programs.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); and (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.

- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 Month Program.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred. We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.
- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- We will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., Systematic Withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your Financial Professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your Financial Professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your Financial Professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your Financial Professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such Financial Professional. We will notify you and your Financial Professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your Financial Professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below titled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your Financial Professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com). Limitations that we may impose on your Financial Professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on his or her own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

For certain Broker Dealers: If instructed by your Broker Dealer, we may allow your financial professional to effectuate withdrawals on your behalf. In the event you do not wish that your financial professional have this authority, please contact us immediately.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program or an automatic rebalancing program. The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we (i) do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing"; (ii) will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation

Day as a single transfer; and (iii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, or any transfer that involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a portfolio manager to manage a portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a portfolio (e.g., by the portfolio's portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the portfolio must be restricted because the portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as automatic rebalancing; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to effect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your Financial Professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying mutual fund portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying portfolio (e.g., greater portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a Financial Professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the Financial Professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying mutual fund's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a Financial Professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the portfolios.

A portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each portfolio determines the amount

of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and we may impose an MVA. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age $59^1/_2$, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS (B SERIES ONLY)

The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. The Free Withdrawal amount during each Annuity Year is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments that are currently subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year.

- The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
- You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is $100.

Example. This example assumes that no withdrawals have previously been taken.

On January 3rd, to purchase your Annuity, you make an initial Purchase Payment of $20,000.

On January 3rd of the following calendar year, you make a subsequent Purchase Payment to your Annuity of $10,000.

- Because in Annuity Year 1 your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 is still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 1 equals $20,000 × 0.10, or $2,000.
- Because in Annuity Year 2 both your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 and your subsequent Purchase Payment of $10,000 are still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 2 equals $20,000 × 0.10, plus $10,000 × 0.10, or $2,000 + $1,000 for a total of $3,000.

To determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals, we first determine if you have previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments. If so, no CDSC applies. If you have not previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments, we:

1. First determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Free Withdrawal. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.
2. Next determine what, if any, remaining amounts are in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. These amounts will be treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" earlier in this prospectus. These amounts may be subject to the CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis.
3. Withdraw any remaining amounts from any other Account Value (including gains). These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. You can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Unadjusted Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value than the amount you specify. No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any MVA will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. If you do not provide instruction on how you want the withdrawal processed, we will process the withdrawal as a gross withdrawal. We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with your instructions. For purposes of calculating the applicable portion to deduct from the DCA MVA Options, the Unadjusted Account Value in all your DCA MVA Options is deemed to be in one Investment Option. If you provide no instructions, then (a) we will take the withdrawal from your Sub-accounts and DCA MVA Options in the same proportion that each such Investment Option represents to your total Unadjusted Account Value; (b) with respect to DCA MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the DCA MVA Option with the next-shortest remaining duration (if needed to satisfy the withdrawal request) and so forth; (c) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal first from the DCA MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (d) with respect to multiple DCA MVA Options that have both the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the withdrawal pro rata from each such DCA MVA Option.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Systematic withdrawals can be made from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts or certain MVA Options. Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC and/or an MVA. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

We will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age $59^1/_2$ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC (except that no CDSC applies to the C Series) and/or an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age $59^1/_2$ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax.

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will implement the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions.

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. We will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your B Series Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such a surrender and waiver may vary by state. The CDSC and this waiver are not applicable to the C Series.

If you request a full surrender, the amount payable will be your Account Value as of the date we receive, in Good Order, your request to surrender your Annuity. Any applicable MVA will apply to a Medically-Related Surrender. Although a CDSC will not apply to qualifying Medically-Related Surrenders, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59½ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences – see "Tax Considerations" later in this prospectus.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
- We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- no additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
- Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to $500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under this Annuity and any other annuities we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Office; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option. We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. You must annuitize your entire Account Value; partial Annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the annuity options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2,000 on the Annuity Date.

Once fixed annuity payments begin, you will no longer receive the Death Benefits described below. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus.

Please note that you may not annuitize under one of the Fixed Annuity Options within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law).

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Fixed Annuity Options

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain"), up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the annuity option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of the period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the period certain, subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the annuity option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. However, Options 1 and 2 above will always remain available. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second to die of the two Annuitants. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of the second to die of the two Annuitants. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain,

the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these other annuity options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity options.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

Both Annuities provide a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent". A Death Benefit is payable only if your Account Value at the time of the decedent's death is greater than zero.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, t he Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of the entire universe of eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

The amount of the Death Benefit is equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. We call this the "Basic Death Benefit."

OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFIT – THE RETURN OF PURCHASE PAYMENTS DEATH BENEFIT

For an additional charge, both Annuities provide an optional death benefit called the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, which must be elected at the time you purchase the Annuity. This is referred to as the Return of Adjusted Purchase Payments Death Benefit Rider and will be attached to your Annuity contract once issued. You must be no older than age 79 to elect this optional benefit. Once elected, this optional benefit cannot be cancelled at a later date. Additionally, if your Annuity was issued before August 24, 2015, and you elected the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, certain investment options are not available to invest in or to transfer from. Please see the "Investment Options" section of this prospectus.

The amount of the death benefit under the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The Return of Purchase Payments Amount, defined below; AND
- The Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Calculation of the Return of Purchase Payments Amount

Initially, the Return of Purchase Payment amount is equal to the sum of all Adjusted Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity on its Issue Date. Thereafter, the Return of Purchase Payments Amount is:

- Increased by additional Adjusted Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity, and

- Reduced for any partial withdrawals. A withdrawal will cause a proportional reduction to the Return of Purchase Payments Amount equal to the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal).

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RETURN OF PURCHASE PAYMENT AMOUNT: There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit under the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit.

- **Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year.** If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. Although we do not currently limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value, if we decide to do so, the beneficiaries designated under your Annuity would receive an amount equal to the Unadjusted Account Value and not an amount equal to the greater of the Return of Purchase Payment amount and the Unadjusted Account Value.
- **Death Benefit Suspension Period.** You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), the optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. After the two-year suspension period is completed the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See the section of the prospectus above generally with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.
- **Beneficiary Annuity.** With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the Death Benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment ("Spousal Continuation"). The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts pro rata. For the B Series, no CDSC will apply to Purchase Payments made prior to the effective date of a spousal continuance. However, any additional Purchase Payments applied after the date the continuance is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable. The Premium Based Insurance Charge will continue to be assessed upon Spousal Continuation.

Subsequent to Spousal Continuation, the amount of the Death Benefit will be equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

If you elected the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, then upon Spousal Continuation, the Unadjusted Account Value is increased, if necessary, to equal the greater of:

- The Return of Purchase Payments Amount; and
- The Basic Death Benefit.

Any increase to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding any Sub-accounts to which are you not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value. If the Account Value in those permitted Sub-accounts is zero, we will allocate the additional amount to a money market Investment Option.

Spousal Continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (“Custodial Account”) and, on the date of the Annuitant’s death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities owned by Individuals (not associated with Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a Spousal Continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent’s death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the “five-year deadline”); or

- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-Year Deadline. If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within five-years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the Death Benefit must be distributed as a lump sum payment.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse. Note that if you elected to receive required minimum distributions under a Minimum Distribution Option, the program will be discontinued upon receipt of notification of death. The final required minimum distribution must be distributed prior to establishing a beneficiary payment option for the balance of the contract.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31 st of the year following the year of death, or December 31 st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31 st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be distributed by December 31st of the year including the five year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Five-Year Deadline"), or as periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31st of the year following the year of death, or December 31st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70½ after 2019), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named and before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31st of the year following the year of death, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we will require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline. For Annuities where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named and after the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code, the Death Benefit must be paid out at least as rapidly as under the method then in effect. For Annuities where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the Required Minimum Distribution rules.

Until withdrawn, amounts in an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the Required Minimum Distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the Death Benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date Required Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code.

If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within five-years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

The tax consequences to the Beneficiary may vary among the different Death Benefit payment options. See "Tax Considerations" and consult your tax adviser.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the market fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Account Value Based Insurance Charge and the additional charge of the Return of Purchase Payment Death Benefit, if elected.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price". The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days that the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment that is pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to market fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. Once your purchase is approved by the firm, we will process your initial Purchase Payment as described above. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time. See "Additional Purchase Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, The Asset Allocation Program, Automatic Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Required Minimum Distributions, systematic investments, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the Financial Professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in "Processing And Valuing Transactions"

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an Annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1 st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;

- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or
- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after 2019, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges,

discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans - Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans . If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional death benefit and the value of that benefit exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address iswww.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed "service providers" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019 , non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;

- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;
- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available Money Market Fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a Money Market Fund for any continued and future investments.

With the DCA MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the DCA MVA Option is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates (not the Portfolios), which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to an annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the

adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000 to $836,969. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying mutual fund is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying mutual fund Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as "mirror voting" because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also "mirror vote" shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio's shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under "mirror voting," it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a "proxy" vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;

(2) changes in federal income tax law;

(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or

(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements

detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, and Automatic Rebalancing in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means. Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 6.25% for the B Series, and 1.25% for the C Series. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Unadjusted Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our

affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP
BFT Financial Group, LLC
WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a Financial Professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages**.** It is possible that Pruco's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your Financial Professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

As we have indicated throughout this prospectus, each Annuity is a contract that allows you to select or decline a feature that carries with it a specific asset-based charge. We maintain a unique Unit Value corresponding to your election of contract features.

Here, we set forth the historical Unit Values. This Appendix includes outstanding units for each such Sub-account, which may include other variable annuities offered, as of the dates shown. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.48%) (contracts issued on or after 9/16/2019)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01680	$10.03717	45,796
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.94603	$10.91292	44,866
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96317	$10.72378	35,752
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00853	$10.08371	121,107
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.03390	$10.13636	190,022
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.93728	$10.53135	109,947
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02752	$10.41072	58,443
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.10584	$10.22610	145,556
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.93571	$9.98561	1,111
AST Franklin Templeton K2 Global Absolute Return			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00965	$10.37704	35,536
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98426	$10.51449	73,799
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01680	$10.05436	31,212
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04988	$10.47096	96,018
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00004	$10.02315	95,459
AST High Yield Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01764	$10.24674	250,862
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.05457	$10.67981	128,774
AST International Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.87739	$10.89288	123,659
AST International Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.92960	$10.71458	39,437
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.93229	$10.55329	22,659
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.95879	$11.00732	158,504
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.94223	$10.76413	101,812
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96981	$10.10467	25,878
AST Managed Equity Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.94851	$10.69267	40,790
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02606	$10.12655	41,870
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.89457	$10.54062	168,818

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96099	$10.72138	309,665
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96779	$10.60291	179,667
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02620	$10.39286	204,533
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97420	$10.21396	6,307
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99368	$10.45044	195,199
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.01039	$10.61044	19,754
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99960	$10.15663	41,540
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02995	$10.14473	373,562
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98490	$10.49228	160,187
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.90709	$10.59876	22,409
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97964	$10.77298	56,377
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97478	$10.81288	75,396
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97726	$10.55466	6,318,504
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02677	$10.90783	88,129
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02118	$10.38909	113,940
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.02895	$10.61206	30,690
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99257	$10.53381	160,809
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97161	$10.74968	444,907
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98111	$10.60131	111,563
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.17953	$10.64756	21,609
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99960	$10.05623	47,324
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.05152	$10.22493	6,933
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04194	$9.96881	21,553
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04359	$10.29311	215,102
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.98276	$10.28008	13,297
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97863	$10.52362	169,449
JP Morgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00887	$10.29108	63,834
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.03380	$10.49546	112,059

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
09/16/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.96908	$10.77682	547,427

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit (0.73%) (contracts issued on or after 8/24/2015 and before 9/16/2019)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.00927	$9.92428	4,601
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.92428	$10.36023	17,781
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.36023	$10.54680	35,888
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.54680	$10.50789	49,002
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.50789	$11.17706	44,680
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.62115	$9.87917	6,615
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.87917	$11.11804	27,747
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.11804	$14.89447	100,060
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.89447	$11.98259	138,238
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.98259	$14.01321	158,812
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61772	$10.31617	7,379
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.31617	$11.33697	43,445
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.33697	$13.74560	179,525
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.74560	$12.53490	183,624
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.53490	$15.25299	182,500
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.99940	$9.93533	13,849
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.93533	$10.02443	156,259
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.02443	$10.12137	194,099
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.12137	$10.12214	324,119
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.12214	$10.51260	350,483
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.98370	$9.81694	36,155
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.81694	$10.15731	125,018
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.15731	$10.52316	305,062
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.52316	$10.37686	487,837
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.37686	$11.25143	535,837
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63853	$10.36545	12,595
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.36545	$11.82238	129,802
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.82238	$13.89608	191,526
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.89608	$13.13683	261,646
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.13683	$17.08768	316,545
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53135	$10.05428	4,352
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.05428	$10.07028	11,092
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.07028	$11.08518	24,596
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.08518	$10.48569	31,425
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.48569	$13.02457	54,364
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.52272	$10.50966	58,628
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.50966	$10.93517	174,397
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.93517	$11.53342	317,479
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.53342	$10.90447	369,569
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.90447	$14.20405	372,583

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.40599	$10.07218	449
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.07218	$11.51129	16,589
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.51129	$11.08185	18,194
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.08185	$10.40018	19,360
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.40018	$9.99438	12,275
AST Franklin Templeton K2 Global Absolute Return			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.86095	$9.95233	49,684
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95233	$10.11179	84,212
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.11179	$10.79189	148,589
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.79189	$10.13083	200,118
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.13083	$10.66537	225,578
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65079	$10.12253	120,232
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.12253	$10.62083	249,767
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.62083	$12.30571	379,930
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.30571	$11.05894	507,149
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.05894	$13.23558	526,907
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.99940	$9.99325	210
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.99325	$10.26296	8,601
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.26296	$10.40183	11,740
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.40183	$10.29635	16,664
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.29635	$11.20701	21,963
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60542	$9.84065	28,739
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.84065	$12.14384	125,816
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.14384	$13.52468	294,277
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.52468	$11.53735	379,795
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.53735	$14.04574	430,739
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.99940	$9.97360	44,031
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.97360	$9.90066	91,049
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.90066	$9.86199	152,100
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.86199	$9.91696	516,579
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.91696	$10.01109	646,594
AST High Yield Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.90472	$9.58403	58,339
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.58403	$10.97887	208,077
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.97887	$11.71333	375,235
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.71333	$11.39645	557,695
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.39645	$13.04402	594,911
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.55994	$9.70774	41,301
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.70774	$11.55346	111,785
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.55346	$13.67057	178,147
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.67057	$11.64984	257,323
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.64984	$14.97908	266,969
AST International Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65197	$10.36525	47,313
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.36525	$9.90096	108,345
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.90096	$13.31069	183,755
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.31069	$11.45170	252,550
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.45170	$15.01851	267,246

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63243	$9.87060	39,781
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.87060	$9.85556	86,137
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.85556	$12.01567	127,358
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.01567	$10.00291	169,690
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.00291	$11.91811	171,336
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63014	$9.32650	27,864
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.32650	$10.00966	7,258
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.00966	$11.81039	14,401
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.81039	$10.72072	35,439
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.72072	$13.65833	41,383
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.58850	$10.68262	80,668
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.68262	$10.44939	203,736
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.44939	$14.08989	292,160
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.08989	$13.76124	383,124
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.76124	$18.11453	397,930
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.59600	$10.74493	21,876
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.74493	$11.26133	94,169
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.26133	$14.86718	187,276
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.86718	$14.36145	262,628
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.36145	$18.76601	280,712
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.97911	$9.79147	28,337
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.79147	$9.81074	94,801
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.81074	$9.98851	127,250
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.98851	$9.57867	230,595
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.57867	$10.00967	235,474
AST Managed Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61364	$10.04261	40,484
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.04261	$10.48852	152,029
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.48852	$12.93015	237,887
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.93015	$11.28142	358,872
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.28142	$14.05395	542,581
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.94960	$9.84441	106,108
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.84441	$10.11788	255,373
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.11788	$10.43574	392,263
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.43574	$10.27168	492,312
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.27168	$11.09388	514,637
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65479	$10.03187	52,930
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.03187	$10.66700	127,965
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.66700	$13.11368	270,691
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.11368	$11.77396	337,213
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.77396	$15.18948	380,071
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60794	$10.52964	44,129
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.52964	$10.65265	78,738
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.65265	$13.82232	145,744
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.82232	$14.01583	276,274
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.01583	$19.16986	305,922

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60698	$10.18952	48,040
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.18952	$11.47525	132,040
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.47525	$13.36685	198,142
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.36685	$11.92197	261,537
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.92197	$15.30807	289,579
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63453	$9.83880	65,572
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.83880	$9.92775	160,021
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.92775	$12.52529	321,485
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.52529	$11.89277	397,707
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.89277	$15.36605	428,982
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.84476	$9.83983	4,913
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.83983	$10.09492	20,234
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.09492	$11.33873	37,972
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.33873	$10.49106	64,939
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.49106	$12.06202	71,949
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.58757	$9.68975	47,477
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.68975	$11.37257	136,972
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.37257	$12.84640	305,518
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.84640	$10.65527	452,455
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65527	$12.80038	518,554
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53994	$9.59612	3,866
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.59612	$10.70366	6,145
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.70366	$13.42842	31,219
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.42842	$11.45752	52,611
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.45752	$12.89217	60,308
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95799	$9.85997	54
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.85997	$9.89071	30,158
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.89071	$9.78813	51,239
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.78813	$9.68598	62,246
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.68598	$10.12664	81,244
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.00823	$9.84134	28,982
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.84134	$10.18086	111,016
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.18086	$10.67996	223,176
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.67996	$10.51534	352,455
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.51534	$11.45688	463,088
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.82959	$9.96416	395,605
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.96416	$10.62960	594,229
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.62960	$12.34182	681,051
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.34182	$11.45043	830,529
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.45043	$13.05726	755,599
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63701	$9.95406	6,642
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95406	$9.93980	20,821
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.93980	$12.29345	58,610
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.29345	$10.32061	88,846
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.32061	$11.97184	87,115

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61303	$10.44196	1,777
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.44196	$11.49108	14,329
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.49108	$13.84976	47,944
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.84976	$12.76494	59,221
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.76494	$15.86361	83,142
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61644	$10.38891	52,525
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.38891	$11.84422	207,360
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.84422	$14.37407	341,111
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.37407	$13.09624	392,138
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.09624	$16.18137	408,361
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69405	$10.11818	722,153
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.11818	$10.67943	2,124,113
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.67943	$12.53001	4,258,008
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.53001	$11.62621	6,629,099
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.62621	$13.98863	8,457,799
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.57573	$9.67176	15,810
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.67176	$10.34040	41,378
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.34040	$13.10741	114,469
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.10741	$11.60042	172,349
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.60042	$15.71696	187,369
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61652	$9.63677	63,332
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.63677	$10.72185	142,556
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.72185	$13.18928	228,566
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.18928	$11.99225	307,991
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.99225	$15.49049	319,721
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60619	$9.99775	36,155
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.99775	$12.82324	95,523
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.82324	$13.66513	123,238
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.66513	$11.24876	158,375
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.24876	$13.62104	155,901
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69784	$10.07054	173,192
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.07054	$10.72919	308,707
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.72919	$12.63977	424,010
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.63977	$11.65482	526,844
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.65482	$14.12305	772,625
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.59475	$10.50591	134,637
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.50591	$10.71078	330,322
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.71078	$14.66090	646,032
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.66090	$15.11613	880,406
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.11613	$19.24190	995,519
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.59023	$9.98981	12,444
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.98981	$10.52471	27,270
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52471	$12.17736	80,013
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.17736	$10.91423	144,523
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.91423	$13.64826	509,016

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.50197	$9.59147	21,853
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.59147	$11.86528	77,772
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.86528	$12.99271	120,668
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.99271	$10.74952	181,933
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.74952	$12.47075	199,032
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.78265	$10.15039	13,291
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.15039	$10.51550	58,999
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.51550	$10.65202	121,243
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.65202	$10.78526	142,501
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.78526	$10.87831	156,523
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.57936	$9.63033	29,733
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.63033	$10.89798	94,228
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.89798	$12.82331	104,841
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.82331	$10.62566	100,843
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.62566	$12.56761	105,216
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.00925	$9.95389	1,984
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95389	$10.14477	7,416
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.14477	$10.31296	11,634
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.31296	$10.59275	19,861
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.59275	$11.25022	24,332
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.97329	$9.94754	28,102
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94754	$10.38350	114,194
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.38350	$10.95806	216,531
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.95806	$10.63135	786,859
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.63135	$11.85190	793,585
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.89358	$9.95247	661
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95247	$10.92774	5,612
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.92774	$11.85714	17,574
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.85714	$10.98550	33,600
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.98550	$12.52475	31,156
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.80431	$9.96411	64,478
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.96411	$10.26792	262,525
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.26792	$11.59053	525,388
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.59053	$10.63347	719,258
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.63347	$12.43016	722,445
JP Morgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.78706	$9.98314	9,572
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.98314	$10.52509	57,897
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.52509	$11.67161	158,922
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.67161	$11.01644	305,897
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.01644	$12.49633	326,851
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90817	$8.86353	56,305
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.86353	$10.77141	146,275
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91886	$9.45613	224,253
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.45613	$12.30411	689,417

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY C SERIES

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (0.68%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio			
07/13/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99944	$10.04722	6,774
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.04722	$10.49393	23,865
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.49393	$10.68814	39,936
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.68814	$10.65400	44,543
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65400	$11.33812	43,946
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.06930	$9.85401	18,421
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.85401	$8.26760	41,358
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.26760	$9.30909	61,416
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.30909	$12.47728	182,100
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.47728	$10.04305	186,403
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04305	$11.75085	182,943
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.03311	$11.15982	38,372
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.15982	$11.27529	68,651
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.27529	$12.39732	108,186
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.39732	$15.03869	123,070
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.03869	$13.72106	141,326
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.72106	$16.70473	109,327
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$9.92440	35,749
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.92440	$9.90413	234,885
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.90413	$9.99749	320,382
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.99749	$10.09874	410,346
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.09874	$10.10416	437,451
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.10416	$10.49918	416,020
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.19212	77,584
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.19212	$9.90944	265,384
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.90944	$10.25814	353,723
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.25814	$10.63292	390,012
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.63292	$10.49048	434,326
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.49048	$11.38036	405,260
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.06555	$11.05572	24,685
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.05572	$10.58842	53,168
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.58842	$12.08285	138,813
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.08285	$14.20933	149,415
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.20933	$13.43970	182,040
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.43970	$17.49047	185,879
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.07726	$10.85387	15,649
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.85387	$10.77047	54,872
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.77047	$10.79302	83,896
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.79302	$11.88683	74,887
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.88683	$11.24963	69,717
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.24963	$13.98053	71,182

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.08208	$11.64573	43,872
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.64573	$12.12685	224,652
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.12685	$12.62440	314,794
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.62440	$13.32183	328,278
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.32183	$12.60164	314,376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.60164	$16.42294	299,543
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$9.70452	12,537
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.70452	$9.08497	25,881
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.08497	$10.38820	32,239
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.38820	$10.00569	37,763
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.00569	$9.39504	31,016
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.39504	$9.03287	29,306
AST Franklin Templeton K2 Global Absolute Return			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$9.65473	82,825
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65473	$9.26287	455,737
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.26287	$9.41612	423,537
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.41612	$10.05440	383,804
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.05440	$9.44318	493,872
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.44318	$9.94653	380,307
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.24206	37,256
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.24206	$10.07362	157,532
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.07362	$10.57475	234,846
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.57475	$12.25845	255,469
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.25845	$11.02201	238,819
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.02201	$13.19808	245,882
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio			
07/13/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99944	$10.10697	5,395
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.10697	$10.38496	9,704
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.38496	$10.53079	8,976
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.53079	$10.42955	12,048
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.42955	$11.35766	22,077
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.98144	$10.75944	57,381
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.75944	$10.09918	190,658
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.09918	$12.46920	243,535
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.46920	$13.89408	309,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.89408	$11.85837	285,816
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.85837	$14.44377	269,891
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$9.95288	32,307
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95288	$9.88462	497,348
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.88462	$9.81834	661,440
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.81834	$9.78506	332,879
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.78506	$9.84451	660,489
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.84451	$9.94284	579,980
AST High Yield Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$9.89459	64,957
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.89459	$9.47712	242,632
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.47712	$10.86186	367,220
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.86186	$11.59419	432,778
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.59419	$11.28621	446,814
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.28621	$12.92443	467,509

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.01868	$10.81514	30,568
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.81514	$9.89989	144,872
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.89989	$11.78800	176,552
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.78800	$13.95507	260,640
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.95507	$11.89828	219,116
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.89828	$15.30624	206,562
AST International Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.98473	$9.76311	29,912
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.76311	$10.00197	120,931
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.00197	$9.55875	163,540
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.55875	$12.85707	237,531
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.85707	$11.06699	212,769
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.06699	$14.52133	216,787
AST International Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.02699	$9.38850	51,215
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.38850	$9.40084	164,130
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.40084	$9.39125	246,524
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.39125	$11.45544	247,554
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.45544	$9.54138	232,975
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.54138	$11.37394	236,828
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.40129	16,954
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.40129	$9.26283	27,108
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.26283	$9.94630	37,649
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.94630	$11.74152	72,942
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.74152	$10.66354	75,394
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.66354	$13.59238	65,328
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.91300	$11.27625	20,055
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.27625	$12.39057	107,611
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.39057	$12.12622	135,127
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.12622	$16.35918	140,480
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.35918	$15.98565	141,137
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.98565	$21.05322	141,373
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.00995	$11.25817	9,764
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.25817	$12.30775	74,930
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.30775	$12.90585	104,221
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.90585	$17.04687	99,928
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.04687	$16.47534	86,699
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.47534	$21.53902	103,345
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
07/13/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99944	$9.64856	14,644
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.64856	$9.67218	44,856
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.67218	$9.85255	54,222
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.85255	$9.45327	55,911
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.45327	$9.88378	41,356
AST Managed Equity Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.28185	65,627
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.28185	$10.06367	198,255
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.06367	$10.51586	237,244
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.51586	$12.97040	256,001
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.97040	$11.32229	259,170
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.32229	$14.11199	254,259

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.02298	118,014
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.02298	$9.79654	360,991
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.79654	$10.07385	498,921
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.07385	$10.39573	521,036
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.39573	$10.23745	669,591
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.23745	$11.06247	631,313
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.02581	$10.30110	70,929
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.30110	$10.08112	263,561
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.08112	$10.72482	321,078
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.72482	$13.19136	379,758
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.19136	$11.84973	353,416
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.84973	$15.29487	346,056
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.96575	$11.13384	6,834
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.13384	$11.85749	63,863
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.85749	$12.00211	92,673
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.00211	$15.58120	79,599
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.58120	$15.80751	107,353
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.80751	$21.63129	112,580
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.04285	$10.95451	14,699
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.95451	$10.80132	92,497
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.80132	$12.17040	235,327
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.17040	$14.18378	247,383
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.18378	$12.65705	222,646
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.65705	$16.26017	193,171
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.97007	$11.31270	38,084
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.31270	$10.59701	284,924
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.59701	$10.69805	359,518
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.69805	$13.50401	411,901
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.50401	$12.82852	358,743
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.82852	$16.58353	316,948
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
07/13/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99944	$9.53894	12,562
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.53894	$9.79109	15,835
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.79109	$11.00302	31,887
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.00302	$10.18560	45,266
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.18560	$11.71678	45,367
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.98333	$11.02363	59,324
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.02363	$10.33155	202,769
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.33155	$12.13195	289,973
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.13195	$13.71104	337,367
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.71104	$11.37823	323,796
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.37823	$13.67567	328,142
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.01046	$9.38268	18,521
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.38268	$7.76020	51,398
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.76020	$8.66025	72,431
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.66025	$10.87023	67,715
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.87023	$9.27950	65,415
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.27950	$10.44665	61,426

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$9.72436	43,408
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.72436	$9.44066	102,147
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.44066	$9.47476	128,668
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.47476	$9.38114	99,208
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.38114	$9.28795	92,058
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.28795	$9.71528	135,975
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.27443	34,425
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.27443	$10.17742	137,329
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.17742	$10.53377	322,668
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.53377	$11.05554	341,023
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.05554	$10.89077	346,427
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.89077	$11.87189	697,190
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.54066	90,074
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54066	$10.46895	544,020
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.46895	$11.17363	698,442
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.17363	$12.97998	707,204
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.97998	$12.04858	573,133
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.04858	$13.74629	500,583
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio			
07/13/2015* to 12/31/2015	$10.07270	$9.30124	11,111
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.30124	$9.29259	40,768
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.29259	$11.49875	59,059
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.49875	$9.65829	65,678
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.65829	$11.20923	60,145
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.04066	$11.16782	79,596
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.16782	$11.26309	112,204
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.26309	$12.40089	136,213
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.40089	$14.95392	126,314
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.95392	$13.78963	118,092
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.78963	$17.14559	116,961
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.05294	$11.24219	20,164
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.24219	$11.50957	243,125
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.50957	$13.12837	321,213
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.12837	$15.94052	426,969
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.94052	$14.53079	402,185
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.53079	$17.96271	371,727
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.55803	177,418
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.55803	$10.50198	1,161,800
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.50198	$11.09011	1,231,821
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.09011	$13.01834	1,521,950
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.01834	$12.08539	1,595,767
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.08539	$14.54845	1,641,749
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
07/13/2015* to 12/31/2015	$10.14364	$9.01138	12,680
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.01138	$9.63926	32,083
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.63926	$12.22476	77,405
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.22476	$10.82476	83,674
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.82476	$14.67347	75,266

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.90242	$10.96730	14,767
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.96730	$10.97828	101,280
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.97828	$12.22054	126,826
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.22054	$15.04054	148,958
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.04054	$13.68251	153,752
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.68251	$17.68268	174,547
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.96017	$10.54465	29,854
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54465	$10.02154	58,935
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.02154	$12.86009	98,521
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.86009	$13.71132	99,994
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.71132	$11.29244	102,512
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.29244	$13.68077	108,687
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$10.35144	131,679
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.35144	$10.26125	306,523
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.26125	$10.93791	401,506
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.93791	$12.89232	417,658
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.89232	$11.89373	444,015
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.89373	$14.41973	641,442
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.90348	$11.22522	77,744
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.22522	$12.21739	402,379
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.21739	$12.46190	527,340
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.46190	$17.06642	610,834
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.06642	$17.60519	600,319
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.60519	$22.42170	546,176
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.03011	$9.94566	6,550
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.94566	$9.27899	18,368
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.27899	$9.78081	26,473
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.78081	$11.32236	51,616
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.32236	$10.15306	64,247
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.15306	$12.70281	398,729
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.98293	$8.55660	73,149
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.55660	$6.86226	140,772
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$6.86226	$8.49336	185,929
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.49336	$9.30511	180,138
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.30511	$7.70256	171,381
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.70256	$8.94040	171,128
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.02717	$9.96249	67,956
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.96249	$9.43787	211,543
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.43787	$9.78228	225,543
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.78228	$9.91417	238,466
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.91417	$10.04321	219,098
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.04321	$10.13493	233,306
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.97181	$11.23471	13,520
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.23471	$10.42098	68,678
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.42098	$11.79880	77,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.79880	$13.89037	81,808
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.89037	$11.51571	80,690
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.51571	$13.62713	77,546

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio			
07/13/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99944	$10.09710	1,688
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.09710	$10.29598	18,184
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.29598	$10.47213	18,411
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.47213	$10.76184	17,280
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.76184	$11.43557	21,412
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99031	$10.28972	19,486
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.28972	$10.34616	267,791
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.34616	$10.80500	415,708
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.80500	$11.40865	540,608
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.40865	$11.07405	977,899
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.07405	$12.35162	983,794
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99944	$9.70400	21,435
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.70400	$9.34075	53,933
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.34075	$10.26125	61,261
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.26125	$11.13960	67,254
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.13960	$10.32590	60,521
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.32590	$11.77856	71,219
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III			
08/24/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.80435	$9.96593	83,388
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.96593	$10.27505	156,590
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.27505	$11.60425	285,760
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.60425	$10.65148	299,223
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65148	$12.45735	318,248
JP Morgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2			
08/24/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.78710	$9.98496	14,497
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.98496	$10.53224	72,436
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.53224	$11.68548	99,299
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.68548	$11.03519	142,242
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.03519	$12.52396	295,956
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90821	$8.86654	19,766
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.86654	$10.78047	36,799
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91890	$9.45935	33,366
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.45935	$12.31443	120,791

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY C SERIES

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit (0.83%) (contracts issued before 8/24/2015)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99932	$10.23141	41,733
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.23141	$10.04789	84,236
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.04789	$10.53192	60,164
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.53192	$12.19042	54,209
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.19042	$10.94415	60,581
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.94415	$13.08503	52,444
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99932	$9.94288	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.94288	$9.85950	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.85950	$9.77862	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.77862	$9.73079	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.73079	$9.77510	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.77510	$9.85787	0
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99932	$10.01270	40,719
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.01270	$9.77179	251,170
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.77179	$10.03321	237,472
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.03321	$10.33801	209,815
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.33801	$10.16524	154,722
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.16524	$10.96782	135,671
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99932	$10.52974	30,040
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.52974	$10.44224	179,440
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.44224	$11.12847	152,821
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.12847	$12.90820	166,426
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.90820	$11.96370	108,716
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.96370	$13.62882	91,078
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99932	$10.54716	35,480
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54716	$10.47543	267,138
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.47543	$11.04541	210,502
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.04541	$12.94640	220,634
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.94640	$12.00035	183,941
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.00035	$14.42424	154,472
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
04/28/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.99932	$10.34076	74,685
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.34076	$10.23519	160,252
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.23519	$10.89365	145,715
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.89365	$12.82075	143,015
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.82075	$11.80967	126,873
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.80967	$14.29629	105,099
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90808	$8.85738	5,342
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.85738	$10.75310	5,354
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91878	$9.44970	7,835
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.44970	$12.28334	8,340

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY C SERIES

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit (0.86%) (contracts issued on or after 8/24/2015)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST AB Global Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.00916	$9.91954	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.91954	$10.34175	2,700
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.34175	$10.51414	8,028
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.51414	$10.46145	8,512
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46145	$11.11304	7,287
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.62104	$9.87451	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.87451	$11.09836	411
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.09836	$14.84876	17,149
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.84876	$11.93002	14,710
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.93002	$13.93344	2,247
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61761	$10.31125	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.31125	$11.31680	403
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.31680	$13.70322	2,040
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.70322	$12.47980	2,070
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.47980	$15.16612	4,788
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.99929	$9.93040	16,418
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.93040	$10.00599	23,940
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.00599	$10.08905	51,790
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.08905	$10.07612	60,218
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.07612	$10.45101	59,146
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.98359	$9.81234	10,507
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.81234	$10.13933	16,441
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.13933	$10.49074	37,748
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.49074	$10.33160	69,838
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.33160	$11.18770	78,981
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63842	$10.36052	2,580
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.36052	$11.80128	21,677
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.80128	$13.85320	23,658
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.85320	$13.07908	23,148
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.07908	$16.99022	21,757
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53124	$10.04953	2,108
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.04953	$10.05235	7,028
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.05235	$11.05096	15,225
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.05096	$10.43946	15,463
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.43946	$12.95014	13,191
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.52262	$10.50466	16,774
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.50466	$10.91590	32,146
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.91590	$11.49818	53,243
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.49818	$10.85686	54,667
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.85686	$14.12351	38,296

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST FQ Absolute Return Currency Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.40588	$10.06741	276
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.06741	$11.49074	3,114
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.49074	$11.04761	1,630
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.04761	$10.35437	3,019
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.35437	$9.93726	2,826
AST Franklin Templeton K2 Global Absolute Return			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.86084	$9.94758	9,158
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94758	$10.09373	32,640
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.09373	$10.75861	29,476
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.75861	$10.08628	30,236
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.08628	$10.60469	15,813
AST Goldman Sachs Global Growth Allocation Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65068	$10.11776	112,640
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.11776	$10.60192	116,304
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.60192	$12.26780	128,771
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.26780	$11.01028	126,928
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.01028	$13.16008	120,879
AST Goldman Sachs Global Income Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.99929	$9.98850	1,366
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.98850	$10.24467	1,247
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.24467	$10.36984	3,061
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.36984	$10.25139	4,593
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.25139	$11.14358	4,292
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60532	$9.83593	10,376
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.83593	$12.12221	26,948
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.12221	$13.48301	35,978
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.48301	$11.48663	41,100
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.48663	$13.96566	32,421
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.99929	$9.96853	6,791
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.96853	$9.88371	118,623
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.88371	$9.83238	101,714
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.83238	$9.87411	72,575
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.87411	$9.95467	76,428
AST High Yield Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.90462	$9.57946	14,846
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.57946	$10.95936	24,212
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.95936	$11.67708	42,450
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.67708	$11.34618	52,660
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.34618	$12.96955	51,012
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.55983	$9.70319	4,462
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.70319	$11.53285	22,285
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.53285	$13.62825	28,778
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.62825	$11.59843	39,590
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.59843	$14.89347	22,554
AST International Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65186	$10.36030	1,540
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.36030	$9.88334	9,608
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.88334	$13.26962	37,192
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.26962	$11.40130	43,896
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.40130	$14.93279	17,526

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63232	$9.86590	262
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.86590	$9.83793	8,793
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.83793	$11.97855	27,180
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.97855	$9.95875	36,984
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.95875	$11.84995	20,634
AST Jennison Global Infrastructure Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63003	$9.32209	2,200
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.32209	$9.99178	3,438
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.99178	$11.77392	12,531
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.77392	$10.67352	13,999
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.67352	$13.58050	14,160
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.58839	$10.67760	10,167
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.67760	$10.43078	15,716
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.43078	$14.04651	31,555
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.04651	$13.70078	35,674
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.70078	$18.01131	20,198
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.59589	$10.73986	7,427
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.73986	$11.24130	6,719
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.24130	$14.82140	9,375
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.82140	$14.29831	4,814
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.29831	$18.65900	4,615
AST Managed Alternatives Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.97901	$9.78685	5,899
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.78685	$9.79310	9,102
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.79310	$9.95760	10,028
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.95760	$9.53655	12,126
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.53655	$9.95271	13,964
AST Managed Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61353	$10.03787	7,422
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.03787	$10.46987	13,692
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.46987	$12.89039	32,057
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.89039	$11.23194	33,158
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.23194	$13.97404	27,614
AST Managed Fixed Income Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.94949	$9.83974	47,029
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.83974	$10.09990	72,987
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.09990	$10.40357	100,825
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.40357	$10.22652	100,568
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.22652	$11.03057	96,863
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.65469	$10.02712	11,690
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.02712	$10.64809	24,305
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.64809	$13.07346	33,005
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.07346	$11.72235	34,807
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.72235	$15.10304	40,373
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60783	$10.52461	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.52461	$10.63355	5,604
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.63355	$13.77953	25,255
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.77953	$13.95412	30,369
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.95412	$19.06058	36,391

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60687	$10.18463	11,003
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.18463	$11.45474	16,322
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.45474	$13.32560	30,086
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.32560	$11.86955	32,480
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.86955	$15.22090	26,657
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63443	$9.83409	12,719
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.83409	$9.91006	19,105
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.91006	$12.48662	32,144
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.48662	$11.84038	34,455
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.84038	$15.27836	22,833
AST Neuberger Berman Long/Short Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.84465	$9.83519	196
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.83519	$10.07681	1,846
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.07681	$11.30369	9,307
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.30369	$10.44485	9,164
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.44485	$11.99316	9,837
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.58746	$9.68512	9,949
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.68512	$11.35231	35,800
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.35231	$12.80688	49,688
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.80688	$10.60857	52,542
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.60857	$12.72749	42,161
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53983	$9.59154	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.59154	$10.68461	309
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.68461	$13.38702	1,387
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.38702	$11.40727	2,257
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.40727	$12.81875	2,464
AST PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.95788	$9.85525	2,301
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.85525	$9.87307	3,700
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.87307	$9.75806	4,636
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.75806	$9.64353	5,161
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.64353	$10.06905	7,334
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.00812	$9.83668	16,864
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.83668	$10.16252	24,810
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.16252	$10.64673	34,643
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.64673	$10.46890	41,663
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46890	$11.39131	33,678
AST Prudential Flexible Multi-Strategy Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.82948	$9.95940	61,215
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95940	$10.61061	62,600
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.61061	$12.30380	105,460
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.30380	$11.40013	83,592
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.40013	$12.98293	79,096
AST QMA International Core Equity Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.63690	$9.94924	2,405
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94924	$9.92189	3,435
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.92189	$12.25530	8,342
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.25530	$10.27502	8,767
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.27502	$11.90335	8,717

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61293	$10.43704	211
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.43704	$11.47070	572
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.47070	$13.80718	601
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.80718	$12.70891	1,520
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.70891	$15.77336	1,443
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61633	$10.38394	4,848
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.38394	$11.82308	84,261
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.82308	$14.32971	31,590
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.32971	$13.03857	37,541
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.03857	$16.08905	31,644
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69395	$10.11339	52,444
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.11339	$10.66032	128,342
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.66032	$12.49130	212,954
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.49130	$11.57493	269,116
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.57493	$13.90878	267,791
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.57562	$9.66710	2,534
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.66710	$10.32197	7,506
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.32197	$13.06704	8,516
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.06704	$11.54945	7,760
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.54945	$15.62739	8,279
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.61641	$9.63214	10,205
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.63214	$10.70280	14,583
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.70280	$13.14862	26,040
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.14862	$11.93962	26,478
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.93962	$15.40231	20,759
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.60609	$9.99297	1,776
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.99297	$12.80031	19,490
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.80031	$13.62288	10,452
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.62288	$11.19914	16,160
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.19914	$13.54317	13,449
AST T. Rowe Price Diversified Real Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69773	$10.06579	34,157
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.06579	$10.71027	42,126
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.71027	$12.60115	105,983
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.60115	$11.60392	136,605
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.60392	$14.04299	137,759
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.59464	$10.50087	20,460
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.50087	$10.69163	66,430
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.69163	$14.61551	207,458
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.61551	$15.04939	92,152
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.04939	$19.13191	94,804
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.59012	$9.98507	668
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.98507	$10.50599	1,539
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.50599	$12.13990	19,615
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.13990	$10.86630	22,843
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.86630	$13.57060	64,123

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.50186	$9.58689	8,770
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.58689	$11.84415	27,842
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.84415	$12.95264	21,927
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.95264	$10.70227	23,238
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.70227	$12.39967	23,918
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.78254	$10.14557	2,411
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.14557	$10.49670	9,940
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.49670	$10.61898	47,906
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.61898	$10.73768	66,329
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.73768	$10.81624	44,744
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.57925	$9.62571	4,040
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.62571	$10.87863	8,063
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.87863	$12.78380	7,896
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.78380	$10.57894	3,048
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.57894	$12.49598	3,325
AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.00914	$9.94910	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94910	$10.12670	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.12670	$10.28126	3,647
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.28126	$10.54658	3,307
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.54658	$11.18636	2,758
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.97318	$9.94275	18,701
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94275	$10.36504	43,459
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.36504	$10.92420	68,601
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.92420	$10.58457	173,123
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.58457	$11.78426	131,069
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.89347	$9.94768	1,883
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.94768	$10.90817	3,455
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.90817	$11.82047	16,779
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.82047	$10.93700	16,516
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.93700	$12.45309	10,124
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund - Class III			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.80420	$9.95939	75,707
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.95939	$10.24971	77,835
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.24971	$11.55486	90,666
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.55486	$10.58685	96,220
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.58685	$12.35947	55,930
JP Morgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio - Class 2			
08/24/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.78695	$9.97837	9,224
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.97837	$10.50627	12,792
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.50627	$11.63564	29,179
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.63564	$10.96815	32,589
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.96815	$12.42524	29,575
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90806	$8.85563	3,684
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.85563	$10.74770	10,223
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91875	$9.44771	1,468
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.44771	$12.27695	7,220

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SELECTING THE VARIABLE ANNUITY THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

Pruco Life Insurance Company offers two deferred variable annuity products in this prospectus. Both annuities, (B and C Series) have different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your individual financial situation and how you intend to use the Annuity. Both of these Annuities may be available to you, depending on factors such as the broker-dealer through which your Annuity was sold. You can verify which of these Annuities is available to you by speaking to your Financial Professional or calling 1-888-PRU-2888.

Among the factors you should consider when choosing which annuity product and benefit may be most appropriate for your individual needs are the following:

- Your age;
- The amount of your initial Purchase Payment and any planned future Purchase Payments into the Annuity;
- How long you intend to hold the Annuity (also referred to as "investment time horizon");
- Your desire to make withdrawals from the Annuity and the timing of those withdrawals;
- Your investment objectives;
- The guarantees that an optional benefit may provide; and
- Your desire to minimize costs and/or maximize return associated with the Annuity.

You can compare the costs of the B Series and C Series by examining the section in this prospectus titled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges". There are trade-offs associated with the costs and benefits provided by both of the Series. The B Series has Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) associated with it, while the C Series does not. The B Series provides a higher Surrender Value in long-term scenarios than the C Series. Because the C Series does not have a CDSC, it provides a higher Surrender Value in short-duration scenarios. In choosing which Series to purchase, you should consider the features and the associated costs that offer the greatest value to you including the different ongoing fees and charges you pay to stay in the Annuity.

The following chart outlines some of the different features for each Annuity sold through this prospectus. The availability of an optional benefit, such as the one noted in the chart, will increase the total cost of the Annuity. You should carefully consider which features you plan to use when selecting your Annuity, and the impact of such features in relation to your investment objectives and which share class may be most appropriate for you.

To demonstrate the impact of the various expense structures, the hypothetical examples on the following pages reflect the Account Value and Surrender Value of each Annuity over a variety of holding periods. These charts reflect the impact of different hypothetical rates of return and the comparable value of each of the Annuities (which reflects the charges associated with each Annuity) under the assumptions noted.

Pruco Comparison.

Below is a summary of the Prudential Premier® Investment Variable Annuity℠ B and C Series sold through this prospectus. Your registered Financial Professional can provide you with the summary prospectuses or statutory prospectuses for the underlying Portfolios and can guide you through "Selecting the Annuity That's Right For You" and help you decide upon the Annuity that would be most advantageous for you given your individual needs. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing. The Company does not make recommendations or provide investment advice.

Annuity Comparison	B Series	C Series
Minimum Investment	$10,000	$10,000
Maximum Issue Age	85	85
Maximum Issue Age (Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit)	79	79
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Schedule (Based on date of each purchase payment) May vary by state (For Applications signed on or after August 8, 2016, the 6th and 7th CDSC charge is removed for the B Series)	7 Years (7%, 7%, 6%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 0%)	None
Account Value Based Insurance Charge	0.48%	0.68%
Premium Based Insurance Charge (Annual Equivalent)	0.47%	0.67%
Optional Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit (Total Annual Charge) (For Annuities issued prior to August 24, 2015, the Premium Based Charge is 0.15% and the Account Value Base Charge is 0.15% for both the B Series and the C Series.)	0.17% Premium Based and 0.18% Account Value Based	0.17% Premium Based and 0.18% Account Value Based
Annuity Comparison	**B Series**	**C Series**
Annual Maintenance Fee	Lesser of: § $50, or § 2% of Unadjusted Account Value § Waived for Purchase Payments equal to, or greater than $100,000	Lesser of: § $50, or § 2% of Unadjusted Account Value § Waived for Purchase Payments equal to, or greater than $100,000
MVA Options	6 and 12 month DCA MVA options;	6 and 12 month DCA MVA options;
Variable Investment Options (For Annuities issued prior to August 24, 2015, not all options available if you elect the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit)	Advanced Series Trust BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc. JP Morgan Insurance Trust	Advanced Series Trust BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc. JP Morgan Insurance Trust
Basic Death Benefit	Unadjusted Account Value	Unadjusted Account Value
Optional Death Benefit (Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit)	Greater of: § Purchase Payments minus proportional withdrawals; and § Unadjusted Account Value	Greater of: § Purchase Payments minus proportional withdrawals; and § Unadjusted Account Value

HYPOTHETICAL ILLUSTRATION

The following examples outline the value of each Annuity as well as the amount that would be available to an investor as a full surrender. We assume the surrender is taken on the day immediately prior to the surrender charge change that precedes the Annuity Anniversary specified (or, two days before the Annuity Anniversary specified). The "Annuity Anniversary" is the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity. The values shown below are based on the following assumptions: An initial investment of $100,000 is made into each Annuity earning a gross rate of return of 0% and 6% and 10%, respectively.

The examples further assume that no additional Purchase Payments or withdrawals are made from the Annuity. The hypothetical gross rates of return are reduced by the arithmetic average of the fees and expenses of the applicable underlying Portfolios (which is 1.08% for both Series) as of December 31, 2019 and the charges deducted from the Annuity at the Separate Account level. The arithmetic average of all fund expenses is computed by adding Portfolio management fees, 12b-1 fees and other expenses of all the underlying Portfolios and then dividing by the number of Portfolios. For purposes of the illustrations, we do not reflect any expense reimbursements or expense waivers that might apply and are described in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The Separate Account level charge refers to the Account Value Based Insurance Charge. The Premium Based and the Account Value Based Insurance Charges are included in the following examples.

The Account Value and Surrender Value are further reduced by the Annual Maintenance Fee, if applicable.

The Account Value assumes no surrender, while the Surrender Value assumes a 100% surrender two days prior to the Annuity Anniversary, as described above, therefore reflecting the CDSC applicable to that Annuity Year. Note that a withdrawal on the Annuity Anniversary, or the day before the Annuity Anniversary, would be subject to the CDSC applicable to the next Annuity Year, which may be lower. The CDSC is calculated based on the date that the Purchase Payment was made and for purposes of these examples, we assume that a single Purchase Payment of $100,000 was made on the Issue Date. The values that you actually experience under an Annuity will be different from what is depicted here if any of the assumptions we make here differ from your circumstances, however the relative values for each Annuity reflected below will remain the same. (We will provide your Financial Professional with a personalized illustration upon request).

0% Gross Rate of Return

Annuity Year	B series Net rate of return: All years Contract Value	B series Net rate of return: -2.17% Surrender Value	C series Net rate of return: All years Contract Value	C series Net rate of return: -2.68% Surrender Value
1	$97,978	$90,978	$97,582	$97,582
2	$95,987	$88,987	$95,206	$95,206
3	$94,028	$88,028	$92,872	$92,872
4	$92,098	$86,098	$90,578	$90,578
5	$90,199	$85,199	$88,325	$88,325
6	$88,329	$88,329	$86,112	$86,112
7	$86,489	$86,489	$83,937	$83,937
8	$84,677	$84,677	$81,800	$81,800
9	$82,893	$82,893	$79,701	$79,701
10	$81,137	$81,137	$77,638	$77,638
11	$79,408	$79,408	$75,612	$75,612
12	$77,706	$77,706	$73,621	$73,621
13	$76,031	$76,031	$71,665	$71,665
14	$74,381	$74,381	$69,744	$69,744
15	$72,758	$72,758	$67,856	$67,856
16	$71,159	$71,159	$66,001	$66,001
17	$69,585	$69,585	$64,178	$64,178
18	$68,036	$68,036	$62,388	$62,388
19	$66,511	$66,511	$60,629	$60,629
20	$65,010	$65,010	$58,901	$58,901
21	$63,532	$63,532	$57,203	$57,203
22	$62,077	$62,077	$55,535	$55,535
23	$60,644	$60,644	$53,896	$53,896
24	$59,234	$59,234	$52,286	$52,286
25	$57,846	$57,846	$50,704	$50,704

Assumptions:

a. $100,000 Initial Investment

b. Fund Expenses = 1.08%

c. No optional death benefits or living benefits elected

d. Annuity was issued on or after April 27, 2020

e. Surrender value assumes surrender 2 days before policy anniversary

The shaded values indicate the highest Surrender Values in that year based on the stated assumptions. Assuming a 0% gross annual return, the C Series has the highest Surrender Value in the first 5 Annuity Years and the B Series has the highest Surrender Value starting in Annuity Year 6.

6% Gross Rate of Return

Annuity Year	B series Net rate of return: All years Contract Value	B series Net rate of return: 4.04% Surrender Value	C series Net rate of return: All years Contract Value	C series Net rate of return: 3.68% Surrender Value
1	$103,875	$96,875	$103,462	$103,462
2	$107,918	$100,918	$107,068	$107,068
3	$112,137	$106,137	$110,823	$110,823
4	$116,540	$110,540	$114,733	$114,733
5	$121,134	$116,134	$118,806	$118,806
6	$125,928	$125,928	$123,047	$123,047
7	$130,931	$130,931	$127,463	$127,463
8	$136,152	$136,152	$132,063	$132,063
9	$141,600	$141,600	$136,854	$136,854
10	$147,285	$147,285	$141,842	$141,842
11	$153,217	$153,217	$147,038	$147,038
12	$159,408	$159,408	$152,449	$152,449
13	$165,868	$165,868	$158,083	$158,083
14	$172,609	$172,609	$163,952	$163,952
15	$179,644	$179,644	$170,063	$170,063
16	$186,985	$186,985	$176,427	$176,427
17	$194,645	$194,645	$183,055	$183,055
18	$202,638	$202,638	$189,958	$189,958
19	$210,980	$210,980	$197,147	$197,147
20	$219,684	$219,684	$204,633	$204,633
21	$228,768	$228,768	$212,430	$212,430
22	$238,247	$238,247	$220,549	$220,549
23	$248,138	$248,138	$229,005	$229,005
24	$258,459	$258,459	$237,811	$237,811
25	$269,230	$269,230	$246,982	$246,982

Assumptions:

a. $100,000 Initial Investment

b. Fund Expenses = 1.08%

c. No optional death benefits or living benefit elected

d. Annuity was issued on or after April 27, 2020

e. Surrender value assumes surrender 2 days before policy anniversary

The shaded values indicate the highest Surrender Values in that year based on the stated assumptions. Assuming a 6% gross annual return, the C Series has the highest Surrender Value in the first 5 Annuity Years and the B Series has the highest Surrender Value starting in Annuity Year 6.

10% Gross Rate of Return

	B series Net rate of return		C series Net rate of return	
	All years	8.07%	All years	7.74%
Annuity Year	Contract Value	Surrender Value	Contract Value	Surrender Value
1	$107,806	$100,806	$107,383	$107,383
2	$116,259	$109,259	$115,361	$115,361
3	$125,412	$119,412	$123,984	$123,984
4	$135,325	$129,325	$133,303	$133,303
5	$146,059	$141,059	$143,373	$143,373
6	$157,683	$157,683	$154,257	$154,257
7	$170,271	$170,271	$166,020	$166,020
8	$183,902	$183,902	$178,732	$178,732
9	$198,663	$198,663	$192,470	$192,470
10	$214,649	$214,649	$207,318	$207,318
11	$231,959	$231,959	$223,364	$223,364
12	$250,704	$250,704	$240,705	$240,705
13	$271,003	$271,003	$259,446	$259,446
14	$292,986	$292,986	$279,700	$279,700
15	$316,790	$316,790	$301,589	$301,589
16	$342,568	$342,568	$325,245	$325,245
17	$370,483	$370,483	$350,810	$350,810
18	$400,712	$400,712	$378,440	$378,440
19	$433,447	$433,447	$408,300	$408,300
20	$468,896	$468,896	$440,570	$440,570
21	$507,284	$507,284	$475,445	$475,445
22	$548,854	$548,854	$513,136	$513,136
23	$593,871	$593,871	$553,869	$553,869
24	$642,619	$642,619	$597,890	$597,890
25	$695,409	$695,409	$645,465	$645,465

Assumptions:

a. $100,000 Initial Investment

b. Fund Expenses = 1.08%

c. No optional death benefits or living benefits elected

d. Annuity was issued on or after April 27, 2020

e. Surrender value assumes surrender 2 days before policy anniversary

The shaded values indicate the highest Surrender Values in that year based on the stated assumptions. Assuming a 10% gross annual return, the C Series has the highest Surrender Value in the first 5 Annuity Years and the B Series has the highest Surrender Value starting in Annuity Year 6.

APPENDIX C– SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	State Variations
California	Contingent Deferred Sales Charge is referred to as the Surrender Charge. In the "Managing Your Annuity" section of this prospectus, under "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations," there are no restrictions on ownership changes or assignments. However, your right to assign, transfer or pledge the Annuity for a loan may be limited if the Annuity is used as an Individual Retirement Annuity ("IRA") or other qualified investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. In the "Surrenders" section of this prospectus, under "Medically-Related Surrenders," the Medically Related Surrender is not available. In the "Death Benefit" section of this prospectus, under Optional Death Benefit—The Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit," for purposes of electing and maintaining the Return of Purchase Payments Death Benefit, the Owner, if a natural person, must also be the Annuitant. You may not designate Joint Owners if you elect this optional death benefit. Changes to the Owner or Annuitant may result in the termination of the Return of Purchase Payment Death Benefit. Also, the death benefit suspension period applies if there is a change of Annuitant more than 60 days after the Issue Date of your Annuity. In the "Death Benefit" section of this prospectus, "Due Proof of Death" is met when the documentation we receive upon death evidences proof of death and the eligible beneficiary identification.
Connecticut	In "Appendix D, MVA Formula For 6 or 12 Month DCA MVA Options," the Liquidity Factor used in the MVA/DCA formula equals zero (0). In the "Managing Your Annuity" section of this prospectus, under "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations," the reserved right to reject ownership changes only applies if the proposed new owner is a structured settlement company or institutional investor.
Florida	In the "Annuity Options" section of this prospectus, there is a one year waiting period for annuitization. In the "Fees, Charges and Deductions," section of this prospectus under "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC" (For B Series Only)," with respect to those who are 65 years or older on the date of purchase, in no event will the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge exceed 10% in accordance with Florida law. In the "Managing Your Annuity" section of this prospectus, under "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations," the right to assign, transfer or pledge the Annuity for a loan may be limited if the Annuity is used as an Individual Retirement Annuity ("IRA") or other qualified investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code.
Maryland	In the "Purchasing Your Annuity" section of this prospectus, there is no restriction on limiting or rejecting certain Purchase Payments.
Massachusetts	In the "Annuity Options" section of this prospectus, the annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any annuity option. In the "Surrenders" section of this prospectus, under "Medically-Related Surrenders," Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	In the "Annuity Options" section of this prospectus, the annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any annuity option.
New Jersey	In the "Managing of Your Annuity" section of this prospectus, under "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations," the reserved right to reject ownership changes and assignments only applies if the proposed new owner is a structured settlement company or institutional investor.
New Mexico	In the "Fees, Charges and Deductions" section of this prospectus under "Tax Charge," no premium taxes apply to annuities issued in New Mexico.
North Carolina	In the "Fees, Charges and Deductions" section of this prospectus under "Tax Charge," no premium taxes apply to annuities issued in North Carolina.
Ohio	In "Appendix D, MVA Formula For 6 or 12 Month DCA MVA Options," the Liquidity Factor used in the MVA/DCA formula equals zero (0).
Oregon	In the "Managing Your Account Value" section of this prospectus under "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program," the 6 or 12 Month DCA MVA Options are not available. In the "Fees, Charges and Deductions" section of this prospectus under "Tax Charge," no premium taxes apply to annuities issued in Oregon. In the "Managing of Your Annuity" section of this prospectus, under "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations," there is no reserved right to reject any transfer, assignment or pledge, but the right to transfer, assign or pledge the Annuity may be limited depending on the use of the Annuity.

Jurisdiction	State Variations
Texas	In the “Purchasing of Your Annuity” section of this prospectus under “Beneficiary Annuity,” the Beneficiary Annuity is not available in Texas. In the “Annuity Options” section of this prospectus, the minimum annuity payment is $20. In the “Managing of Your Annuity” section of this prospectus, under “Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations,” there is no reserved right to reject any transfer, assignment or pledge, but the right to transfer, assign or pledge the Annuity may be limited depending on the use of the Annuity. In the “Fees, Charges and Deductions” section of this prospectus under “Tax Charge,” no premium taxes apply to annuities issued in Texas.
Washington	In the “Managing Your Account Value” section of this prospectus under “6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program,” the 6 and 12 Month DCA MVA Options are not available.

APPENDIX D

MVA FORMULA FOR 6 OR 12 MONTH DCA MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the DCA MVA Options we make available is as follows:

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

J = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® INVESTMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES AND C SERIES[SM] ANNUITY DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (APRIL 27, 2020)

_____

(print your name)

_____

(address)

_____

(city/state/zip code)

Please see the section of this prospectus
titled "How To Contact Us" for
where to send your request for
a Statement of Additional Information

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PPIVAPROS

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT

Supplement dated April 27, 2020
to Prospectuses dated April 27, 2020

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

On March 27, 2020 (Date of Enactment), Congress passed and President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020

The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs is waived for 2020. The waiver would apply to any RMD due from such an arrangement in 2020, even RMDs with respect to the 2019 tax year that are due in 2020. For example, if an IRA owner turned age 70½ in 2019, they owe an RMD for the 2019 tax year but can wait until 4/1/20 to take it. If they did not take that first RMD in 2019, the bill waives it, along with the requirement to take their second RMD (for the 2020 tax year) by the end of 2020. The relief applies both to lifetime and post-death RMDs. In that regard, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. It is unclear whether this treatment applies for the 10-year period imposed by the SECURE Act. Although also unclear, the 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary may be extended based on the position the IRS took in Notice 2009-82.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs

Relief is provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time during the 2020 calendar year, as follows:

- Permits such distributions to be treated as in-service distributions, even if such amounts are not otherwise distributable from the plan under sections 401(k), 403(b), or 457, as applicable;
- Provides an exception to the 10% early distribution penalty under Code section 72(t) (but not for the similar penalty tax under Code section 72(q) that applies to non-qualified annuities);
- Exempts such distributions from the 402(f) notice requirements and mandatory 20% withholding applicable to eligible rollover distributions, as applicable;
- Permits the individual to include income attributable to such distributions ratably over the three-year period beginning with the year the distribution would otherwise be taxable (this spreading would apply unless the taxpayer elects out); and
- Permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years, in which case the recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution.

The distribution must come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), *i.e.* , an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief would be limited to aggregate distributions of $100,000. See below for a description of who is eligible for the relief.

Plan Loans

The following relief is provided with respect to plan loans (if available under a contract) taken by any "qualified individual" who is affected by the coronavirus:

- For loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment, the maximum loan amount would be increased from $50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance to $100,000 or 100% of the vested account balance. Note that Department of Labor regulations require that plan loans be secured by no more than half of the account balance. It is not clear whether this is an impediment to increasing the loan limit to 100% of the account balance. We understand that DOL is aware of this issue.
- The due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between the date of enactment and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

Based on prior IRS guidance involving similar relief for natural disasters, all of the changes would be optional for plans See below for a description of who is eligible for the plan loan relief.

Eligible Individuals for Withdrawal and Loan Relief

The administrator of an eligible retirement plan may rely on an employee's certification that the employee satisfies the conditions for eligibility. The eligibility criteria for the relief remain the same, meaning the individual must fall within one of the following categories:

- The individual is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- The individual's spouse or dependent is diagnosed with such virus or disease; or
- The individual experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRS Guidance

Extension of IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for making an IRA or Roth IRA contribution has been extended until July 15, 2020, the extended deadline for filing an individual's 2019 tax return.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Prudential Financial Company
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3777

PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY X SERIES℠ ("X SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY B SERIES℠ ("B SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY L SERIES℠ ("L SERIES")
PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY C SERIES℠ ("C SERIES")

(For Annuities purchased prior to February 25, 2013)

Flexible Premium Deferred Annuities

PROSPECTUS: APRIL 27, 2020

This prospectus describes four different flexible premium deferred annuity classes offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). This prospectus is being provided for informational or educational purposes only and does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any client or prospective clients. The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional. For convenience in this prospectus, we sometimes refer to each of these annuity contracts as an "Annuity", and to the annuity contracts collectively as the "Annuities." We also sometimes refer to each class by its specific name (e.g., the "B Series"). If you are receiving this prospectus, it is because you currently own one of these Annuities. These Annuities are no longer offered for new sales. Each Annuity may be offered as an individual annuity contract or as an interest in a group annuity. Each Annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the Annuity. **Each Annuity or certain of its investment options and/or features may not be available in all states.** Financial professionals may be compensated for the sale of each Annuity. Selling broker-dealer firms through which each Annuity is sold may not make available or may not recommend all the Annuities and/or benefits described in this prospectus. In addition, selling broker-dealer firms may decline to recommend to customers certain of the optional features and Investment Options offered generally under the Annuity or may impose restrictions (e.g., a lower maximum issue age for certain Annuities and/or optional benefits). Please speak to your financial professional for further details. The guarantees provided by the optional benefits are the obligations of and subject to the claims paying ability of Pruco Life. Certain terms are capitalized in this prospectus. Those terms are either defined in the Glossary of Terms or in the context of the particular section. **Because the X Series Annuity grants Purchase Credits with respect to certain Purchase Payments you make, the expenses of the X Series Annuity are higher than expenses for an Annuity without a Purchase Credit. In addition, the amount of the Purchase Credits that you receive under the X Series Annuity may be more than offset over time by the additional fees and charges associated with the Purchase Credit.**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for portfolios available under your contract will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from us electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com. You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-778-2888. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios available under your contract.

THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

The Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account is a Separate Account of Pruco Life, and is the investment vehicle in which your Purchase Payments invested in the Sub-accounts are held. Each Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account invests in an underlying mutual fund – see the following page for a complete list of the Sub-accounts. Currently, portfolios of Advanced Series Trust are being offered. Certain Sub-accounts are not available if you participate in an optional living benefit – see "Limitations With Optional Benefits" later in this prospectus for details.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus sets forth information about the Annuities that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus and the current prospectus for the underlying mutual funds. Keep them for future reference. If you are purchasing one of the Annuities as a replacement for an existing variable annuity or variable life policy, or a fixed insurance policy, you should consider any surrender or penalty charges you may incur and any benefits you may also be forfeiting when replacing your existing coverage and that this Annuity may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge if you elect to surrender the Annuity or take a partial withdrawal. You should consider your need to access the Annuity's Account Value and whether the Annuity's liquidity features will satisfy that need. **Please note that if you are investing in this Annuity through a tax-advantaged retirement plan (such as an Individual Retirement Account or 401(k) plan), you will get no additional tax advantage through the Annuity itself.**

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have also filed a Statement of Additional Information dated the same date as this prospectus that is available from us, without charge, upon your request. The contents of the Statement of Additional Information are described at the end of this prospectus – see Table of Contents. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement we filed with the SEC regarding this offering. Additional information on us and this offering is available in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You may review and obtain copies of these materials at no cost to you by contacting us. These documents, as well as documents incorporated by reference, may also be obtained through the SEC's Internet Website (www.sec.gov) for this registration statement as well as for other registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Please see the section of this prospectus entitled "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for our Service Office address.

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

These Annuities are NOT deposits or obligations of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value, even with respect to amounts allocated to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

PRUDENTIAL, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES AND THE ROCK LOGO ARE SERVICEMARKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA AND ITS AFFILIATES. OTHER PROPRIETARY PRUDENTIAL MARKS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS SUCH THROUGH USE OF THE SM OR ® SYMBOLS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 1-888-PRU-2888 OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.PRUDENTIALANNUITIES.COM

Prospectus dated: April 27, 2020

Statement of Additional Information dated: April 27, 2020

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Advanced Series Trust

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio[1]
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio[1]
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio[4]
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio[4]
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio[1]
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio[3]
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio[3]
AST Bond Portfolio 2020[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2021[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2022[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2023[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2024[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2025[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2026[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2027[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2028[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2029[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2030[2]
AST Bond Portfolio 2031[2]
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio[3]
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio[3]
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio[3]
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio[3]
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio[1,5]
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio[1]
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
AST Government Money Market Portfolio[3]
AST High Yield Portfolio[3]
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
AST International Growth Portfolio[3]
AST International Value Portfolio[3]
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio[2]
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio[1]
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio[3]
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio[1]
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio[4]
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio[4,6]
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio[3]
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST MFS Growth Portfolio[3]
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio[3]
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio[3]
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio[4]
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio[3]
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio[1]
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio[4,6]
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio[3]
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio[3]
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio[3]
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio[3]
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio[1]
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio[3]
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio[4]

Prudential Series Funds

PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I[4]

PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I[4]

(1) Available with all living and death benefits.
(2) The variable investment option is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or contract owner transfers.
(3) Not available with HDI v2.1 and 2.0 Suite of benefits.
(4) Not available if you purchased any optional benefit.
(5) Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
(6) Not available with the X Series product.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

We set forth here definitions of some of the key terms used throughout this prospectus. In addition to the definitions here, we also define certain terms in the section of the prospectus that uses such terms.

Account Value: The total value of all allocations to the Sub-accounts and/or the MVA Options on any Valuation Day. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each MVA Option, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each MVA Option will be calculated using an MVA factor, if applicable.

Accumulation Period: The period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date.

Annual Income Amount: This is the annual amount of income for which you are eligible for life under the optional benefits.

Annuitant : The natural person upon whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuitization : Annuitization is the process by which you direct us to apply the Unadjusted Account Value to one of the available annuity options to begin making periodic payments.

Annuity Date: The date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

Annuity Year: The first Annuity Year begins on the Issue Date and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the Issue Date. Subsequent Annuity Years begin on the anniversary of the Issue Date and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the Issue Date.

Beneficiary(ies): The natural person(s) or entity(ies) designated as the recipient(s) of the Death Benefit or to whom any remaining period certain payments may be paid in accordance with the annuity payout options section of this Annuity.

Beneficiary Annuity: You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the requirements discussed in this prospectus. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and continue receiving the distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is only available for purchase of an IRA, Roth IRA, or a non-qualified Beneficiary Annuity.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Contingent Annuitant: The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This is a sales charge that may be deducted when you make a surrender or take a partial withdrawal from your Annuity. We refer to this as a "contingent" charge because it is imposed only if you surrender or take a withdrawal from your Annuity. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment that is being surrendered or withdrawn.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Dollar Cost Averaging ("DCA") MVA Option: An Investment Option that offers a fixed rate of interest for a specified period. The DCA MVA Option is used only with our 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program, under which the Purchase Payments that you have allocated to that DCA MVA Option are transferred to the designated Sub-accounts over a 6 month or 12 month period. Withdrawals or transfers from the DCA MVA Option will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment if made other than pursuant to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Due Proof of Death: Due Proof of Death is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claims forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Excess Income: All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount for that benefit year is considered excess income ("Excess Income"). Each withdrawal of Excess Income proportionally reduces the Annual Income Amount for future benefit years.

Free Look: The right to examine your Annuity, during a limited period of time, to decide if you want to keep it or cancel it. The length of this time period, and the amount of refund, depends on applicable law and thus may vary by state. In addition, there is a different Free Look period that applies if your Annuity is held within an IRA or if your Annuity was sold to you as a replacement of a life insurance policy or another annuity contract. In your Annuity contract, your Free Look right is referred to as your "Right to Cancel."

Good Order: Good Order is the standard that we apply when we determine whether an instruction is satisfactory. An instruction will be considered in Good Order if it is received at our Service Office: (a) in a manner that is satisfactory to us such that it is sufficiently complete and clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instruction and complies with all relevant laws and regulations; (b) on specific forms, or by other means we then permit (such as via telephone or electronic submission); and/or (c) with any signatures and dates as we may require. We will notify you if an instruction is not in Good Order.

Guarantee Period: The period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

Investment Option: A Sub-account or MVA Option available as of any given time to which Account Value may be allocated.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Key Life: Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, or the Beneficiary Annuity, the person whose life expectancy is used to determine the required distributions.

Market Value Adjustment ("MVA"): A positive or negative adjustment used to determine the Account Value in an MVA Option.

Market Value Adjustment Options ("MVA Options"): Investment Options to which a fixed rate of interest is credited for a specified Guarantee Period and to which an MVA may apply. The MVA Options consist of (a) the DCA MVA Option used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and (b) the "Long-Term MVA Options", under which Guarantee Periods of different yearly lengths are offered.

Maturity Date: With respect to an MVA Option, the last day in a Guarantee Period.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or individual named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity. In certain states, with an Annuity issued as a certificate under a group annuity contract, the "Owner" refers to the person or entity that has the rights and benefits designated to the "participant" in the certificate. Thus, an Owner who is a participant has rights that are comparable to those of the Owner of an individual annuity contract.

Portfolio: An underlying mutual fund in which a Sub-Account of the Separate Account invests.

Purchase Credit: Under the X Series only, an amount that we add to your Annuity when you make a Purchase Payment during the first four Annuity Years. We are entitled to recapture Purchase Credits under certain circumstances. See "Purchasing Your Annuity – Purchase Credits under the X Series," for more details.

Purchase Payment: A cash consideration in currency of the United States of America given to us in exchange for the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Annuity.

Separate Account: Refers to the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account, which holds assets associated with annuities issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company. Separate Account assets that are held in support of the annuities are kept separate from all of our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Service Office: The place to which all requests and payments regarding the Annuity are to be sent. We may change the address of the Service Office at any time, and will notify you in advance of any such change of address. Please see "How to Contact Us" later in this prospectus for the Service Office address.

Sub-Account: A division of the Separate Account.

Surrender Value: The Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Unadjusted Account Value: The Unadjusted Account Value is equal to the Account Value prior to the application of any MVA.

Unit: A share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Unit Value: Each Variable Sub-Account has a separate value for its Units (this is analogous to, but not the same as, the share price of a mutual fund).

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued, not including any day: (1) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or (3) the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

we, us, our: Pruco Life Insurance Company.

you, your: The Owner(s) shown in the Annuity.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering one of the Annuities. The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you surrender an Annuity, take a partial withdrawal, or transfer Account Value between the Investment Options. State premium taxes also may be deducted.

ANNUITY OWNER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE ("CDSC") [1]

X SERIES

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn
Less than one year old	9.0 %
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	9.0 %
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	9.0 %
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	9.0 %
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	8.0 %
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	8.0 %
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	8.0 %
7 years old or older, but not yet 8 years old	5.0 %
8 years old or older, but not yet 9 years old	2.5 %
9 or more years old	0.0 %

For X Series Annuities issued in Connecticut, the CDSC amounts are different. See Appendix B.

B SERIES

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn
Less than one year old	7.0 %
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7.0 %
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6.0 %
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	6.0 %
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	5.0 %
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	5.0 %
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	5.0 %
7 years old, or older	0.0 %

L SERIES

Age of Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn	Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment Being Withdrawn
Less than one year old	7.0 %
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	7.0 %
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	6.0 %
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	5.0 %
4 or more years old	0.0 %

C SERIES

There is no CDSC or other sales load applicable to the C Series.

FEE/CHARGE	X SERIES	B SERIES	L SERIES	C SERIES
Transfer Fee	$10	$10	$10	$10
Tax Charge (current)	0% to 3.5%	0% to 3.5%	0% to 3.5%	0% to 3.5%

1 The years referenced in the above CDSC tables refer to the length of time since a Purchase Payment was made (i.e., the age of the Purchase Payment). Contingent Deferred Sales Charges are applied against the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn. Thus, the appropriate percentage is multiplied by the Purchase Payment(s) being withdrawn to determine the amount of the CDSC. For example, if with respect to the X Series on November 1, 2019 you withdrew a Purchase Payment made on August 1, 2014, that Purchase Payment would be between 5 and 6 years old, and thus subject to an 8% CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a "first-in, first-out" basis.

The following table provides a summary of the periodic fees and charges you will pay while you own your Annuity, excluding the underlying portfolio annual expenses. These fees and charges are described in more detail within this prospectus.

PERIODIC FEES AND CHARGES

(assessed annually as a percentage of Unadjusted Account Value)

FEE/CHARGE	X SERIES	B SERIES	L SERIES	C SERIES
Annual Maintenance Fee [2]	Lesser of $50 or 2%	Lesser of $50 or 2%	Lesser of $50 or 2%	Lesser of $50 or 2%

ANNUALIZED INSURANCE FEES/CHARGES

(assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts)

FEE/CHARGE	X SERIES	B SERIES	L SERIES	C SERIES
Mortality & Expense Risk Charge: During First 9 Annuity Years	1.70%	1.15%	1.55%	1.60%
After 9th Annuity Year	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%
Administration Charge	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges: During First 9 Annuity Years [3,4]	1.85%	1.30%	1.70%	1.75%
After 9th Annuity Year [3,4]	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%

2 Only applicable if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is due is less than $100,000. For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only applicable if Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed.

3 The Insurance Charge is the combination of Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge.

4 For Beneficiaries who elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Mortality and Expense Risk and Administration Charges do not apply. However, a Settlement Service Charge equal to 1.00% is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts as an annual charge.

The following table sets forth the charge for each optional benefit under the Annuity. These fees would be in addition to the fees set forth in the tables above. The first column shows the charge for each optional benefit on a maximum and current basis. The next four columns show the total expenses you would pay for each class of Annuity if you purchased the relevant optional benefit. More specifically, these columns show the total charge for the optional benefit plus the Total Annualized Insurance Fees/Charges (during the first 9 Annuity Years) applicable to the Annuity class (as shown in the prior table). Where the charges cannot actually be totaled (because they are assessed against different base values), we show both individual charges.

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES

OPTIONAL BENEFIT	ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEE/CHARGE [7]	TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for X SERIES	TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for B SERIES	TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for L SERIES	TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for C SERIES
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 [9] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.00%	1.85% + 1.00%	1.30% + 1.00%	1.70% + 1.00%	1.75% + 1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 [9] **(assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)**					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES					
OPTIONAL BENEFIT	**ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEE/CHARGE [7]**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for X SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for B SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for L SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for C SERIES**
Current Charge	1.10%	1.85% + 1.10%	1.30% + 1.10%	1.70% + 1.10%	1.75% + 1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [9] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	1.85% + 1.50%	1.30% + 1.50%	1.70% + 1.50%	1.75% + 1.50%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [9] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.60%	1.85% + 1.60%	1.30% + 1.60%	1.70% + 1.60%	1.75% + 1.60%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 [10] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.00%	1.85% + 1.00%	1.30% + 1.00%	1.70% + 1.00%	1.75% + 1.00%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 [10] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.10%	1.85% + 1.10%	1.30% + 1.10%	1.70% + 1.10%	1.75% + 1.10%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR [10] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	1.85% + 1.50%	1.30% + 1.50%	1.70% + 1.50%	1.75% + 1.50%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [10] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.50%	1.85% + 1.50%	1.30% + 1.50%	1.70% + 1.50%	1.75% + 1.50%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT [10] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.60%	1.85% + 1.60%	1.30% + 1.60%	1.70% + 1.60%	1.75% + 1.60%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME [11] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	1.50%	1.85% + 1.50%	1.30% + 1.50%	1.70% + 1.50%	1.75% + 1.50%
Current Charge	0.95%	1.85% + 0.95%	1.30% + 0.95%	1.70% + 0.95%	1.75% + 0.95%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR [11] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.30%	1.85% + 1.30%	1.30% + 1.30%	1.70% + 1.30%	1.75% + 1.30%

YOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES					
OPTIONAL BENEFIT	**ANNUALIZED OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEE/CHARGE [7]**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for X SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for B SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for L SERIES**	**TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHARGE [8] for C SERIES**
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME [12] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	1.50%	1.85% + 1.50%	1.30% + 1.50%	1.70% + 1.50%	1.75% + 1.50%
Current Charge	0.85%	1.85% + 0.85%	1.30% + 0.85%	1.70% + 0.85%	1.75% + 0.85%
HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR [12] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	2.00%	1.85% + 2.00%	1.30% + 2.00%	1.70% + 2.00%	1.75% + 2.00%
Current Charge	1.20%	1.85% + 1.20%	1.30% + 1.20%	1.70% + 1.20%	1.75% + 1.20%
SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME [12] (assessed against greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value)					
Maximum Charge [7]	1.50%	1.85% + 1.50%	1.30% + 1.50%	1.70% + 1.50%	1.75% + 1.50%
Current Charge	0.95%	1.85% + 0.95%	1.30% + 0.95%	1.70% + 0.95%	1.75% + 0.95%
GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION PLUS II (GRO PLUS II) Charge [8] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.60%	2.45%	1.90%	2.30%	2.35%
HIGHEST DAILY GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION II (HD GRO II) Charge [8] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.60%	2.45%	1.90%	2.30%	2.35%
HIGHEST ANNIVERSARY VALUE DEATH BENEFIT ("HAV") Charge [8,13] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.40%	2.25%	1.70%	2.10%	2.15%
COMBINATION 5% ROLL-UP AND HAV DEATH BENEFIT Charge [8,13] (assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.80%	2.65%	2.10%	2.50%	2.55%

5 The charge for each of Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of Benefits listed above is assessed against the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value (PWV). We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. More information regarding the quarterly deductions and a description of the PWV appear in the Living Benefits section of this prospectus. The charge for each of GRO Plus II, Highest Daily GRO II, Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit, and Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit is assessed as a percentage of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts.

6 HOW THE OPTIONAL BENEFIT FEES AND CHARGES ARE DETERMINED

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of Benefits listed above: The charge is taken out of the Sub-accounts. For B Series, in all Annuity Years, the current optional benefit charge is in addition to the 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts. For each of the L Series, X Series, and C Series the annualized charge for the base Annuity drops after Annuity Year 9 as described below:

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0: 1.00% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0: 1.10% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA: 1.50% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit: 1.50% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit: 1.60% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income: 0.95% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA: 1.30% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus: 0.85% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA: 1.20% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus: 0.95% current optional benefit charge is in addition to 1.30% annualized charge of amounts invested in the Sub-accounts for base Annuity after the 9th Annuity Year.

For GRO Plus II and Highest Daily GRO II: For B Series, the optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge is 1.90% in all Annuity Years. In the case of L Series, X Series, and C Series, the optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge drops to 1.90% after the 9th Annuity Year.

Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit: For B Series, the optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge is 1.70% in all Annuity Years. In the case of the L Series, X Series, and C Series, the optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge drops to 1.70% after the 9th Annuity Year.

Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit: For B Series, the optional benefit charge plus base Annuity charge is 2.10% in all Annuity Years. In the case of the L Series, X Series, and C Series, total charge drops to 2.10% after the 9th Annuity Year.

7 We reserve the right to increase the charge to the maximum charge indicated, upon any step-up under the benefit. Also, if you decide to elect or re-add a benefit after your contract has been issued, the charge for the benefit under your contract will equal the current charge for new benefit election up to the maximum indicated.

8 Because there is no higher charge to which we could increase the current charge, the current charge and maximum charge are one and the same. Thus, so long as you retain the benefit, we cannot increase your charge for the benefit.

9 This benefit is currently available to you subject to our eligibility requirements.

10 This benefit was offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013.

11 This benefit was offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012.

12 This benefit was offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011.

13 This benefit was offered from March 15, 2010 to August 19, 2012.

The following table provides the range (minimum and maximum) of the total annual expenses for the underlying Portfolios for the year ended December 31, 2019 before any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets.

TOTAL ANNUAL UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Total Underlying Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.31%	1.54%

The following are the total annual expenses for each underlying Portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2019 , except as noted and except if the underlying Portfolio's inception date is subsequent to December 31, 2019. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" reflect the combination of the underlying Portfolio's investment management fee, other expenses, any 12b-1 fees, and certain other expenses, but do not necessarily reflect the fees you may incur. Each figure is stated as a percentage of the underlying Portfolio's average daily net assets. For certain of the Portfolios, a portion of the management fee has been contractually waived and/or other expenses have been contractually partially reimbursed, which is shown in the table. The following expenses are deducted by the underlying Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the daily net asset value. The underlying Portfolio information was provided by the underlying mutual funds and has not been independently verified by us. See the prospectuses or statements of additional information of the underlying Portfolios for further details. The current summary prospectuses, prospectuses and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolios can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

	For the year ended December 31, 2019								
FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.63%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.57%	1.39%	0.01%	1.38%
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio*	0.64%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio*	0.75%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.03%	0.99%
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.16%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.01%	1.33%
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.02%	1.11%
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio*	0.48%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.06%	0.72%
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio*	0.46%	0.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST Bond Portfolio 2020	0.47%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%
AST Bond Portfolio 2021*	0.47%	0.22%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.01%	0.94%
AST Bond Portfolio 2022*	0.47%	0.29%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.08%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2023*	0.47%	0.49%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.21%	0.28%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2024*	0.47%	0.37%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.09%	0.16%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2025*	0.47%	0.30%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.09%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2026	0.47%	0.13%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%	0.00%	0.85%
AST Bond Portfolio 2027	0.47%	0.15%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST Bond Portfolio 2028*	0.47%	0.53%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	0.32%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2029*	0.47%	0.46%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.18%	0.25%	0.93%
AST Bond Portfolio 2030*	0.47%	0.72%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	0.51%	0.93%

UNDERLYING PORTFOLIO ANNUAL EXPENSES

(as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the underlying Portfolios)

	For the year ended December 31, 2019								
FUNDS	Management Fees	Other Expenses	Distribution (12b-1) Fees	Dividend Expense on Short Sales	Broker Fees and Expenses on Short Sales	Acquired Portfolio Fees & Expenses	Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses
AST Bond Portfolio 2031*	0.47%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%	0.80%
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio*	0.66%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.93%	0.01%	0.92%
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio*	0.83%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.05%	1.11%
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	0.83%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio*	0.93%	0.20%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.08%	1.30%
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio*	0.65%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.95%	0.02%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio*	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.08%	0.15%	0.93%
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.77%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.01%	1.03%
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	0.30%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.58%
AST High Yield Portfolio	0.57%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.88%
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.01%	0.82%
AST International Growth Portfolio*	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.02%	1.08%
AST International Value Portfolio	0.81%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio*	0.47%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.04%	0.73%
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	0.76%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	0.71%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%	1.01%
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio*	0.81%	0.07%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.13%	0.01%	1.12%
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio*	0.56%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio*	0.73%	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	1.20%	0.11%	1.09%
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.06%	0.91%
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio*	0.82%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.01%	1.10%
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.67%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.98%
AST MFS Growth Portfolio*	0.71%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.02%	0.96%
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	0.66%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.93%
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.81%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	0.47%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	0.73%
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	0.61%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	0.83%	0.03%	0.25%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	1.54%
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	0.25%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	0.77%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	1.06%	0.00%	1.06%
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	0.72%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	0.72%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	1.07%	0.00%	1.07%
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio*	0.62%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.01%	0.88%
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio*	0.71%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0.99%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio*	0.68%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.04%	0.90%
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.56%	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.01%	0.81%
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio*	0.73%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.02%	1.02%
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	0.63%	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio*	0.78%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.01%	1.06%
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio*	0.81%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.12%	0.06%	1.06%
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	0.50%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	0.68%	0.17%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	0.35%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

*See notes immediately below for important information about this fund.

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0222% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0020% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.029% of its investment management fees through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.330% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.022% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2021
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2022
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2023
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2024
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2025
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2028
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2029
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2030
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.930% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Bond Portfolio 2031
The Portfolio commenced operations on January 2, 2020. Other expenses (which include expenses for accounting and valuation services, custodian fees, audit fees, legal fees, transfer agency fees, fees paid to Independent Trustees, and certain other miscellaneous items) are estimated. Estimate based in part on assumed average daily net assets of $200 million for the Portfolio for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2020.

AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.300% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.132% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the management fee of any acquired fund managed or subadvised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST International Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
The Distributor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its distribution and service (12b-1) fee. The waiver provides for a reduction in the distribution and service fee based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio. This contractual waiver does not have an expiration or termination date, and may not be modified or discontinued.

AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.015% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.810% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee equal to the subadvisory fee waiver due to investments in the underlying portfolios managed by the subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser. The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee (after management fee waiver) plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying Portfolios of the Trust and underlying portfolios managed or subadvised by the subadviser) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.070% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2021. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST MFS Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0140% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0045% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0104% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0011% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0117% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2021. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified prior to June 30, 2021 without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLES

These examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one Pruco Life Annuity with the cost of investing in other Pruco Life Annuities and/or other variable annuities. Below are examples for each Annuity showing what you would pay cumulatively in expenses at the end of the stated time periods had you invested $10,000 in the Annuity and assuming your investment has a 5% return each year. The examples reflect the fees and charges listed below for each Annuity as described in "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges."

- Insurance Charge
- Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (when and if applicable)
- Annual Maintenance Fee
- Optional benefit fees, as described below

The examples also assume the following for the period shown:

- You allocate all of your Account Value to the Sub-account with the maximum gross total annual portfolio operating expenses, and those expenses remain the same each year*
- For each charge, we deduct the maximum charge rather than the current charge
- You make no withdrawals of your Account Value
- You make no transfers, or other transactions for which we charge a fee
- No tax charge applies
- You elected the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit (which has the maximum combination of optional benefit charges)
- For the X Series example, no purchase credit is granted under the Annuity. If purchase credits were reflected in the calculations, expenses would be higher, because the charges would have been applied to a larger Account Value.

Amounts shown in the examples are rounded to the nearest dollar.

* Note: Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on optional benefit selection, the applicable jurisdiction and selling firm.

THE EXAMPLES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATION OF PAST OR FUTURE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS. ACTUAL EXPENSES WILL BE LESS THAN THOSE SHOWN DEPENDING UPON WHICH OPTIONAL BENEFIT YOU ELECT OTHER THAN INDICATED IN THE EXAMPLES OR IF YOU ALLOCATE ACCOUNT VALUE TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SUB-ACCOUNTS.

Expense Examples are provided as follows:

	X SERIES			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,579	$2,943	$4,214	$6,836
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$679	$2,043	$3,414	$6,836
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$679	$2,043	$3,414	$6,836

	B SERIES			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,324	$2,487	$3,671	$6,476
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$624	$1,887	$3,171	$6,476
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$624	$1,887	$3,171	$6,476

	L SERIES			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$1,364	$2,600	$3,348	$6,740
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$664	$2,000	$3,348	$6,740
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$664	$2,000	$3,348	$6,740

	C SERIES			
	Assuming Maximum Fees and Expenses of any of the Portfolios Available			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	$669	$2,014	$3,370	$6,772
If you annuitize your annuity at the end of the applicable time period: [1]	$669	$2,014	$3,370	$6,772
If you do not surrender your annuity:	$669	$2,014	$3,370	$6,772

[1] Your ability to annuitize in the first 3 Annuity Years may be limited.

Please see Appendix A for a table of Accumulation Unit Values.

SUMMARY

This Summary describes key features of the Annuities offered in this prospectus. It is intended to give you an overview, and to point you to sections of the prospectus that provide greater detail. You should not rely on the Summary alone for all the information you need to know before purchasing an Annuity. You should read the entire prospectus for a complete description of the Annuities. Your financial professional can also help you if you have questions.

The Annuity: The variable annuity contract issued by Pruco Life is a contract between you, the Owner, and Pruco Life, an insurance company. It is designed for retirement purposes, or other long-term investing, to help you save money for retirement, on a tax deferred basis, and provide income during your retirement. Although this prospectus describes key features of the variable annuity contract, the prospectus is a distinct document, and is not part of the contract.

The Annuity offers various investment portfolios. With the help of your financial professional, you choose how to invest your money within your Annuity (subject to certain restrictions; see "Investment Options"). Investing in a variable annuity involves risk and you can lose your money. On the other hand, investing in a variable annuity can provide you with the opportunity to grow your money through participation in "underlying" mutual funds.

This prospectus describes four different Annuities. The Annuities differ primarily in the fees and charges deducted and whether the Annuity provides Purchase Credits in certain circumstances. With the help of your financial professional, you choose the Annuity that is suitable for you based on your time horizon, liquidity needs, and desire for Purchase Credits.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLE ANNUITIES ARE INVESTMENTS DESIGNED TO BE HELD FOR THE LONG TERM. WORKING WITH YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU GIVEN YOUR LIFE EXPECTANCY, NEED FOR INCOME, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS.

Purchase: Your eligibility to purchase is based on your age and the amount of your initial Purchase Payment. See your financial professional to complete an application.

Annuity	Maximum Age for Initial Purchase	Minimum Initial Purchase Payment
X SERIES	80	$10,000
B SERIES	85	$1,000
L SERIES	85	$10,000
C SERIES	85	$10,000

The "Maximum Age for Initial Purchase" applies to the oldest Owner as of the day we would issue the Annuity. If the Annuity is to be owned by an entity, the maximum age applies to the Annuitant as of the day we would issue the Annuity. For Annuities purchased as a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 and applies to the Key Life.

After you purchase your Annuity, you will have a limited period of time during which you may cancel (or "Free Look") the purchase of your Annuity. Your request for a Free Look must be received in Good Order within the applicable time period.

Please see “Requirements for Purchasing the Annuity” for additional information.

Investment Options: You may choose from a variety of variable Investment Options ranging from conservative to aggressive. Our optional benefits limit your ability to invest in certain variable Investment Options otherwise available to you under the Annuity. Each of the underlying Portfolios is described in its own prospectus, which you should read before investing. You can obtain the summary prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no assurance that any variable Investment Option will meet its investment objective.

You may also allocate money to an MVA Option that earns interest for a specific time period. In general, if you withdraw your money from this option more than 30 days prior to the end of the “Guarantee Period”, you will be subject to a “Market Value Adjustment”, which can either increase or decrease your Account Value. We also offer a 6 or 12 Month DCA Program under which your money is transferred monthly from a DCA MVA Option to the other Investment Options you have designated. Premature withdrawals from the DCA MVA Option may also be subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

Please see “Investment Options,” and “Managing Your Account Value” for information.

Access To Your Money: You can receive income by taking withdrawals or electing annuity payments. Please note that withdrawals may be subject to tax, and may be subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. You may withdraw up to 10% of your Purchase Payments each year without being subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

You may elect to receive income through annuity payments over your lifetime, also called “Annuitization”. If you elect to receive annuity payments, you convert your Account Value into a stream of future payments. This means in most cases you no longer have an Account Value and therefore cannot make withdrawals. We offer different types of annuity options to meet your needs.

Please see “Access to Account Value” and “Annuity Options” for more information.

Optional Living Benefits

Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits. We offer optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of “Protected Withdrawal Value”, even if your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Protected Withdrawal Value is not the same as your Account Value, and it is not available for a lump sum withdrawal. Your Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. Withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called “Excess Income,” will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts. In marketing and other materials, we may refer to Excess Income as “Excess Withdrawals”.

We currently offer the following optional benefits:
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

We previously offered the following optional living benefits during the periods indicated.

Offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013:
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

Please see Appendix E for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits.

Offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012:
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

Please see Appendix D for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits.

Offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011:
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income

Please see Appendix C for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits.

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Also, these benefits utilize predetermined mathematical formulas to help us manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under the predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain “Permitted Sub-accounts” on the one hand and the AST Investment Grade Bond

Sub-account on the other hand. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

In the "Living Benefits" section, we describe guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits that allow you to withdraw a specified amount each year for life (or joint lives, for the spousal version of the benefit). **Please be aware that if you withdraw more than that amount in a given Annuity Year (i.e., Excess Income), that withdrawal may permanently reduce the guaranteed amount you can withdraw in future years. Please also note that if your Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a withdrawal of Excess Income, both the optional benefit and the Annuity will terminate. Thus, you should think carefully before taking a withdrawal of Excess Income.**

Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefits. For Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm, we offer two optional benefits, for an additional charge, that guarantee your Account Value to a certain level after a stated period of years. As part of these benefits you may invest only in certain permitted Investment Options.

These benefits each utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to help manage your guarantee through all market cycles. Under each predetermined mathematical formula, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and a Sub-account within a group of bond portfolio Sub-accounts differing with respect to their target maturity date. Please see the applicable optional benefits section as well as the Appendices to this prospectus for more information on the formulas.

These benefits are:

- Highest Daily Guaranteed Return Option II*
- Guaranteed Return Option Plus II*

* Available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm.

Please see "Living Benefits" for more information.

Death Benefits: You may name a Beneficiary to receive the proceeds of your Annuity upon your death. Your death benefit must be distributed within the time period required by the tax laws. Each of our Annuities offers a minimum death benefit.

Please see "Death Benefits" for more information.

Purchase Credits: We apply a "Purchase Credit" to your Annuity's Account Value with respect to certain Purchase Payments you make under the X Series Annuity. The Purchase Credit is equal to a percentage of each Purchase Payment. The amount of the Purchase Credit depends on your age at the time the Purchase Payment is made and the number of years that the Annuity has been in force. Because the X Series Annuity grants Purchase Credits with respect to your Purchase Payments, the expenses of the X Series Annuity are higher than expenses for an Annuity without a Purchase Credit. In addition, the amount of the Purchase Credits that you receive under the X Series Annuity may be more than offset over time by the additional fees and charges associated with the Purchase Credit.

Fees and Charges: Each Annuity, and the optional living benefits and optional death benefits, are subject to certain fees and charges, as discussed in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" table earlier in this prospectus. In addition, there are fees and expenses of the underlying Portfolios.

What does it mean that my Annuity is "tax deferred"? Variable annuities are "tax deferred", meaning you pay no taxes on any earnings or interest from your Annuity until distributions are made from your Annuity. You may also transfer among your Investment Options without paying a tax at the time of the transfer. When you take your money out of the Annuity, however, you will be taxed on the earnings at ordinary income tax rates. If you withdraw money before you reach age 59 1/2, you also may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax.

You may also purchase one of our Annuities as a tax-qualified retirement investment such as an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA, 401(a) plan, or non-ERISA 403(b) plan. Although there is no additional tax advantage to a variable annuity purchased through one of these plans, the Annuity has features and benefits other than tax deferral that may make it an important investment for a qualified plan. You should consult your tax adviser regarding these features and benefits prior to purchasing a contract for use with a tax-qualified plan.

Market Timing: We have market timing policies and procedures that attempt to detect transfer activity that may adversely affect other Owners or Portfolio shareholders in situations where there is potential for pricing inefficiencies or that involve certain other types of disruptive trading activity (i.e., market timing). Our market timing policies and procedures are discussed in more detail later in this prospectus entitled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options."

Other Information: Please see the section entitled "Other Information" for more information about our Annuities, including legal information about Pruco Life, the Separate Account, and underlying Portfolios.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Investment Options under each Annuity consist of the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options. In this section, we describe the portfolios in which the Sub-Accounts invest. We then discuss the investment restrictions that apply if you elect certain optional benefits. Finally, we discuss the MVA Options. Each Sub-account invests in an underlying Portfolio whose share price generally fluctuates each Valuation Day. The portfolios that you select, among those that are permitted, are your choice – we do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular Portfolio. Please consult with a qualified investment professional if you wish to obtain investment advice. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the Portfolios.

In contrast to the Sub-accounts, Account Value allocated to an MVA Option earns a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for the Guarantee Period. We guarantee both the stated amount of interest and the principal amount of your Account Value in an MVA Option, so long as you remain invested in the MVA Option for the duration of the Guarantee Period. In general, if you withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the MVA Option's Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA", which can be positive or negative. A "Guarantee Period" is the period of time during which we credit a fixed rate of interest to an MVA Option.

As a condition of electing an optional living benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1), you will be restricted from investing in certain Sub-accounts or MVA Options. We describe those restrictions below. In addition, all of the optional living benefits employ a predetermined mathematical formula, under which money is transferred between your chosen Sub-accounts and a bond portfolio (e.g., the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account).

Whether or not you elect an optional benefit subject to the predetermined mathematical formula, you should be aware that the operation of the formula may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Sub-accounts. These asset flows could adversely impact the Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance. These asset flows impact not only the Permitted Sub-accounts used with the optional benefits but also the other Sub-accounts, because the Portfolios may be used as investments in certain Permitted Sub-accounts that are structured as funds-of-funds. Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

(a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
(b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held;
(c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs and asset flows for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The asset flows caused by the formula may affect Owners in differing ways. In particular, because the formula is calculated on an individual basis for each contract, on any particular day, some Owners' Account Value may be transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and other Owners' Account Value may not be transferred. To the extent that there is a large transfer of Account Value on a given trading day to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, and your Account Value is not so transferred, it is possible that the investment performance of the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value remains invested will be negatively affected.

The efficient operation of the asset flows caused by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Each variable Investment Option is a Sub-account of the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (see "Pruco Life and the Separate Account" for more detailed information). Each Sub-account invests exclusively in one Portfolio. The Investment Objectives Chart below provides a description of each Portfolio's investment objective to assist you in determining which portfolios may be of interest to you. **Please note, the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account is not available for allocation of Purchase Payments or owner-initiated transfers.**

Not all Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts may be available depending on whether you elect an optional benefit. Thus, if you elect an optional benefit, you would be precluded from investing in certain Portfolios and therefore would not receive investment appreciation (or depreciation) affecting those Portfolios.

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as Investment Options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans or other limited classes of investors permitted by the Code. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuities are managed by the same Portfolio adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds and Portfolios can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account. Details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios are found in the prospectuses for the Portfolios. You should carefully read the prospectus for any Portfolio in which you are interested before investing. The current prospectus and statement of additional information for the underlying Portfolio can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com. There is no guarantee that any Portfolio will

meet its investment objective. You bear the investment risk for amounts allocated to the portfolios. The Portfolios that you select are your choice - we do not recommend or endorse any particular Portfolio.

In the table that follows, all Portfolio names include the prefix "AST," which indicates that they are Portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust. In addition, for each Portfolio the subadviser(s), which has been engaged to conduct day-to-day management, is listed next to the description.

This Annuity offers only Portfolios managed by AST Investment Services, Inc. and/or PGIM Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Pruco Life ("Affiliated Portfolios"). Pruco Life and its affiliates ("Prudential Companies") receive fees and payments from the Affiliated Portfolios, which may be greater than the fees and payments Prudential Companies would receive if we offered unaffiliated portfolios. Because of the potential for greater profits earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Portfolios, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Portfolios over other portfolios sponsored and advised by companies not affiliated with Pruco Life. We have an incentive to offer Portfolios with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which Portfolios to offer under the Annuity. Also, in some cases, we offer Portfolios based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Account Value to the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Allocations made to all Affiliated Portfolios benefit us financially. Pruco Life has selected the Portfolios for inclusion as investment options under this Annuity in Pruco Life's role as the issuer of this Annuity, and Pruco Life does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Portfolio. See "Other Information" under the heading concerning "Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life" for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates.

In addition, we may consider the potential risk to us of offering a Portfolio in light of the benefits provided by the Annuity.

Once you have selected your Investment Options, we will not rebalance your Account Value to take into account differences in performance among the Sub-accounts unless you participate in an automatic rebalancing program, including the Custom Portfolios Program. These programs would transfer Account Value periodically so that your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is brought back to the exact percentage allocations you stipulated. Please see "Automatic Rebalancing Programs" and "Limitations with Optional Death Benefits" below for details about how these programs operate. You cannot participate in both the Automatic Rebalancing Program and the Custom Portfolios Program. If you are participating in an optional living benefit that uses a predetermined mathematical formula under which your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account, and you have elected automatic rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-Account used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula and the Secure Value Account will not be included as part of automatic rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that existed originally.

The following table contains limited information about the Portfolios. Before selecting an Investment Option, you should carefully review the summary prospectuses and/or prospectuses for the Portfolios, which contain details about the investment objectives, policies, risks, costs and management of the Portfolios. You can obtain the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AlphaSimplex Group, LLC AQR Capital Management, LLC CoreCommodity Management, LLC First Quadrant, L.P. Jennison Associates LLC Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.*	Brown Advisory, LLC Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. LSV Asset Management Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio	*Seeks a high total return consistent with a moderate level of risk.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock Singapore Limited
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST Bond Portfolio 2020	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2021	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2022	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2023	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2024	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2025	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2026	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2027	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2028	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2029	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2030	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Bond Portfolio 2031	*Seeks the highest total return for a specific period of time, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio	*Seeks income, capital preservation, and capital appreciation.*	ClearBridge Investments, LLC
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation and income.*	Cohen & Steers Asia Limited Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. Cohen & Steers UK Limited
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.*	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio *(formerly AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	AQR Capital Management, LLC, J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Martin Currie Inc.
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.*	FIAM LLC

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain a high level of total return consistent with its level of risk tolerance.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
AST Government Money Market Portfolio	*Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST High Yield Portfolio	*Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.*	Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC
AST International Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC
AST International Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity needs. Total return is comprised of current income and capital appreciation.*	PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Limited
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Jennison Associates LLC
AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio *(formerly AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio)*	*Seeks long-term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio	*Seeks high risk-adjusted returns compared to its blended index.*	Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ClearBridge Investments, LLC QS Investors, LLC Western Asset Management Company, LLC. Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.*	Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital appreciation.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	LSV Asset Management Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return consistent with the long-term preservation of capital.*	PGIM Fixed Income
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks total return.*	PGIM Fixed Income QMA LLC
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	*Seeks long term capital appreciation.*	QMA LLC
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio	*Seeks a high potential return while attempting to mitigate downside risk during adverse market cycles.*	PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks capital growth.*	Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth.*	Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

PORTFOLIO NAME	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S)	PORTFOLIO ADVISER/SUBADVISER(S)
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio	*Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. T. Rowe Price International, Ltd. T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio	*Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio	*Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.*	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to provide current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.*	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio	*Seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in mid-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.*	WEDGE Capital Management LLP
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio	*Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies.*	Wellington Management Company LLP
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	*Seeks to maximize total return.*	Western Asset Management Company, LLC Western Asset Management Company Limited
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks long-term growth of capital.*	QMA LLC
PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I	*Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.*	QMA LLC

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).
Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.
Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.
PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.
PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).
QMA LLC formerly known as Quantitative Management Associates LLC.

LIMITATIONS WITH OPTIONAL BENEFITS

As a condition to your electing any optional benefits, we limit the Investment Options to which you may allocate your Account Value. Broadly speaking, we offer two groups of "Permitted Sub-accounts". Under the first group (Group I), your allowable Investment Options are more limited, but you are not subject to mandatory quarterly rebalancing. We call the second group (Group II) our "Custom Portfolios Program." The Custom Portfolios Program offers a larger menu of portfolios, but you are subject to certain other restrictions. Specifically:

- you must allocate at least 20% of your Account Value to certain fixed income portfolios (currently, the AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio, the AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio, and/or the AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio); and
- you may allocate up to 80% in the portfolios listed in the table below; and
- on each benefit quarter (or the next Valuation Day, if the quarter-end is not a Valuation Day), we will automatically re-balance your Sub-accounts used with this Program, so that the percentages devoted to each portfolio remain the same as those in effect on the immediately preceding quarter-end, subject to the predetermined mathematical formula inherent in the benefit. Note that on the first quarter-end following your participation in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will re-balance your Sub-accounts so that the percentages devoted to each portfolio remain the same as those in effect when you began the Custom Portfolios Program (subject to the predetermined mathematical formula inherent in the benefit); and
- between quarter-ends, you may re-allocate your Account Value among the Investment Options permitted within this category. If you reallocate, the next quarterly rebalancing will restore the percentages to those of your most recent reallocation; and
- if you are already participating in the Custom Portfolios Program and add a new benefit that also participates in this program, your rebalancing date will continue to be based upon the quarterly anniversary of your initial benefit election.

While those who do not participate in any optional benefit generally may invest in any of the Investment Options described in the prospectus, only those who participate in the optional benefits listed in Group II below may participate in the Custom Portfolios Program. Please note that the Custom Portfolios Program is not available with any of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and 2.0 benefits. If you currently have an optional death benefit that allows you to participate in the Custom Portfolios Program and wish to elect a Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, you may not continue to invest under the Custom Portfolios Program. Instead, you will have to allocate your Account Value to the Investment Options permitted for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit at the time you elect it. If you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, you may not participate in other Automatic Rebalancing Programs. **We may modify or terminate the Custom Portfolios Program at any time. Any such modification or termination will (i) be implemented only after we have notified you in advance, (ii) not affect the guarantees you had accrued under the optional benefit or your ability to continue to participate in those optional benefits, and (iii) not require you to transfer account value out of any portfolio in which you participated immediately prior to the modification or termination.** If you are not participating in the Custom Portfolios Program at the time of any modification or termination, or if you voluntarily transfer your Account Value out of the Custom Portfolios Program after any modification or termination, we may restrict your further eligibility to participate in the Custom Portfolios Program.

In the following tables, we set forth the optional benefits that you may have if you also participate in the Group I or Group II programs, respectively. Please note that the DCA Market Value Adjustment Options described later in this section are also available if you elect an optional benefit.

Group I: Allowable Benefit Allocations

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1	AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1	AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0	AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator	AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0	AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator	AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus	AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus	AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
GRO Plus II	
Highest Daily GRO II	
Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit	
Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit	

Group II: Custom Portfolios Program

Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator	AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income	AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus	AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA	AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio
Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus	AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
GRO Plus II	AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
Highest Daily GRO II	AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit	AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio
Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit	AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio
	AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
	AST Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
	AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
	AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio
	AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio

AST Government Money Market Portfolio
AST High Yield Portfolio
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST International Growth Portfolio
AST International Value Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST MFS Growth Portfolio
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS

When you allocate your Account Value to an MVA Option, you earn a fixed rate of interest as long as you remain invested for a set period of time called a Guarantee Period. Amounts in MVA Options are supported by our general account and subject to our claims paying ability. Please see "Other Information" later in this prospectus for additional information about our general account. There are two types of MVA Options available under each Annuity – the Long-Term MVA Options and the DCA MVA Options. If you elect an optional living benefit, only the DCA MVA Option will be available to you. We discuss each MVA Option below. In brief, under the Long-Term MVA Options, you earn interest over a multi-year time period that you have selected. Currently, the Guarantee Periods we offer are 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 10 years. We reserve the right to eliminate any or all of these Guarantee Periods or offer Guarantee Periods of different durations. Under the DCA MVA Options, you earn interest over a 6 month or 12 month period while your Account Value in that option is systematically transferred monthly to the Sub-accounts you have designated.

For the Long-Term MVA Option, a Guarantee Period for an MVA Option begins:

- when all or part of a Purchase Payment is allocated to that MVA Option;
- upon transfer of any of your Account Value to a Long-Term MVA Option for that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you "renew" an MVA Option into a new Guarantee Period.

RATES FOR MVA OPTIONS

We do not have a single method for determining the fixed interest rates for the MVA Options. In general, the interest rates we offer for MVA Options will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the MVA Option, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the MVA Options, general economic trends and

competition. We also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to MVA Options, and therefore, we credit lower interest rates due to the existence of these factors than we otherwise would.

The interest rate credited to an MVA Option is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine, in our sole discretion, the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your MVA Option, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your MVA Option matures. We may change the rates we credit to new MVA Options at any time. To inquire as to the current rates for the MVA Options, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. MVA Options may not be available in all States and are subject to a minimum rate which may vary by state. Currently, the MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Oregon.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for MVA Options offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. This may include, but is not limited to, Owners who elect to use DCA MVA Options.

For any MVA Option, you will not be permitted to allocate or renew to the MVA Option if the Guarantee Period associated with that MVA Option would end after your Annuity Date. Thus, for example, we would not allow you to start a new Guarantee Period of 5 years if the Owner/Annuitant were aged 94, because the 5 year period would end after the Latest Annuity Date.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

With certain exceptions, if you transfer or withdraw Account Value from an MVA Option prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, you will be subject to a Market Value Adjustment or "MVA". We assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) upon:

- any surrender, partial withdrawal (including a systematic withdrawal, Medically-Related Surrender, or a withdrawal program under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) of the Code), or transfer out of an MVA Option made outside the 30 days immediately preceding the maturity of the Guarantee Period; and
- your exercise of the Free Look right under your Annuity, unless prohibited by state law.

We will NOT assess an MVA (whether positive or negative) in connection with any of the following:

- partial withdrawals made to meet Required Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code in relation to your Annuity or a required distribution if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, but only if the Required Minimum Distribution or required distribution from Beneficiary Annuity is an amount that we calculate and is distributed through a program that we offer;
- transfers or partial withdrawals from an MVA Option during the 30 days immediately prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, including the Maturity Date of the MVA Option;
- transfers made in accordance with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program;
- when a Death Benefit is determined;
- deduction of a Annual Maintenance Fee for the Annuity;
- Annuitization under the Annuity; and
- transfers made pursuant to a mathematical formula used with an optional benefit.

The amount of the MVA is determined according to the formulas set forth in Appendix H. We use one formula for the Long-Term MVA Option and another formula for the DCA MVA Option. In general, the amount of the MVA is dependent on the difference between interest rates at the time your MVA Option was established and current interest rates for the remaining Guarantee Period of your MVA Option. For the Long-Term MVA Option, as detailed in the formula, we essentially (i) divide the current interest rate you are receiving under the Guarantee Period by the interest rate we are crediting for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period (plus a "Liquidity Factor" as defined below) and (ii) raise that quotient by a mathematical power that represents the time remaining until the maturity of the Guarantee Period. That result produces the MVA factor. The Liquidity Factor is an element of the MVA formula currently equal to 0.0025 or .25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no Liquidity Factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred from the MVA Option. If we have no interest rate for a Guarantee Period equal in duration to the time remaining under the Guarantee Period, we may use certain US Treasury interest rates to calculate a proxy for that interest rate. All else being equal, the longer the time remaining until the maturity of the MVA Option from which you are making the withdrawal, the larger the mathematical power that is applied to the quotient in (i) above, and thus the larger the MVA itself. The formula for the DCA MVA Option works in a similar fashion, including the Liquidity Factor described above, except that both interest rates used in the MVA formula are derived directly from the Federal Reserve's "Constant Maturity (CMT) rate." Under either formula, the MVA may be positive or negative, and a negative MVA could result in a loss of interest previously earned as well as some portion of your Purchase Payments.

LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

We offer Long-Term MVA Options, offering a range of durations. When you select this option, your payment will earn interest at the established rate for the applicable Guarantee Period. A new Long-Term MVA Option is established every time you allocate or transfer money into a Long-Term MVA Option. You may have money allocated in more than one Guarantee Period at the same time. This could result in your money earning interest at different rates and each Guarantee Period maturing at a different time. While the interest rates we credit to the Long-Term MVA Options may change from time to time, the minimum interest rate is what is set forth in your Annuity.

We retain the right to limit the amount of Account Value that may be transferred into a new or out of an existing Long-Term MVA Option and/or to require advance notice for transfers exceeding a specified amount. In addition, we reserve the right to limit or restrict the availability of certain Guarantee Periods from time to time.

DCA MVA OPTIONS

In addition to the Long-Term MVA Options, we offer DCA MVA Options that are used with our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts allocated to the DCA MVA Options earn the declared rate of interest while the amount is transferred over a 6 or 12 month period into the Sub-accounts that you have designated. Because the interest we credit is applied against a balance that declines as transfers are made periodically to the Sub-accounts, you do not earn interest on the full amount you allocated initially to the DCA MVA Options for the 6 month or 12 month period. A dollar cost averaging program does not assure a profit, or protect against a loss. For a complete description of our 6 or 12 month DCA Program, see the applicable section of this prospectus within "Managing Your Account Value."

GUARANTEE PERIOD TERMINATION

An MVA Option ends on the earliest of (a) the "Maturity Date" of the Guarantee Period; (b) the date the entire amount in the MVA Option is withdrawn or transferred; (c) the Annuity Date; (d) the date the Annuity is surrendered, and (e) the date as of which a Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spousal Beneficiary. "Annuity Date" means the date on which we apply your Unadjusted Account Value to the applicable annuity option and begin the payout period. As discussed in the Annuity Options section, there is an age by which you must begin receiving annuity payments, which we call the "Latest Annuity Date."

We will notify you before the end of the Guarantee Period. You may elect to have the value of the Long-Term MVA Option on its Maturity Date transferred to any Investment Option, including any Long-Term MVA Option, we then make available. If we do not receive instructions from you in Good Order at our Service Office before the Maturity Date of the Long-Term MVA Option, regarding how the Account Value in your maturing Long-Term MVA Option is to be allocated, we will allocate the Account Value in the maturing Long-Term MVA Option to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless the Maturity Date is the Annuity Date. We will not assess an MVA if you choose to renew an MVA Option on its Maturity Date or transfer the Account Value to another Investment Option on the Maturity Date (or at any time during the 30 days immediately preceding the Maturity Date).

FEES, CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

In this section, we provide detail about the charges you incur if you own the Annuity.

The charges under each Annuity are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under each Annuity. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Annuities exceed our total costs in connection with the Annuities, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. For example, Pruco Life may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual costs of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations and other expenses under an Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose.

The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In general, a given charge under the Annuity compensates us for our costs and risks related to that charge and may provide for a profit. However, it is possible that with respect to a particular obligation we have under this Annuity, we may be compensated not only by the charge specifically tied to that obligation, but also from one or more other charges we impose.

With regard to charges that are assessed as a percentage of the value of the Sub-accounts, please note that such charges are assessed through a reduction to the Unit Value of your investment in each Sub-account, and in that way reduce your Account Value. A "Unit" refers to a share of participation in a Sub-account used to calculate your Unadjusted Account Value prior to the Annuity Date.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): A CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials, other promotional expenses and, in the case of the X Series, the cost of providing a Purchase Credit. We may deduct a CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal (except that there is no CDSC on the C Series Annuity). The CDSC is calculated as a percentage of your Purchase Payment (not including any Purchase Credit applied on the X Series) being surrendered or withdrawn. The CDSC percentage varies with the number of years that have elapsed since each Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made. If a withdrawal is taken on the day before the anniversary of the date that the Purchase Payment being withdrawn was made, then the CDSC percentage as of the next following year will apply. The CDSC percentages for the X Series, the B Series, and the L Series are shown under "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" earlier in this prospectus.

With respect to a partial withdrawal, we calculate the CDSC by assuming that any available free withdrawal amount is taken out first (see "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus). If the free withdrawal amount is not sufficient, we then assume that any remaining amount of a partial withdrawal is taken from Purchase Payments on a first-in, first-out basis, and subsequently from any other Account Value in the Annuity (including gains or purchase credits), as described in the examples below.

EXAMPLES

These examples are designed to show you how the CDSC is calculated. They do not take into account any other fees and charges. The examples illustrate how the CDSC would apply to reduce your Account Value based on the timing and amount of your withdrawals. They also illustrate how a certain amount of your withdrawal, the "Free Withdrawal Amount," is not subject to the CDSC. The Free Withdrawal Amount is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments currently subject to a CDSC in each year and is described in more detail in "Access to Account Value," later in this prospectus.

Assume you purchase your B Series Annuity with a $75,000 initial Purchase Payment and you make no additional Purchase Payments for the life of your Annuity.

Example 1

Assume the following:

- two years after the purchase, your Unadjusted Account Value is $85,000 (your Purchase Payment of $75,000 plus $10,000 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is $7,500 ($75,000 x .10);
- the applicable CDSC is 6%.

If you request a withdrawal of $50,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining amount of your withdrawal is subject to the 6% CDSC.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal. Generally, you can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. If, however, you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program, you will only be permitted to take that withdrawal on a gross basis. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the CDSC or tax withholding, that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the CDSC or tax withholding to that entire amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of the CDSC will reduce the amount of the withdrawal you receive. In this case, the CDSC would equal $2,550 (($50,000 – the free withdrawal amount of $7,500 = $42,500) x .06 = $2,550). You would receive $47,450 ($50,000 – $2,550). To determine your remaining Unadjusted Account Value after your withdrawal, we reduce your initial Unadjusted Account by the amount of your requested withdrawal. In this case, your Unadjusted Account Value would be $35,000 ($85,000 – $50,000).

- If you request a net withdrawal, we first determine the entire amount that will need to be withdrawn in order to provide the requested payment. We do this by first subtracting the free withdrawal amount and dividing the resulting amount by the result of 1 minus the surrender charge. Here is the calculation: $42,500/(1 – 0.06) = $45,212.77. This is the total amount to which the CDSC will apply. The amount of the CDSC is $2,712.77. Therefore, in order to for you to receive the full $50,000, we will need to deduct $52,712.77 from your Unadjusted Account Value, resulting in remaining Unadjusted Account Value of $32,287.23.

Example 2

Assume the following:

- you took the withdrawal described above as a gross withdrawal;
- two years after the withdrawal described above, the Unadjusted Account Value is $48,500 ($35,000 of remaining Unadjusted Account Value plus $13,500 of investment gain);
- the free withdrawal amount is still $7,500 because no additional Purchase Payments have been made and the Purchase Payment is still subject to a CDSC; and
- the applicable CDSC in Annuity Year 4 is now 5%.

If you now take a second gross withdrawal of $10,000, $7,500 is not subject to the CDSC because it is the free withdrawal amount. The remaining $2,500 is subject to the 5% CDSC or $125 and you will receive $9,875.

No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any market value adjustment resulting from withdrawals of amounts in the MVA options will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. See "Free Withdrawal Amounts" later in this prospectus for a discussion as to how this might affect an optional living benefit you may have. Please be aware that under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus suites of benefits: (a) for a gross withdrawal, if the amount requested exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income and (b) for a net withdrawal, if the amount you receive plus the amount of the CDSC deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value exceeds the Annual Income Amount, the excess portion will be treated as Excess Income (which has negative consequences under those benefits).

Upon surrender, we calculate a CDSC based on any Purchase Payments that remain in your Account Value on the date of the surrender (and after all other withdrawals have been taken). If you have made prior partial withdrawals or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative Sub-account performance, the Purchase Payments used in this calculation may be greater than your remaining Account Value. Consequently, a higher CDSC may result than if we had calculated the CDSC as a percentage of remaining Account Value.

We may waive any applicable CDSC under certain circumstances described below in "Exceptions/Reductions to Fees and Charges."

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make 20 free transfers between Investment Options each Annuity Year. We may charge $10 for each transfer after the 20th in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing or Custom Portfolio Program when we count the 20 free transfers. All transfers made on the same day will be treated as one transfer. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from an MVA Option within the 30 days immediately preceding the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Similarly, transfers made under our 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and transfers made pursuant to a formula used with an optional benefit are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. Transfers made through any electronic method or program we specify are not counted toward the 20 free transfers. The transfer fee is deducted pro rata from all Sub-accounts in which you maintain Account Value immediately subsequent to the transfer.

Annual Maintenance Fee: Prior to Annuitization, we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is equal to $50 or 2% of your Unadjusted Account Value, whichever is less. This fee compensates us for administrative and operational costs in connection with the Annuity, such as maintaining our internal systems that support the Annuity. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender unless the surrender is taken within 30 days of the most recently assessed Annual Maintenance Fee. The fee is taken out first from the Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, and then from the MVA Options (if the amount in the Sub-accounts is insufficient to pay the fee). The Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if the sum of the Purchase Payments at the time the fee is deducted is less than $100,000. We do not impose the Annual Maintenance Fee upon Annuitization (unless Annuitization occurs on an Annuity anniversary), or the payment of a Death Benefit. For Beneficiaries that elect the Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Annual Maintenance Fee is the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value and is only assessed if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is due. Pursuant to state law, the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee may differ in certain states.

Tax Charge: Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the MVA Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this Annuity. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you may pay under the Annuity. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes, and we may charge for these taxes in the future. We reserve the right to impose a charge for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the operation of the Separate Account.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including Separate Account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the Separate Account annuity contracts because (i) the contract Owners are not the Owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the Annuity. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily based on the annualized rate shown in the "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges." The charge is assessed against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge and the Administration Charge. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Pruco Life for providing the insurance benefits under each Annuity, including each Annuity's basic Death Benefit (as described in the "Minimum Death Benefit" subsection in Death Benefits" later in this prospectus) that, subject to the Annuity's terms and conditions, provides guaranteed benefits to your Beneficiaries even if your Account Value declines. The Insurance Charge also compensates us for the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge further compensates us for our administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract and prospectus, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge compensates us for the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under each Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs. Each Annuity has a different Insurance Charge during the first 9 Annuity Years. However, for the L Series, X Series, and C Series, on the Valuation Day immediately following the 9th Annuity Anniversary, the Insurance Charge drops to 1.30% annually (the B Series Insurance Charge is a constant 1.30%). Please refer to the section entitled "Valuing Your Investment" for more information about how the units are impacted when the Insurance Charge decreases to 1.30%.

Charges for Optional Benefits: If you elect to purchase optional benefits, we will deduct an additional charge. This charge compensates us for the guarantees provided by the optional benefit (as described in "Optional Living Benefits" later in this prospectus) and the risk that persons we guarantee living benefit payments to will live longer than our assumptions. For some optional benefits, the charge is assessed against your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts. These charges are included in the daily calculation of the Unit price for each Sub-account. For certain other optional benefits, such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, the charge is assessed against the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value and is taken out of the Sub-accounts quarterly. Please refer to the section entitled "Summary of Contract Fees and Charges" for the list of charges for each optional benefit.

Settlement Service Charge: If your Beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, the Insurance Charge no longer applies. However, we then begin to deduct a Settlement Service Charge which compensates us for the cost of providing administrative services in connection with the Beneficiary Continuation Option. This charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annualized charge of 1%.

Fees and Expenses Incurred by the Portfolios: Each Portfolio incurs total annualized operating expenses comprised of an investment management fee, other expenses and any distribution and service (12b-1) fees and short sale expenses that may apply. These fees and expenses are assessed against each Portfolio's net assets, and reflected daily by each Portfolio before it provides Pruco Life with the net asset value as of the close of business each Valuation Day. More detailed information about fees and expenses can be found in the summary prospectuses and prospectuses for the Portfolios, which can be obtained by calling 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudentialannuities.com.

MVA OPTION CHARGES

No specific fees or expenses are deducted when determining the rates we credit to an MVA Option. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against the Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also take into consideration mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to an MVA Option. For information about how the amount of an MVA is calculated if you transfer or withdraw Account Value prior to the end of the applicable Guarantee Period, see "Market Value Adjustment" in "Investment Options."

ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION CHARGES

If you select a fixed payment option upon Annuitization, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Unadjusted Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply.

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of any CDSC or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

Please note that these Annuities are no longer available for new sales. The information provided in this section is for informational purposes only.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY

We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of an Annuity and/or acceptance of Purchase Payments. All such conditions are described below.

Initial Purchase Payment: An initial Purchase Payment is considered the first Purchase Payment received by us in Good Order and in an amount sufficient to issue your Annuity. This is the payment that issues your Annuity. All subsequent Purchase Payments allocated to the Annuity will be considered additional Purchase Payments. Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, you must make a minimum initial Purchase Payment as follows: $1,000 for the B Series and $10,000 for the X Series, L Series, and C Series. However, if you decide to make payments under a systematic investment or an electronic funds transfer program, we may accept a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, your subsequent Purchase Payments plus your initial Purchase Payment total the minimum initial Purchase Payment amount required for the Annuity purchased.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals $1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that $1 million threshold. We may limit additional Purchase Payments under other circumstances, as explained in "Additional Purchase Payments," below.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Annuity Owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept Purchase Payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your Annuity to government regulators.

Except as noted below, Purchase Payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase Payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, Purchase Payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life by wiring funds through your financial professional's broker-dealer firm. Additional Purchase Payments may also be applied to your Annuity under an electronic funds transfer, an arrangement where you authorize us to deduct money directly from your bank account. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

Once we accept your application, we invest your Purchase Payment in your Annuity according to your instructions. You can allocate Purchase Payments to one or more available Investment Options. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect an optional benefit.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this Annuity if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the Annuity. Your Annuity may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this Annuity, you represent and warrant that you are not using this Annuity, or any of its riders, for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue an Annuity, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships and endowments. Further, we will only issue an Annuity, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated Annuitant. These rules are subject to state law. You may name as Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either Joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary (ies) as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section later in this prospectus for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

Age Restrictions: Unless we agree otherwise and subject to our rules, in order to issue the Annuity we must receive the application, in good order, before the oldest of the Owner(s) and Annuitant(s) turns age 81 for the X Series and age 86 for the B Series, L Series, and C Series. No additional Purchase Payments will be permitted after age 85 for any of the Annuities. If you purchase a Beneficiary Annuity, the maximum issue age is 70 based on the Key Life. The availability and level of protection of certain optional benefits may vary based on the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity-owned) on the Issue Date of the Annuity or the date of the Owner's death. In addition, the broker-dealer firm through which you are purchasing

an Annuity may impose a younger maximum issue age than what is described above - check with the broker-dealer firm for details. The "Annuitant" refers to the natural person upon whose life annuity payments payable to the Owner are based.

Additional Purchase Payments: If allowed by applicable state law, currently you may make additional Purchase Payments, provided that the payment is at least $100 (we impose a $50 minimum for electronic funds transfer ("EFT") purchases). We may amend this Purchase Payment minimum, and/or limit the Investment Options to which you may direct Purchase Payments. You may make additional Purchase Payments, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, at any time before the earlier of the Annuity Date and (i) for Annuities that are not entity-owned, the oldest Owner's 86th birthday or (ii) for entity-owned Annuities, the Annuitant's 86th birthday. However, Purchase Payments are not permitted after the Account Value is reduced to zero.

Each additional Purchase Payment will be allocated to the Investment Options according to the instructions you provide with such Purchase Payment. You may not provide allocation instructions that apply to more than one additional Purchase Payment. Thus, if you have not provided allocation instructions with a particular additional Purchase Payment, we will allocate the Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value, such as the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If you have elected a living benefit where we currently limit additional Purchase Payments received after the first anniversary of the benefit effective date to $50,000 in each benefit year, we will permit contributions into your SEP Annuity contract up to the annual IRS limits. For additional information regarding the IRS limits applicable to SEP Annuity contracts see "Qualified Annuities" section in "Tax Considerations" for additional information.

For Annuities that have one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefits, we may limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit that you selected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities. Please see the "Living Benefits" section later in this prospectus for further information on additional Purchase Payments.

Depending on the tax status of your Annuity (e.g., if you own the Annuity through an IRA), there may be annual contribution limits dictated by applicable law. Please see "Tax Considerations" for additional information on these contribution limits.

If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not choose to allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your Annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.

Additional Purchase Payments may also be limited if the total Purchase Payments under this Annuity and other annuities equals or exceeds $1,000,000, as described in more detail in "Initial Purchase Payment," above.

PURCHASE CREDITS UNDER THE X SERIES

As detailed below, we apply a "Purchase Credit" to your Annuity's Account Value with respect to certain Purchase Payments you make under the X Series Annuity. The Purchase Credit is equal to a percentage of each Purchase Payment. To determine the amount of the Purchase Credit, we multiply the amount of the Purchase Payment by the applicable Purchase Credit percentage.

With respect to Purchase Payments (of any amount) received during Annuity Years 1 through 4, the credit percentage will equal 6%, so long as the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity-owned) of the Annuity is younger than 82 at the time the Purchase Payment is made. If the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if entity owned) is aged 82-85 at the time the Purchase Payment (of any amount) is made, the credit percentage will equal 3% during Annuity Years 1-4. With respect to Purchase Payments received on the fourth anniversary of the Issue Date and thereafter, regardless of the Owner or Annuitant's age, the credit percentage will be 0%.

Each Purchase Credit is allocated to your Account Value at the time the Purchase Payment is applied to your Account Value. The amount of the Purchase Credit is allocated to the Investment Options in the same ratio as the applicable Purchase Payment is applied.

We do not consider the Purchase Credit as an "investment in the contract" for income tax purposes.

Example of Applying the Purchase Credit

Assume you are 65 years old and you make an initial Purchase Payment of $450,000. We would apply a 6.0% Purchase Credit to your Purchase Payment and allocate the amount of the Purchase Credit ($27,000 = $450,000 X .06) to your Account Value in the proportion that your Purchase Payment is allocated.

Recapture of Purchase Credits

The amount of any Purchase Credit applied to your X Series Account Value can be recaptured by Pruco Life under certain circumstances:

- any Purchase Credit applied to your Account Value on Purchase Payments made within the period beginning 12 months prior to the Owner's date of death and ending on the date of Due Proof of Death will be recaptured. We do not currently recapture any Purchase Credits at the time of spousal assumption of the Annuity.
- the amount available under the Medically-Related Surrender portion of the Annuity will not include the amount of any Purchase Credit associated with any Purchase Payments made within 12 months of the date the Medically-Related Surrender is received in Good Order at our Service Office; and
- if you Free Look your Annuity, the amount returned to you will not include the amount of any Purchase Credit.

The amount we recapture will equal the Purchase Credit, without adjustment up or down for investment performance. Therefore, any gain on the Purchase Credit amount will not be recaptured. But if there was a loss on the Purchase Credit, the amount we recapture will still equal the amount of the Purchase Credit.

DESIGNATION OF OWNER, ANNUITANT, AND BENEFICIARY

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: We will ask you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: Each Owner holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name up to two Owners in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. Generally, joint Owners are required to act jointly; however, if each Owner provides us with an instruction that we find acceptable, we will permit each Owner to act independently on behalf of both Owners. All information and documents that we are required to send you will be sent to the first named Owner. Co-ownership by entity Owners or an entity Owner and an individual is not permitted. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner." Prior to Annuitization, there is no right of survivorship (other than any spousal continuance right that may be available to a surviving spouse).
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person upon whose life we make annuity payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period. In limited circumstances and where allowed by law, we may allow you to name one or more "Contingent Annuitants" with our prior approval. Generally, a Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of an Annuitant there is a "Key Life" which is used to determine the annual required distributions.

Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the Death Benefit. Your Beneficiary designation should be the exact name of your Beneficiary, not only a reference to the Beneficiary's relationship to you. If you use a class designation in lieu of designating individuals (e.g. "surviving children"), we will pay the class of Beneficiaries as determined at the time of your death and not the class of Beneficiaries that existed at the time the designation was made. If no Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit will be paid to you or your estate. For Annuities that designate a custodian or a plan as Owner, the custodian or plan must also be designated as the Beneficiary. For Beneficiary Annuities, instead of a Beneficiary, the term "Successor" is used. If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract, unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA, Beneficiary Annuity or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek competent tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

"Beneficiary" Annuity

You may purchase an Annuity if you are a Beneficiary of an account that was owned by a decedent, subject to the following requirements. You may transfer the proceeds of the decedent's account into one of the Annuities described in this prospectus and receive distributions that are required by the tax laws. This transfer option is not available if the proceeds are being transferred from an annuity issued by us or one of our affiliates and the annuity offers a "Beneficiary Continuation Option".

Upon purchase, the Annuity will be issued in the name of the decedent for your benefit. You must take required distributions at least annually, which we will calculate based on the applicable life expectancy in the year of the decedent's death, using Table 1 in IRS Publication 590-B. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) on distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available.

For IRAs and Roth IRAs, distributions must begin by December 31st of the year following the year of the decedent's death. If you are the surviving spouse Beneficiary, distributions may be deferred until the decedent would have attained age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). However, if you choose to defer distributions, you are responsible for complying with the distribution requirements under the Code, and

you must notify us when you would like distributions to begin. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of an IRA or Roth IRA, see “Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuity Contracts” in “Tax Considerations”.

For nonqualified Annuities, distributions must begin within one year of the decedent's death. For additional information regarding the tax considerations applicable to Beneficiaries of a non-qualified Annuity see “Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Nonqualified Annuity Contracts” in “Tax Considerations”.

You may take withdrawals in excess of your required distributions, however such withdrawals may be subject to the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. Any withdrawals you take count toward the required distribution for the year. All applicable charges will be assessed against your Annuity, such as the Insurance Charge and the Annual Maintenance Fee.

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit upon death, and you may name “successors” who may either receive the Death Benefit as a lump sum or continue receiving distributions after your death under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

Please note the following additional limitations for a Beneficiary Annuity:

- No additional Purchase Payments are permitted. You may only make a one-time initial Purchase Payment transferred to us directly from another annuity or eligible account. You may not make your Purchase Payment as an indirect rollover, or combine multiple assets or death benefits into a single contract as part of this Beneficiary Annuity.
- You may not elect any optional living or death benefits.
- You may not annuitize the Annuity; no annuity options are available.
- You may participate only in the following programs: Auto Rebalancing, Dollar Cost Averaging (but not the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program), or systematic withdrawals.
- You may not assign or change ownership of the Annuity, and you may not change or designate another life upon which distributions are based. A Beneficiary Annuity may not be co-owned.
- If the Annuity is funded by means of transfer from another Beneficiary Annuity with another company, we require that the sending company or the beneficial Owner provide certain information in order to ensure that applicable required distributions have been made prior to the transfer of the contract proceeds to us. We further require appropriate information to enable us to accurately determine future distributions from the Annuity. Please note we are unable to accept a transfer of another Beneficiary Annuity where taxes are calculated based on an exclusion amount or an exclusion ratio of earnings to original investment. We are also unable to accept a transfer of an annuity that has annuitized.
- The beneficial Owner of the Annuity can be an individual, grantor trust, or, for an IRA or Roth IRA, an estate or a qualified trust. In general, a qualified trust (1) must be valid under state law; (2) must be irrevocable or become irrevocable by its terms upon the death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner; and (3) the Beneficiaries of the trust who are Beneficiaries with respect to the trust’s interest in this Annuity must be identifiable from the trust instrument and must be individuals. A qualified trust may be required to provide us with a list of all Beneficiaries to the trust (including contingent and remainder Beneficiaries with a description of the conditions on their entitlement), all of whom must be individuals, as of September 30th of the year following the year of death of the IRA or Roth IRA Owner, or date of Annuity application if later. The trustee may also be required to provide a copy of the trust document upon request. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a grantor trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the grantor who is named as the Annuitant. If the beneficial Owner of the Annuity is a qualified trust, distributions must be based on the life expectancy of the oldest Beneficiary under the trust.
- If this Beneficiary Annuity is transferred to another company as a tax-free exchange with the intention of qualifying as a Beneficiary annuity with the receiving company, we may require certifications from the receiving company that required distributions will be made as required by law.
- If you are transferring proceeds as Beneficiary of an annuity that is owned by a decedent, we must receive your transfer request at least 45 days prior to your first or next required distribution. If, for any reason, your transfer request impedes our ability to complete your required distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept your transfer request.

RIGHT TO CANCEL

You may cancel (or “Free Look”) your Annuity for a refund by notifying us in Good Order or by returning the Annuity to our Service Office or to the representative who sold it to you within 10 days after you receive it (or such other period as may be required by applicable law). The Annuity can be mailed or delivered either to us, at our Service Office, or to the representative who sold it to you. Return of the Annuity by mail is effective on being postmarked, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Subject to applicable law, the amount of the refund will equal the Account Value as of the Valuation Day we receive the returned Annuity at our Service Office or the cancellation request in Good Order, plus any fees or tax charges deducted from the Purchase Payment upon allocation to the Annuity or imposed under the Annuity, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding. However, where we are required by applicable law to return Purchase Payments, we will return the greater of Account Value and Purchase Payments. With respect to the X Series, if you return your Annuity, we will not return any Purchase Credits we applied to your Annuity based on your Purchase Payments. If you had Account Value allocated to any MVA Option upon your exercise of the Free Look, we will, to the extent allowed by applicable state law, calculate any applicable MVA with a zero “Liquidity Factor”. See the section of this prospectus entitled “Market Value Adjustment Options.”

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM A BANK ACCOUNT

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity, unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Investment restrictions will apply if you elect optional benefits. No additional Purchase

Payments are permitted if you have elected the Beneficiary Annuity. We may suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur. We may also suspend or cancel electronic funds transfer privileges if we have limited, restricted, suspended or terminated the ability of Owners to submit additional Purchase Payments.

SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are not directed to the MVA Options.

MANAGING YOUR ANNUITY

CHANGE OF OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations by sending us a request in Good Order, which will be effective upon receipt at our Service Office. However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner may not be changed and you may not designate another Key Life upon which distributions are based. As of the Valuation Day we receive an ownership change, including an assignment, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new Owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Any change we accept is subject to any transactions processed by us before we receive the notice of change at our Service Office. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any co-Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date if the annuity option includes a life contingency;
- a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Owner is an entity;
- a new Owner such that the new Owner is older than the age for which we would then issue the Annuity as of the effective date of such change, unless the change of Owner is the result of spousal continuation;
- any permissible designation change if the change request is received at our Service Office after the Annuity Date;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, or grantor trusts with more than two grantors; and
- a new Annuitant for an Annuity issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the oldest grantor of the trust.

In general, you may change the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations as indicated above, and also may assign the Annuity. **We will allow changes of ownership and/or assignments only if the Annuity is held exclusively for the benefit of the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant. We accept assignments of non-qualified Annuities only.**

We reserve the right to reject any proposed change of Owner, Annuitant, or Beneficiary, as well as any proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

We will implement this right on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent allowed by state law, but are not obligated to process your request within any particular time frame. There are restrictions on designation changes when you have elected certain optional benefits. Please see Appendix C for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States.

Death Benefit Suspension Upon Change of Owner or Annuitant. If there is a change of Owner or Annuitant, the change may affect the amount of the Death Benefit. See the Death Benefits section later in this prospectus for additional details.

Spousal Designations

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we do not offer Joint Tenants with Rights of Survivorship (JTWROS). Both owners would need to be listed as the primary beneficiaries for the surviving spouse to maintain the contract unless you designate a different Beneficiary. Note that any division due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and the non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the owner and the non-owner ex-spouses. The non-owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Please consult with your tax advisor regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in United States v. Windsor, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The Windsor and Obergefell decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account established to hold retirement assets

for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account").

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. See "Spousal Continuation of Annuity" in "Death Benefits" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account, including the amount of the Death Benefit.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

There are several programs we administer to help you manage your Account Value. We describe our current programs in this section.

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAMS

We offer Dollar Cost Averaging Programs during the Accumulation Period. In general, Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one Sub-account to one or more other Sub-accounts. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from Sub-accounts (if you make no selection, we will effect transfers on a monthly basis). In addition, you may elect the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program described below.

There is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining Sub-account.

6 OR 12 MONTH DOLLAR COST AVERAGING PROGRAM (THE "6 OR 12 MONTH DCA PROGRAM")

The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is subject to our rules at the time of election and may not be available in conjunction with other programs and benefits we make available. We may discontinue, modify or amend this program from time to time. The 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is not available in all states or with certain benefits or programs. Currently, the DCA MVA Options are not available in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

Criteria for Participating in the Program

- If you have elected to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, your initial Purchase Payment will be applied to your chosen program. Each time you make an additional Purchase Payment, you will need to elect a new 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for that additional Purchase Payment. If you do not provide such instructions, we will allocate that additional Purchase Payment on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which your Account Value is then allocated, excluding Sub-accounts to which you may not electively allocate Account Value. Additionally, if your initial Purchase Payment is funded from multiple sources (e.g., a transfer of assets/1035 exchange) then the total amount that you have designated to fund your annuity will be treated as the initial Purchase Payment for purposes of your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may only allocate Purchase Payments to the DCA MVA Options. You may not transfer Account Value into this program. To institute a program, you must allocate at least $2,000 to the DCA MVA Options.
- As part of your election to participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, you specify whether you want 6 or 12 monthly transfers under the program. We then set the monthly transfer amount, by dividing the Purchase Payment you have allocated to the DCA MVA Options by the number of months. For example, if you allocated $6,000, and selected a 6 month DCA Program, we would transfer $1,000 each month (with the interest earned added to the last payment). We will adjust the monthly transfer amount if, during the transfer period, the amount allocated to the DCA MVA Options is reduced. In that event, we will re-calculate the amount of each remaining transfer by dividing the amount in the DCA MVA Option (including any interest) by the number of remaining transfers. If the recalculated transfer amount is below the minimum transfer required by the program (currently $100), we will transfer the remaining amount from the DCA MVA Option on the next scheduled transfer and terminate the program.
- We impose no fee for your participation in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program.
- You may cancel the DCA Program at any time. If you do, we will transfer any remaining amount held within the DCA MVA Options according to your instructions, subject to any applicable MVA. If you do not provide any such instructions, we will transfer any remaining amount held in the DCA MVA Options on a pro rata basis to the Sub-accounts in which you are invested currently, excluding any Sub-accounts to which you are not permitted to choose to allocate or transfer Account Value. If any such Sub-account is no longer available, we may allocate the amount that would have been applied to that Sub-account to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, unless restricted due to benefit election.
- We credit interest to amounts held within the DCA MVA Options at the applicable declared rates. We credit such interest until the earliest of the following (a) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option has been transferred out; (b) the date the entire amount in the DCA MVA Option is withdrawn; (c) the date as of which any Death Benefit payable is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary (in which case we continue to credit interest under the program); or (d) the Annuity Date.
- The interest rate earned in a DCA MVA Option will be no less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. We may, from time to time, declare new interest rates for new Purchase Payments that are higher than the minimum guaranteed interest rate. Please note that the interest rate that we apply under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is applied to a declining balance. Therefore, the dollar amount of interest you receive will decrease as amounts are systematically transferred from the DCA MVA Option to the Sub-accounts, and the effective interest rate earned will therefore be less than the declared interest rate.

Details Regarding Program Transfers

- Transfers made under this program are not subject to any MVA.
- Any partial withdrawals, transfers, or fees deducted from the DCA MVA Options will reduce the amount in the DCA MVA Options. If you have only one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program in operation, withdrawals, transfers, or fees may be deducted from the DCA MVA Options associated with that program. You may, however, have more than one 6 or 12 Month DCA Program operating at the same time (so long as any such additional 6 or 12 Month DCA Program is of the same duration). For example, you may have more than one 6 month DCA Program running, but may not have a 6 month Program running simultaneously with a 12 month Program.
- 6 or 12 Month DCA transfers will begin on the date the DCA MVA Option is established (unless modified to comply with state law) and on each month following until the entire principal amount plus earnings is transferred. We do not count transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program against the number of free transfers allowed under your Annuity.

- The minimum transfer amount is $100, although we will not impose that requirement with respect to the final amount to be transferred under the program.
- If you are not participating in an optional benefit, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the Program. If you are participating in any optional benefit, we will allocate amounts transferred out of the DCA MVA Options in the following manner: (a) if you are participating in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will allocate to the Sub-accounts in accordance with the rules of that program (b) if you are not participating in the Custom Portfolios Program, we will make transfers under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program to the Sub-accounts that you specified upon your election of the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, provided those instructions comply with the allocation requirements for the optional benefit and (c) whether or not you participate in the Custom Portfolios Program, no portion of our monthly transfer under the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program will be directed initially to the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Sub-account used with the optional benefit (although the DCA MVA Option is treated as a "Permitted Sub-account" for purposes of transfers made by any predetermined mathematical formula associated with the optional benefit).
- If you are participating in an optional benefit and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the predetermined mathematical formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options associated with the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program. Amounts transferred from the DCA MVA Options under the formula will be taken on a last-in, first-out basis, without the imposition of a market value adjustment.
- If you are participating in one of our automated withdrawal programs (e.g., systematic withdrawals), we may include within that withdrawal program amounts held within the DCA MVA Options. If you have elected any optional living benefit, any withdrawals will be taken on a pro rata basis from your Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options. Such withdrawals will be assessed any applicable MVA.

AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS

During the Accumulation Period, we offer Automatic Rebalancing among the Sub-accounts you choose. The "Accumulation Period" refers to the period of time from the Issue Date through the last Valuation Day immediately preceding the Annuity Date. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the Sub-accounts you choose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With Automatic Rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the Sub-accounts will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. You may make additional transfers; however, the Automatic Rebalancing program will not reflect such transfers unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like to adjust the Automatic Rebalancing program. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in Automatic Rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an Automatic Rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an Automatic Rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs. Sub-accounts that are part of a systematic withdrawal program or Dollar Cost Averaging program will be excluded from an Automatic Rebalancing program.

If you are participating in an optional living benefit (such as Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) that makes transfers under a predetermined mathematical formula, and you have elected Automatic Rebalancing, you should be aware that: (a) the AST bond portfolio used as part of the predetermined mathematical formula will not be included as part of Automatic Rebalancing and (b) the operation of the formula may result in the rebalancing not conforming to the percentage allocations that you specified originally as part of your Automatic Rebalancing program.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO FORWARD TRANSACTION INSTRUCTIONS

Unless you direct us otherwise, your financial professional may forward instructions regarding the allocation of your Account Value, and request financial transactions involving Investment Options. **If your financial professional has this authority, we deem that all such transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you.** You will receive a confirmation of any financial transaction involving the purchase or sale of Units of your Annuity. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your financial professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these authorizations at any time. In addition, we may restrict the Investment Options available for transfers or allocation of Purchase Payments by such financial professional. We will notify you and your financial professional if we implement any such restrictions or prohibitions.

Please Note: Contracts managed by your financial professional also are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed in the section below entitled "Restrictions on Transfers Between Investment Options." We may also require that your financial professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our Internet website (www.prudentialannuities.com) Limitations that we may impose on your financial professional under the terms of an administrative agreement (e.g., a custodial agreement) do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on their own behalf, except as otherwise described in this prospectus.

For certain Broker Dealers: If instructed by your Broker Dealer, we may allow your financial professional to effectuate withdrawals on your behalf. In the event you do not wish that your financial professional have this authority, please contact us immediately.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

During the Accumulation Period you may transfer Account Value between Investment Options subject to the restrictions outlined below. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We do not currently require a minimum amount in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. Although we do not currently impose a minimum transfer amount, we reserve the right to require that any transfer be at least $50.

Transfers under this Annuity consist of those you initiate or those made under a systematic program, such as the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, another dollar cost averaging program, an asset rebalancing program, or pursuant to a mathematical formula required as part of an optional benefit (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income). The transfer restrictions discussed in this section apply only to transfers that you initiate, not any transfers under a program or the predetermined mathematical formula.

Once you have made 20 transfers among the Sub-accounts during an Annuity Year, we will accept any additional transfer request during that year only if the request is submitted to us in writing with an original signature and otherwise is in Good Order. For purposes of this 20 transfer limit, we (i) do not view a facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission as a "writing", (ii) will treat multiple transfer requests submitted on the same Valuation Day as a single transfer, and (iii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option, or any transfer that involves one of our systematic programs, such as automated withdrawals.

Frequent transfers among Sub-accounts in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called "market timing," can make it very difficult for a Portfolio manager to manage a Portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause the Portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. In light of the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all existing or new Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by its Portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- With respect to each Sub-account (other than the AST Government Money Market Sub-account), we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into the Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the "Transfer Out") all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the "Restricted Sub-account"). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international Portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international Portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs, such as auto rebalancing or under a predetermined mathematical formula used with an optional living benefit; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves the AST Government Money Market Sub-account or an MVA Option; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.
- We reserve the right to effect transfers on a delayed basis for all Annuities. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same Separate Account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Annuity Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by Pruco Life as well as other insurance companies that have the same underlying mutual fund portfolios available to them. Since some contract owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying Portfolio (e.g., greater Portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Investment Options that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an underlying Portfolio's assets which may affect all contract owners invested in the affected options. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such

policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual contract Owners (including an Annuity Owner's TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some Portfolios may receive "omnibus" purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus Annuity Owners) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as "redemption fee") in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During the Accumulation Period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, systematic withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Required Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. Depending on your instructions, we may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional benefits and may impose an MVA. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Free Withdrawals." Unless you notify us differently as permitted, partial withdrawals are taken pro rata (i.e. "pro rata" meaning that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value). Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

If you have an optional living benefit, and you take a withdrawal deemed to be Excess Income that brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, both the benefit and the Annuity itself will terminate. See "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus for more information.

TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

Prior to Annuitization

For federal income tax purposes, a distribution prior to Annuitization is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "cost basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age 59 1/2, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the Annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any cost basis you have in your Annuity. Once the cost basis in your Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The cost basis in your Annuity may be based on the cost basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

There may also be tax implications on distributions from qualified Annuities. See "Tax Considerations" for information about qualified Annuities and for additional information about nonqualified Annuities.

FREE WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

You can make a full or partial withdrawal from any of the Annuities during the Accumulation Period, although a CDSC, MVA, and tax consequences may apply. There is no CDSC with respect to the C Series. A CDSC may apply to the X Series, B Series, and L Series, but each Annuity offers a "Free Withdrawal" amount that applies only to partial withdrawals. The Free Withdrawal amount is the amount that can be withdrawn from your Annuity each Annuity Year without the application of any CDSC. The Free Withdrawal amount during each Annuity Year is equal to 10% of all Purchase Payments (excluding Purchase Credits) that are currently subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals made within an Annuity Year reduce the Free Withdrawal amount available for the remainder of the Annuity Year. If you do not make a withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year. With respect to the C Series, because any withdrawal is free of a CDSC, the concept of "Free Withdrawal" is not applicable.

- The Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity.
- You can also make partial withdrawals in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is $100.

Example. This example assumes that no withdrawals have previously been taken.

On January 3, to purchase your B Series Annuity, you make an initial Purchase Payment of $20,000.

On January 3 of the following calendar year, you make a subsequent Purchase Payment to your B Series Annuity of $10,000.

- Because in Annuity Year 1 your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 is still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 1 equals $20,000 × 0.10, or $2,000.
- Because in Annuity Year 2 both your initial Purchase Payment of $20,000 and your subsequent Purchase Payment of $10,000 are still within the CDSC schedule (see "Annuity Owner Transaction Expenses"), your Free Withdrawal amount in Annuity Year 2 equals $20,000 × 0.10, plus $10,000 × 0.10, or $2,000 + $1,000 for a total of $3,000.

To determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals, we first determine if you have previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments. If so, no CDSC applies. If you have not previously withdrawn all Purchase Payments, we:

1. First determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Free Withdrawal. These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

2. Next determine what, if any, remaining amounts are in excess of the Free Withdrawal amount. These amounts will be treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments, as described in "Fees, Charges and Deductions – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC")" earlier in this prospectus. These amounts may be subject to the CDSC. Purchase Payments are withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis.

3. Withdraw any remaining amounts from any other Account Value (including gains). These amounts are not subject to the CDSC.

Your withdrawal will include the amount of any applicable CDSC. Generally, you can request a partial withdrawal as either a "gross" or "net" withdrawal. In a "gross" withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount, with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable CDSC or tax withholding. Therefore, you may receive less than the dollar amount you specify. In a "net" withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount, with the understanding that any applicable deduction for CDSC or tax withholding is taken from your remaining Unadjusted Account Value. Therefore, a larger amount may be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value than the amount you specify. No matter how you specify the withdrawal, any MVA will not be applied to the amount you receive, but instead will be applied to your Unadjusted Account Value. If you do not provide instruction on how you want the withdrawal processed, we will process the withdrawal as a gross withdrawal.

We will deduct the partial withdrawal from your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with your instructions, although if you have an optional living benefit, your withdrawal must be taken pro rata from each of your Investment Options. For purposes of calculating the applicable portion to deduct from the MVA Options, the Unadjusted Account Value in all your MVA Options is deemed to be in one Investment Option. If you provide no instructions, then (a) we will take the withdrawal from your Sub-accounts and MVA Options in the same proportion that each such Investment Option represents to your total Unadjusted Account Value; (b) with respect to MVA Options with different amounts of time remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal from the MVA Option with the shortest remaining duration, followed by the MVA Option with the next-shortest remaining duration (if needed to satisfy the withdrawal request) and so forth; (c) with respect to multiple MVA Options that have the same duration remaining until maturity, we take the withdrawal first from the MVA Option with the shortest overall Guarantee Period and (d) with respect to multiple MVA Options that have both the same Guarantee Period length and duration remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period, we take the withdrawal pro rata from each such MVA Option.

Please be aware that although a given partial withdrawal may qualify as a free withdrawal for purposes of not incurring a CDSC, the amount of the withdrawal could exceed the Annual Income Amount under one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income or Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefits (or the LIA Amount, under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA or Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA). In that scenario, the partial withdrawal would be deemed "Excess Income" – thereby reducing your Annual Income Amount (or LIA Amount) for future years. For example, if the Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 were $2,000 and a $2,500 withdrawal that qualified as a free withdrawal were made, the withdrawal would be deemed Excess Income, in the amount of $500.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS FROM MY ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD

Our systematic withdrawal program is an administrative program designed for you to withdraw a specified amount from your Annuity on an automated basis at the frequency you select. This program is available to you at no additional charge. We may cease offering this program or change the administrative rules related to the program at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

You may not have a systematic withdrawal program, as described in this section, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments under Sections 72(t) and 72(q) of the Code or Required Minimum Distributions.

You may terminate your systematic withdrawal program at any time. Ownership changes to, and assignment of, your Annuity will terminate any systematic withdrawal program on the Annuity as of the effective date of the change or assignment. Requesting partial withdrawals while you have a systematic withdrawal program may also terminate your systematic withdrawal program as described below.

Systematic withdrawals can be made from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts or certain MVA Options. Please note that systematic withdrawals may be subject to any applicable CDSC and/or an MVA. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a partial withdrawal.

The minimum amount for each systematic withdrawal is $100. If any scheduled systematic withdrawal is for less than $100 (which may occur under a program that provides payment of an amount equal to the earnings in your Annuity for the period requested), we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled systematic withdrawal.

If you have not elected an optional living benefit, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals from the Investment Options you have designated (your "designated Investment Options"). If you do not designate Investment Options for systematic withdrawals, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata based on the Account Value in the Investment Options at the time we pay out your withdrawal. "Pro rata" means that the percentage of each Investment Option withdrawn is the same percentage that the Investment Option bears to the total Account Value. For any scheduled systematic withdrawal for which you have elected a specific dollar amount and have specified percentages to be withdrawn from your designated Investment Options, if the amounts in your designated Investment Options cannot satisfy such instructions, we will withdraw systematic withdrawals pro rata (as described above) based on the Account Value across all of your Investment Options.

If you have certain optional living benefits that guarantee Lifetime Withdrawals (e.g., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1) and elect, or have elected, to receive Lifetime Withdrawals using our systematic withdrawal program, please be advised of the current administrative rules associated with this program:

- Systematic withdrawals must be taken from your Account Value on a pro rata basis from the Investment Options at the time we process each withdrawal.

- If you either have an existing or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount less than, or equal to, your Annual Income Amount or LIA Amount (only applicable to a Lifetime Income Accelerator benefit) and we receive a request for a partial withdrawal from your Annuity in Good Order, we will process your partial withdrawal request and may cancel your systematic withdrawal program.
- If you either have or establish a new systematic withdrawal program for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount or LIA Amount, it is important to note that these systematic withdrawals may result in Excess Income which will negatively impact your Annual Income Amount available in future Annuity Years. A combination of partial withdrawals and systematic withdrawals for an amount greater than your Annual Income Amount will further negatively impact on your future Annual Income Amount.
- For a discussion of how a withdrawal of Excess Income would impact your optional living benefits, see "Living Benefits" later in this prospectus.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the systematic withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTIONS 72(t)/72(q) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b), 408 or 408A of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59 $^1/_2$ if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments." For Annuities issued as nonqualified annuities, the Code may provide a similar exemption from additional tax under Section 72(q) of the Code. Systematic withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q) may be subject to a CDSC (except that no CDSC applies to the C Series) and/or an MVA. To request a program that complies with Sections 72(t)/72(q), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t)/72(q) withdrawals. There is no minimum Surrender Value we require to allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Sections 72(t)/72(q). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is $100 and payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59 $^1/_2$ that are not subject to the 10% penalty.

Please note that if a withdrawal under Sections 72(t) or 72(q) is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the withdrawal on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Required Minimum Distributions are a type of systematic withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Required Minimum Distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs during the Owner's lifetime. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make systematic withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA on Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Required Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken, provided the amount withdrawn is the amount we calculate as the Required Minimum Distribution and is paid out through a program of systematic withdrawals that we make available. However, a CDSC (if applicable) or an MVA may be assessed on that portion of a systematic withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans.

The amount of the Required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your Required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Required Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The $100 minimum amount that applies to systematic withdrawals applies to monthly Required Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Required Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your Annuity and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code. Please see "Living Benefits" for further information relating to Required Minimum Distributions if you own a living benefit.

In any year in which the requirement to take Required Minimum Distributions is suspended by law, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion and regardless of any position taken on this issue in a prior year, to treat any amount that would have been considered as a Required Minimum Distribution if not for the suspension as eligible for treatment as described herein.

Please note that if a Required Minimum Distribution is scheduled to be effected between the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th and December 31st of a given year, then we will process the Required Minimum Distribution on the last Valuation Day prior to December 25th of that year.

See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Required Minimum Distributions. For the impact of Required Minimum Distributions on optional benefits and Excess Income, see "Living Benefits – Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit – Required Minimum Distributions."

SURRENDERS

SURRENDER VALUE

During the Accumulation Period you can surrender your Annuity at any time, and will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the surrendered Annuity. Your Surrender Value is equal to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any MVA) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable tax charges, any applicable optional benefit charge, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

We apply as a threshold, in certain circumstances, a minimum Surrender Value of $2,000. If you purchase an Annuity without a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take any withdrawals that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. Likewise, if you purchase an Annuity with a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, we will not allow you to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (see "Living Benefits – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature") that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value. See "Annuity Options" later in this prospectus for information on the impact of the minimum Surrender Value at annuitization.

MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDERS

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender all or part of your X Series, B Series, or L Series Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any otherwise applicable CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event" as described below (a "Medically-Related Surrender"). The availability and requirements of such a surrender and waiver may vary by state. The CDSC and this waiver are not applicable to the C Series.

If you request a full surrender, the amount payable will be your Account Value minus the amount of any Purchase Credits applied within 12 months prior to your request in Good Order to surrender your Annuity. With respect to partial surrenders, we similarly reserve the right to recapture Purchase Credits. Any applicable MVA will apply to a Medically-Related Surrender. Although a CDSC will not apply to qualifying Medically-Related Surrenders, please be aware that a withdrawal from the Annuity before you have reached age 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ may be subject to a 10% additional tax and other tax consequences - see "Tax Considerations" later in this prospectus.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules in place at the time of your request, which currently include but are not limited to the following:

- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must have been named or any change of Annuitant must have been accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below in order to qualify for a Medically-Related Surrender;
- If the Owner is an entity, the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- If the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;
- We must receive satisfactory proof of the Owner's (or the Annuitant's if entity-owned) confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- no additional Purchase Payments can be made to the Annuity; and
- Proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

We reserve the right to impose a maximum amount of a Medically-Related Surrender (equal to $500,000), but we do not currently impose that maximum. That is, if the amount of a partial medically-related withdrawal request, when added to the aggregate amount of Medically-Related Surrenders you have taken previously under this Annuity and any other annuities we and/or our affiliates have issued to you exceeds that maximum amount, we reserve the right to treat the amount exceeding that maximum as not an eligible Medically-Related Surrender. A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Owner (or Annuitant if entity-owned) is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force, remains confined for at least 90 consecutive days, and remains confined on the date we receive the Medically-Related Surrender request at our Service Office; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" after the Issue Date and while the Annuity is in force. We may require a second or third opinion by a licensed physician chosen by us regarding a diagnosis of Fatal Illness. We will pay for any such second or third opinion.

"Fatal Illness" means a condition (a) diagnosed by a licensed physician; and (b) that is expected to result in death within 24 months after the diagnosis in 80% of the cases diagnosed with the condition. "Medical Care Facility" means a facility operated and licensed pursuant to the laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care, which is (a) prescribed by a licensed physician in writing; (b) recognized as a general hospital or long-term care facility by the proper authority of the United States jurisdiction in which it is located; (c) recognized as a general hospital by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals; and (d) certified as a hospital or long-term care facility; OR (e) a nursing home licensed by the United States jurisdiction in which it is located and offers the services of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) 24 hours a day that maintains control of all prescribed medications dispensed and daily medical records. This waiver is not currently available in California and Massachusetts.

ANNUITY OPTIONS

Annuitization involves converting your Unadjusted Account Value to an annuity payment stream, the length of which depends on the terms of the applicable annuity option. Thus, once annuity payments begin, your death benefit, if any, is determined solely under the terms of the applicable annuity payment option, and you no longer participate in any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit). We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Fixed annuity payments provide the same amount with each payment. Please refer to the "Living Benefits" section in this prospectus for a description of annuity options that are available when you elect one of the living benefits. You must annuitize your entire Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date, provided that it is no later than the first day of the calendar month next following the 95th birthday of the oldest of any Owner and Annuitant whichever occurs first ("Latest Annuity Date") and no earlier than the earliest permissible Annuity Date. If you do not request an earlier Annuity Date in writing, then your Annuity Date will be the Latest Annuity Date. You may choose one of the Annuity Options described below, and the frequency of annuity payments. Certain annuity options and/or periods certain may not be available, depending on the age of the Annuitant. If a CDSC is still remaining on your Annuity, any period certain must be at least 10 years (or the maximum period certain available, if life expectancy is less than 10 years). You may change your choices before the Annuity Date.

If needed, we will require proof in Good Order of the Annuitant's age before commencing annuity payments. Likewise, we may require proof in Good Order that an Annuitant is still alive, as a condition of our making additional annuity payments while the Annuitant lives. We will seek to recover any life income annuity payments that we made after the death of the Annuitant.

If the initial annuity payment would be less than $100, we will not allow you to annuitize (except as otherwise specified by applicable law). Instead, we will pay you your current Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum and terminate your Annuity. Similarly, we reserve the right to pay your Unadjusted Account Value in a lump sum, rather than allow you to annuitize, if the Surrender Value of your Annuity is less than $2000 on the Annuity Date.

Once annuity payments begin, you no longer receive benefits under any optional living benefit (unless you have annuitized under that benefit) or the Death Benefits described below.

Certain of these annuity options may be available as "settlement options" to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Please note that you may not annuitize within the first three Annuity Years (except as otherwise specified by applicable law).

For Beneficiary Annuities, no annuity payments are available and all references to Annuity Date are not applicable.

Option 1

Annuity Payments for a Period Certain: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen (the "period certain") up to 25 years (but not to exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables). The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the Owner dies before the end of period certain, payments will continue to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary or your estate if no Beneficiary is named for the remainder of the period certain.

Option 2

Life Income Annuity Option with a Period Certain: Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our then current rules, and thereafter until the death of the Annuitant. Should the Owner or Annuitant die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain. If an annuity option is not selected by the Annuity Date, this is the option we will automatically select for you. We will use a period certain of 10 years, or a shorter duration if the Annuitant's life expectancy at the time the Annuity Option becomes effective, as computed under applicable IRS tables, is less than 10 years. If in this instance the duration of the period certain is prohibited by applicable law, then we will pay you a lump sum in lieu of this option.

Other Annuity Options We May Make Available

At the Annuity Date, we may make available other annuity options not described above. The additional options we currently offer are:

- Life Annuity Option. We currently make available an annuity option that makes payments for the life of the Annuitant. Under that option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, until the death of the Annuitant. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the Annuitant occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option. Under the joint lives option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as you choose, during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of a second Annuitant. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the Annuitants occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.
- Joint Life Annuity Option With a Period Certain. Under this option, income is payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually for the number of years selected (the "period certain"), subject to our current rules, and thereafter during the joint lifetime of two Annuitants, ceasing with the last payment prior to the death of a second Annuitant. If the Annuitants' joint life expectancy is less than the period certain, we will institute a shorter

period certain, determined according to applicable IRS tables. Should the two Annuitants die before the end of the period certain, the remaining period certain payments are paid to any surviving Owner, or if there is no surviving Owner, the named Beneficiary, or to your estate if no Beneficiary is named, until the end of the period certain.

We reserve the right to cease offering any of these Other Annuity Options. If we do so, we will amend this prospectus to reflect the change. We reserve the right to make available other annuity or settlement options.

LIVING BENEFITS

Pruco Life offers different optional living benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide retirement income protection for Owners while they are alive. Optional benefits are not available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional living benefits, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the Investment Options. Each optional benefit offers a distinct type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of the Sub-accounts, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your Annuity while you are alive. We reserve the right to cease offering any of these optional living benefits. Depending on which optional living benefit you choose, you can have substantial flexibility to invest in the Sub-accounts while:

- protecting a principal amount from decreases in value due to investment performance;
- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth to be used as the basis for lifetime withdrawals; or
- providing spousal continuation of certain benefits.

We currently offer the following "living benefits":

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 With Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

The following "living benefits" are available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm:

- Highest Daily Guaranteed Return Option II (HD GRO II)
- Guaranteed Return Option Plus II (GRO PLUS II)

We previously offered the following optional living benefits during the periods indicated.

Offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 With Highest Daily Death Benefit
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit

Offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

Offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011:

- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income

Please see Appendix E for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits; Appendix D for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits; and Appendix C for information pertaining to the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits.

Each living benefit requires your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that may transfer your account value between the Sub-accounts you have chosen from among those we permit with the benefit (i.e., the "Permitted Sub-accounts" – see "Investment Options" for lists of Permitted Sub-accounts available by optional benefit) and certain bond portfolio Sub-accounts of AST. The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite of benefits, Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite of benefits, and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits use one predetermined mathematical formula. GRO Plus II and HD GRO II each uses a separate and different predetermined mathematical formula. Under the predetermined mathematical formula used with the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. Under each predetermined mathematical formula used with GRO Plus II and HD GRO II, your Account Value may be transferred between certain "Permitted Sub-accounts" and a Sub-account within a group of bond portfolio Sub-accounts differing with respect to their target maturity date. The formulas differ because of the nature of the underlying guarantees, and thus could result in different transfers of account value over time. Although not guaranteed, the optional living benefit investment requirements and the applicable formula are designed to reduce the difference between your Account Value and our liability under the benefit. Minimizing such difference generally benefits us by decreasing the risk that we will use our own assets to make benefit payments to you. The investment requirements and the formula do not guarantee any reduction in risk or volatility or any increase in Account Value. In fact, the investment requirements could mean that you miss appreciation opportunities in other investment options. The formula could mean that you miss opportunities for investment gains in your selected Sub-accounts while Account Value is allocated to the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and there is no guarantee that the applicable AST bond portfolio Sub-account will not lose value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of any of the formulas. In addition, the formulas do not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Here is a general description of each kind of living benefit that exists under this Annuity:

Lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits. These benefits are designed for someone who wants a guaranteed lifetime income stream through withdrawals over time, rather than by annuitizing. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is one example of this type of benefit. Please note that there is a Latest Annuity Date under your Annuity, by which date annuity payments must commence.

Under any of the Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits (i.e., Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit, and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit),

withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount, called "Excess Income," will impact the value of the benefit including a permanent reduction in future guaranteed amounts.

Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefits. The common characteristic of these benefits is that your Account Value is guaranteed to be at least a specified amount at some point in the future. Thus, these benefits may be appropriate for an annuity Owner who wants a guaranteed minimum Account Value after a specified number of years. Because the guarantee inherent in the benefit does not take effect until a specified number of years into the future, you should elect such a benefit only if your investment time horizon is of at least that duration. HD GRO II is one example of this type of benefit.

Please refer to the benefit description that follows for a complete description of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. We reserve the right to terminate a benefit if you allocate funds into non-permitted Investment Options. You should consult with your financial professional to determine if any of these optional benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. As is the case with optional living benefits in general, the fulfillment of our guarantee under these benefits is dependent on our claims-paying ability.

Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits

If you elect an optional living benefit, you may subsequently terminate the benefit and elect one of the then currently available benefits, subject to availability of the benefit at that time and our then current rules. There is currently no waiting period for such an election (you may elect a new benefit beginning on the next Valuation Day), provided that upon such an election, your Account Value must be allocated to the Investment Options permitted for the optional benefit. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit availability and election frequencies in the future. Check with your financial professional regarding the availability of re-electing or electing a benefit and any waiting period. The benefit you re-elect or elect may not provide the same guarantees and/or may be more expensive than the benefit you are terminating. **Note that once you terminate an existing benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes effective.** You should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing a new benefit is appropriate for you. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any Optional Living Benefit. The DCA MVA Options are not available with GRO Plus II and HD GRO II. For Annuities purchased in Illinois, if you are currently invested in any Market Value Adjustment Options and/or are enrolled in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program but wish to elect one of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite of benefits, at the time you elect such Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit, you will have to cancel your enrollment in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program and reallocate your Account Value to the Investment Options permitted for such Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit (see "Investment Options — Group I Allowable Benefit Allocations").

Prior to a 2013 Supreme Court decision, and consistent with Section 3 of the federal Defense of Marriage Act ("DOMA"), same sex marriages under state law were not recognized as same sex marriages for purposes of federal law. However, in *United States v. Windsor*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of DOMA as unconstitutional, thereby recognizing a valid same sex marriage for federal law purposes. On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry, thus requiring all states to allow same-sex marriage. The *Windsor* and *Obergefell* decisions mean that the federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value on or before the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value after the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules)

by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 4% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or order. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount

of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. As a result, these examples may not reflect the probable results of the benefit. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1,
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31	%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for

withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000	
Equals ratio	12.5	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375	

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 $^{1}/_{2}$ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	**Annuity Year**	**Second Calendar Year**
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2019 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2020 and 05/31/2020 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2020.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.

- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of The Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix J (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula. The formula does not constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula may limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$"), where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - B)/(V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix J. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the Income Basis is $200,000, and the contract is 11 $^{1}/_{2}$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L)	=	$200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

Target Ratio (R)	=	($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
  - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
  - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.

- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in a Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account . Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
  - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 through a nonqualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Unadjusted Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit".

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value on or before the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value after the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10^{th} benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Amount.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated

life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon

which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82	%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity

Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

Continuing the same example as above, the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $5,400. However, the Excess Income on October 29 reduces the amount to $5,301.72 for future years (see above). For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% (since the younger designated life is between 70 and 84 on the date of the potential step-up) of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments, is greater than $5,301.72. Here are the calculations for determining the daily values. Only the October 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income as the October 30, October 31 and November 1 Valuation Days occur after the Excess Income on October 29.

Date*	Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and Purchase Payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (4.5% of the Highest Daily Value)
October 28	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
October 29	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 30	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 31	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
November 1	$118,473.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is November 1. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of November 1 is considered the final Valuation Date for the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $119,000 on October 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. This amount is adjusted on October 29 to reflect the $5,000 withdrawal. The calculations for the adjustments are:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $119,000 on October 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $2,900 ($2,900 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in an Unadjusted Account Value of $116,100 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($116,100) is further reduced by 1.82% (this is the ratio in the above example which is the Excess Income divided by the Account Value immediately preceding the Excess Income) resulting in a Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98.
- The adjusted October 29 Highest Daily Value, $113,986.98, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of October 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on October 30, $113,000. Since the October 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98 is greater than the October 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $113,986.98 forward to the next Valuation Day of October 31. The Unadjusted Account Value on October 31, $119,000.00, becomes the final Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $113,986.98 carried forward.
- The October 31 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is also greater than the November 1 Unadjusted Account Value, so we will continue to carry $119,000.00 forward to the first Valuation Day of November 1.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $5,301.72 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on November 1 and continuing through October 31 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $5,355.00.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000

- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000 and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
    (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted
- Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the “Account Value Floor”), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the

Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub–account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and also wish to provide a death benefit to your beneficiaries. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living or death benefit.

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the benefit effective date and received in Good Order. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount). As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value on or before the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value after the Roll-Up End Date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10^{th} anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 4% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);
- if we are not then offering this benefit for new-issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50 to 54; 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 4% for ages 59½ to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 69; 5% for ages 70 to 84; and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that all dates referenced hereafter in these examples fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%	Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	HD DB Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future

years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3 of the year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
   - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
   - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph),

made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).**
- Please note note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee Payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your

Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Permitted Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)

Charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(vi) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" and "Termination of Your Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1" earlier in this benefit description.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME v2.1 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the death of the Remaining Designated Life (as described below) (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to

begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse (subject to the provisions below regarding a Remaining Designated Life), and also want to provide a death benefit. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit.

An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any particular withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit, please see the following sections in this prospectus: "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit", "Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Benefit" and "Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit" (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. (See below for examples of proportional reductions.)

The Periodic Value on or before the Roll-Up End Date

On any day we recalculate the Periodic Value (a "Current Valuation Day") that falls *on or before* the tenth (10^{th}) anniversary of the benefit effective date (referred to as the "Roll-Up End Date"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

The Periodic Value after the Roll-Up End date

On any Current Valuation Day that falls *after* the Roll-Up End Date, the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the Prior Valuation Day, plus the amount of any Purchase Payment made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

Because the 5% daily appreciation ends after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th benefit anniversary, the 5% daily appreciation will no longer increase your Protected Withdrawal Value.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. We use the age of the younger designated life. If you elected this benefit and one of the Spousal Designated Lives becomes the Remaining Designated Life, we will continue to use the age of the younger of both the original Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of calculating the applicable Annual Income percentage. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment.

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

While Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect, we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and Withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s);

- if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or
- if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.

If we exercise our right to restrict, suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB through additional Purchase Payments. When you elect this benefit and determine the amount of your Purchase Payment, you should consider the fact that we may suspend, reject or limit additional Purchase Payments at some point in the future.

We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class of annuity, in a non-discriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50 to 54; 3% for ages 55 to less than 59½; 3.5% for ages 59½ to 64; 4% for ages 65 to 69; 4.5% for ages 70 to 84; and 5.5% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time of any increase to your Annual Income Amount, we will also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to the Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on August 1 of the following calendar year
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Unless otherwise indicated, all dates referenced hereafter in these examples occur in the same year the benefit is elected and it is assumed that they fall on consecutive business days.

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 28, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 70 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in

this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount			*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*		
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00		Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00		Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00		Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00		Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82	%	Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82	%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00		HD DB Amount	$110,020.00	
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28		1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$2,002.36	
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72		Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$108,017.64	

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments, is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments.

Continuing the same example as above, the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $5,400. However, the Excess Income on October 29 reduces the amount to $5,301.72 for future years (see above). For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% (since the younger designated life is between 70 and 84 on the date of the potential step-up) of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments, is greater than $5,301.72. Here are the calculations for determining the daily values. Only the October 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income as the October 30, October 31 and November 1 Valuation Days occur after the Excess Income on October 29.

Date*	Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and Purchase Payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (4.5% of the Highest Daily Value)
October 28	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
October 29	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 30	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 31	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
November 1	$118,473.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is November 1. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of November 1 is considered the final Valuation Date for the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $119,000 on October 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. This amount is adjusted on October 29 to reflect the $5,000 withdrawal. The calculations for the adjustments are:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $119,000 on October 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $2,900 ($2,900 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in an Unadjusted Account Value of $116,100 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($116,100) is further reduced by 1.82% (this is the ratio in the above example which is the Excess Income divided by the Account Value immediately preceding the Excess Income) resulting in a Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98.
- The adjusted October 29 Highest Daily Value, $113,986.98, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of October 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on October 30, $113,000. Since the October 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98 is greater than the October 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $113,986.98 forward to the next Valuation Day of October 31. The Unadjusted Account Value on October 31, $119,000.00, becomes the final Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $113,986.98 carried forward.
- The October 31 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is also greater than the November 1 Unadjusted Account Value, so we will continue to carry $119,000.00 forward to the first Valuation Day of November 1.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $5,301.72 (adjusted

for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on November 1 and continuing through October 31 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $5,355.00.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is elected on September 4 of the following calendar year
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

On October 3 of the same year the benefit is elected, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on that same October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit (described later in this prospectus) or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
   - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
   - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:

- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph),

made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will continue to make payments until the simultaneous deaths of both spousal designated lives, or the death of the Remaining Designated Life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee Payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including that of the HD DB feature, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the Remaining Designated Life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the

Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

(1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program, the first systematic withdrawal that processes will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program and you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a Death Benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals

for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50-79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. A change in designated lives will result in cancellation of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life who is an Owner (or who is the Annuitant if entity owned), if the Remaining Designated Life elects not to continue the Annuity;
(ii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of an Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) if the surviving spouse is not eligible to continue the benefit because such spouse is not a spousal designated life and there is any Unadjusted Account Value on the date of death;
(iii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Remaining Designated Life if a Death Benefit is payable under this benefit;
(iv) your termination of the benefit;
(v) your surrender of the Annuity;
(vi) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vii) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero due to a withdrawal of Excess Income;
(viii) you allocate or transfer any portion of your Account Value to any Sub-account(s) to which you are not permitted to electively allocate or transfer Account Value (subject to state law – please see Appendix B for Special Contract Provisions for Annuities Issued in Certain States);* or
(ix) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to reallocate amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts or change your designations, as applicable.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program, transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see "Additional Tax Considerations" under Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 above.

GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION PLUS II (GRO PLUS II)

GRO Plus II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. Guaranteed Return Option Plus II (GRO Plus II) is a form of "guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit" that guarantees a specified Unadjusted Account Value at one or more dates in the future. If you participate in this benefit, you are subject to the predetermined mathematical formula described below that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Under GRO Plus II, we guarantee that on the seventh anniversary of benefit election, and each anniversary thereafter, the Unadjusted Account Value will be not less than the Unadjusted Account Value on the date that the benefit is added to your Annuity (adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals as detailed below). We refer to this initial guarantee as the "base guarantee." In addition to the base guarantee, GRO Plus II offers the possibility of an enhanced guarantee. You may "manually" lock in an enhanced guarantee once per "benefit year" (i.e., a year beginning on the date you acquired the benefit and each anniversary thereafter) if your Unadjusted Account Value on that Valuation Day exceeds the amount of any outstanding base guarantee or enhanced guarantee. If you elect to manually lock-in an enhanced guarantee on an anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, that lock-in will not count towards the one elective manual lock-in you may make each benefit year. We guarantee that the Unadjusted Account Value locked-in by that enhanced guarantee will not be any less seven years later, and each anniversary of that date thereafter. In addition, you may elect an automatic enhanced guarantee feature under which, if your Unadjusted Account Value on a benefit anniversary exceeds the highest existing guarantee by 7% or more, we guarantee that such Unadjusted Account Value will not be any less seven benefit anniversaries later and each benefit anniversary thereafter. You may maintain only one enhanced guarantee in addition to your base guarantee. Thus, when a new enhanced guarantee is created, it cancels any existing enhanced guarantee. However, the fact that an enhanced guarantee was effected automatically on a

benefit anniversary does not prevent you from "manually" locking-in an enhanced guarantee during the ensuing benefit year. In addition, the fact that you "manually" locked in an enhanced guarantee does not preclude the possibility of an automatic enhanced guarantee on the subsequent benefit anniversary. Please note that upon creation of a new enhanced guarantee, an immediate transfer to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account (which is used as part of this benefit) may occur depending on the discount rate (as described below) used to determine the present value of each of your guarantees. You may elect to terminate an enhanced guarantee without also terminating the base guarantee. If you do, any amounts held in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (which is used as part of this benefit) with respect to that enhanced guarantee will be transferred to your other Sub-accounts in accordance with your most recent allocation instructions, and if none exist, then pro rata to your variable Sub-accounts (see below "Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value"). Amounts held in an AST bond portfolio Sub-account with respect to the base guarantee will not be transferred as a result of the termination of an enhanced guarantee. You may not lock in an enhanced guarantee, either manually or through our optional automatic program, within seven years prior to the Latest Annuity Date (please see "Annuity Options" for further information). This also applies to a new Owner who has acquired the Annuity from the original Owner.

In this section, we refer to a date on which the Unadjusted Account Value is guaranteed to be present as the "Maturity Date". If the Account Value on the Maturity Date is less than the guaranteed amount, we will contribute funds from our general account to bring your Unadjusted Account Value up to the guaranteed amount. If the Maturity Date is not a Valuation Day, then we would contribute such an amount on the next Valuation Day. We will allocate any such amount to each Sub-account (other than the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit and described below) in accordance with your most recent allocation instructions, which means: a) the Custom Portfolio Program or, b) if you are not participating in this program, then such amounts will be allocated to your Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis. Regardless of whether we need to contribute funds at the end of a Guarantee Period, we will at that time transfer all amounts held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the maturing guarantee in accordance with your most recent allocation instructions, which means: a) the Custom Portfolio Program or, b) if you are not participating in this program, then such amounts will be allocated to your Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis. If the former (i.e., an asset allocation program), your Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred according to the program.

Any addition or transferred amount may be subsequently re-allocated based on the predetermined mathematical formula described below.

The guarantees provided by the benefit exist only on the applicable Maturity Date(s). However, due to the ongoing monitoring of your Unadjusted Account Value, and the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value to support your future guarantees, the benefit may provide some protection from significant Sub-account losses. For this same reason, the benefit may limit your ability to benefit from Sub-account increases while it is in effect.

We increase both the base guarantee and any enhanced guarantee by the amount of each Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made subsequent to the date that the guarantee was established. For example, if the effective date of the benefit was January 3, 2011 and the Account Value was $100,000 on that date, then a $30,000 Purchase Payment made on March 30, 2012 would increase the base guarantee amount to $130,000.

If you make a withdrawal (including any CDSC), we effect a proportional reduction to each existing guarantee amount. We calculate a proportional reduction by reducing each existing guarantee amount by the percentage represented by the ratio of the withdrawal amount (including any CDSC) to your Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

If you make a withdrawal, we will deduct the withdrawal amount pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts (including the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit).

EXAMPLE

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of a withdrawal on each guarantee amount under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2010
- The benefit is elected on December 1, 2010
- The Unadjusted Account Value on December 1, 2010 is $200,000, which results in a base guarantee of $200,000
- An enhanced guarantee amount of $350,000 is locked in on December 1, 2011
- The Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal is equal to $380,000
- for purposes of simplifying these assumptions, we assume hypothetically that no CDSC is applicable (in general, a CDSC could be inapplicable based on the Free Withdrawal provision if the withdrawal was within the CDSC period, and would be inapplicable to the C Series)

If a withdrawal of $50,000 is taken on December 15, 2011, all guarantee amounts will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Unadjusted Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation (figures are rounded):

Withdrawal Amount	$50,000
Divided by Unadjusted Account Value before withdrawal	$380,000
Equals ratio	13.16%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (13.16%).	
Base guarantee amount	$173,680
Enhanced guarantee amount	$303,940

Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value For GRO Plus II (and Highest Daily GRO II, if elected prior to July 16, 2010)

We limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect GRO Plus II or Highest Daily GRO II (HD GRO II) (see below for information pertaining to HD GRO II). For purposes of these benefits, we refer to those permitted Investment Options (other than the required bond portfolio Sub-accounts discussed below) as the "Permitted Sub-accounts."

GRO Plus II and HD GRO II use a predetermined mathematical formula to help us manage your guarantees through all market cycles. The formula applicable to you may not be altered once you elect the benefit. However, subject to regulatory approval, we do reserve the right to amend the formula for newly-issued Annuities that elect or re-elect GRO Plus II and HD GRO II and for existing Annuities that elect the benefit post-issue. This required formula helps us manage our financial exposure under GRO Plus II and HD GRO II, by moving assets out of certain Sub-accounts if dictated by the formula (see below). In essence, we seek to preserve Unadjusted Account Value, by transferring them to a more stable option (i.e., one or more specified bond Portfolios of Advanced Series Trust). We refer to the Sub-accounts corresponding to these bond Portfolios collectively as the "AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts". The formula also contemplates the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the other Sub-accounts. Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the likelihood that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced below the base and/or enhanced guarantee(s), they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth. The formula is set forth in Appendix G of this prospectus. A summary description of each AST bond portfolio Sub-account appears within the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST bond portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

For purposes of operating the GRO Plus II formula, we have included within each Annuity several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Each AST bond portfolio is unique, in that its underlying investments generally mature at different times. For example, there would be an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2020, an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2021, and so forth. As discussed below, the formula determines the appropriate AST bond portfolio Sub-account to which Account Value is transferred. We will introduce new AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts in subsequent years, to correspond generally to the length of new Guarantee Periods that are created under this benefit (and the Highest Daily GRO II benefit). If you have elected GRO Plus II or HD GRO II, you may have Unadjusted Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account only by operation of the formula, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Although we employ several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts for purposes of the benefit, the formula described in the next paragraph operates so that your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to only one AST bond portfolio Sub-account at one time. The formula determines the appropriate AST Bond Portfolio Sub-account to which Unadjusted Account Value is transferred. On any day a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account is made the formula may dictate that a transfer out of one AST bond portfolio Sub-account be made into another AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Any transfer into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be directed to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the "current liability", as described below. As indicated, the formula and AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are employed with this benefit to help us mitigate the financial risks under our guarantee. Thus, the formula applicable to you under the benefit determines which AST bond portfolio Sub-account your Account Value is transferred to, and under what circumstances a transfer is made. Please note that upon creation of a new enhanced guarantee, an immediate transfer to the AST Bond Portfolio Sub-account associated with the "current liability" may occur, depending on the discount rate (as described in the next paragraph) used to determine the present value of each of your guarantees. **As such, a low discount rate could cause a transfer of Unadjusted Account Value into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account, despite the fact that your Unadjusted Account Value had increased.**

In general, the formula works as follows. On each Valuation Day, the formula automatically performs an analysis with respect to each guarantee that is outstanding. For each outstanding guarantee, the formula begins by determining the present value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable "discount rate", would equal the applicable guarantee amount on the Maturity Date. As detailed in the formula, the discount rate is an interest rate determined by taking a benchmark index used within the financial services industry and then reducing that interest rate by a prescribed adjustment. Once selected, we do not change the applicable benchmark index (although we do reserve the right to use a new benchmark index if the original benchmark is discontinued). The greatest of each such present value is referred to as the "current liability" in the formula. The formula compares the current liability to the amount of your Unadjusted Account Value held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and to your Unadjusted Account Value held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts, exceeds an upper target value (currently, 85%), then the formula will make a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, in the amount dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount within the Permitted Sub-accounts, is less than a lower target value (currently, 79%), then the formula will transfer Unadjusted Account Value from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the Permitted Sub-accounts, in the amount dictated by the formula.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account ("90% cap"). Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).

For example,

- March 17, 2011 – a transfer is made to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts.
- March 18, 2011 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on March 17, 2011.
- On March 18, 2011 (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the AST bond portfolio Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

As discussed above, each Valuation Day, the formula analyzes the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantees, as well as how long you have owned the benefit, and determines if any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value needs to be transferred into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Therefore, at any given time, some, none, or most of your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantee amount(s);
- The amount of time until the maturity of your guarantee(s);
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the Permitted Sub-accounts;
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts;
- The discount rate used to determine the present value of your guarantee(s);
- Additional Purchase Payments, if any, that you make to the Annuity; and
- Withdrawals, if any, taken from the Annuity.

Any amounts invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts will affect your ability to participate in a subsequent market recovery within the Permitted Sub-accounts. Conversely, the Unadjusted Account Value may be higher at the beginning of the market recovery, e.g. more of the Unadjusted Account Value may have been protected from decline and volatility than it otherwise would have been had the benefit not been elected. The AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are available only with certain optional living benefits, and you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or transfer Account Value to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Transfers under the formula do not impact any guarantees under the benefit that have already been locked-in.

Election/Cancellation of the Benefit

GRO Plus II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. GRO Plus II can be elected on any Valuation Day as long as the benefit is available, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in a manner permitted with the benefit and that you otherwise meet our eligibility rules. You may elect GRO Plus II only if the oldest of the Owner and

Annuitant is 84 or younger on the date of election. GRO Plus II is not available if you participate in any other optional living benefit. However, GRO Plus II may be elected together with any optional death benefit.

GRO Plus II will terminate automatically upon: (a) the death of the Owner or the Annuitant (in an entity owned contract), unless the Annuity is continued by the surviving spouse; (b) as of the date Unadjusted Account Value is applied to begin annuity payments; (c) as of the anniversary of benefit election that immediately precedes the contractually-mandated latest annuity date, or (d) upon full surrender of the Annuity. If you elect to terminate the benefit, GRO Plus II will no longer provide any guarantees. The charge for the GRO Plus II benefit will no longer be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value upon termination of the benefit.

If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the permitted Investment Options that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not arise until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

If you wish, you may cancel the GRO Plus II benefit. You may also cancel an enhanced guarantee, but leave the base guarantee intact. Upon cancellation, you may elect any other currently available living benefit on any Valuation Day after you have cancelled the GRO Plus II benefit, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in a manner permitted with that new benefit and that you otherwise meet our eligibility rules. Upon cancellation of the GRO Plus II benefit, any Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with the formula will be reallocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts according to your most recent allocation instructions or, in absence of such instructions, pro rata (i.e., in direct proportion to your current allocations). Upon your re-election of GRO Plus II, Unadjusted Account Value may be transferred between the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts and the Permitted Sub-accounts according to the predetermined mathematical formula (see "Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value" above for more details). You also should be aware that upon cancellation of the GRO Plus II benefit, you will lose all guarantees that you had accumulated under the benefit. Thus, the guarantees under any newly-elected benefit will be based on your current Unadjusted Account Value at benefit effectiveness. The benefit you elect or re-elect may be more expensive than the benefit you cancel. Once the GRO Plus II benefit is canceled you are not required to re-elect another optional living benefit and any subsequent benefit election may be made on or after the first Valuation Day following the cancellation of the GRO Plus II benefit provided that the benefit you are looking to elect is available at that time and on a post-issue basis.

Special Considerations Under GRO Plus II

This benefit is subject to certain rules and restrictions, including, but not limited to the following:

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. The Permitted Sub-accounts are those described in the Investment Option section of this prospectus. No MVA Options may be in effect as of the date that you elect to participate in the benefit, nor may you add such allocations after you have acquired the benefit.
- Transfers as dictated by the formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under the Annuity.
- Any amounts applied to your Unadjusted Account Value by us on a Maturity Date will not be treated as "investment in the contract" for income tax purposes.
- Only systematic withdrawal programs in which amounts withdrawn are being taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Unadjusted Account Value) will be permitted if you participate in GRO Plus II. Thus, you may not elect GRO Plus II so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata. Similarly, if you currently participate in GRO Plus II, we will allow you to add a systematic withdrawal program only if withdrawals under the program are to be taken pro rata.
- As the time remaining until the applicable Maturity Date(s) gradually decreases, the benefit may become increasingly sensitive to moves to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Charges under the Benefit

We deduct an annualized charge equal to 0.60% of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts (including any AST bond portfolio Sub-account) for participation in the GRO Plus II benefit. The annualized charge is deducted daily. The charge is deducted to compensate us for: (a) the risk that your Account Value on a Maturity Date is less than the amount guaranteed and (b) administration of the benefit. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit. We will not refund the charges you have paid even if we never have to make any payments under the benefit.

HIGHEST DAILY® GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION II (HD GRO II)

HD GRO II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. Highest Daily Guaranteed Return Option II (HD GRO II) is a form of "guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit" that guarantees a specified Account Value at one or more dates in the future. If you participate in this benefit, you are subject to a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

HD GRO II creates a series of separate guarantees, each of which is based on the highest Unadjusted Account Value attained on a day during the applicable time period. As each year of your participation in the benefit passes, we create a new guarantee. Each guarantee then remains in existence until the date on which it matures (unless the benefit terminates sooner). We refer to each date on which the specified Unadjusted Account Value is guaranteed as the "Maturity Date" for that guarantee. HD GRO II will not create a guarantee if the Maturity Date of that guarantee would extend beyond the Latest Annuity Date. This is true even with respect to a new Owner who has acquired the Annuity from the original Owner.

The guarantees provided by the benefit exist only on the applicable Maturity Date(s). However, due to the ongoing monitoring of your Unadjusted Account Value, and the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value to support your future guarantees, the benefit may provide some protection from significant Sub-account losses. For this same reason, the benefit may limit your ability to benefit from Sub-account increases while it is in effect.

The initial guarantee is created on the day that the HD GRO II benefit is added to your Annuity. We guarantee that your Unadjusted Account Value on the tenth anniversary of that day (we refer to each such anniversary as a "benefit anniversary") will not be less than your Unadjusted Account Value on the day that the HD GRO II benefit was added or re-added to your Annuity. Each benefit anniversary thereafter, we create a new guarantee. With respect to each such subsequent guarantee, we identify the highest Unadjusted Account Value that occurred between the date of that benefit anniversary and the date on which HD GRO II was added to your Annuity. We guarantee that your Unadjusted Account Value ten years after that benefit anniversary will be no less than the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value (adjusted for Purchase Payments and withdrawals, as described below) that occurred during that time period. The following example illustrates the time period over which we identify the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value for purposes of each subsequent guarantee under the benefit. If the date of benefit election were January 6, 2011, we would create a guarantee on January 6 of each subsequent year. For example, we would create a guarantee on January 6, 2015 based on the highest Unadjusted Account Value occurring between January 6, 2011 and January 6, 2015, and that guarantee would mature on January 6, 2025. As described below, we adjust each of the guarantee amounts for Purchase Payments (and any associated Purchase Credits) and withdrawals.

If the Unadjusted Account Value on the Maturity Date is less than the guaranteed amount, we will contribute funds from our general account to bring your Unadjusted Account Value up to the guaranteed amount. If the Maturity Date is not a Valuation Day, then we would contribute such an amount on the next Valuation Day. We will allocate any such amount to each Sub-account (other than the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit and described below) in accordance with your most recent allocations instructions. Regardless of whether we need to contribute funds at the end of a Guarantee Period, we will at that time transfer all amounts held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the maturing guarantee to your other Sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, unless your Account Value is either (1) being allocated according to an asset allocation program or (2) at that time allocated entirely to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account. If the former (i.e., an asset allocation program), your Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred according to the program. If the latter (i.e., an AST bond portfolio Sub-account), then your Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred to the Sub-accounts permitted with this benefit according to your most recent allocation instructions. Any addition or transferred amount may subsequently be re-allocated based on the predetermined mathematical formula described below.

We increase the amount of each guarantee that has not yet reached its Maturity Date, as well as the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value that we calculate to establish a guarantee, by the amount of each subsequent Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made prior to the applicable Maturity Date. For example, if the effective date of the benefit was January 4, 2011, and there was an initial guaranteed amount that was set at $100,000 maturing January 4, 2021, and a second guaranteed amount that was set at $120,000 maturing January 4, 2022, then a $30,000 Purchase Payment made on March 30, 2012 would increase the guaranteed amounts to $130,000 and $150,000, respectively.

If you make a withdrawal (including any CDSC), we effect a proportional reduction to each existing guarantee amount. We calculate a proportional reduction by reducing each existing guarantee amount by the percentage represented by the ratio of the withdrawal amount (including any CDSC) to your Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

If you make a withdrawal, we will deduct the withdrawal amount pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts (including the AST bond portfolio Sub-account used with this benefit).

EXAMPLE

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of a withdrawal on each guarantee amount under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2010
- The benefit is elected on December 1, 2010
- The Unadjusted Account Value on December 1, 2010 is $200,000, which results in an initial guarantee of $200,000
- An additional guarantee amount of $350,000 is locked in on December 1, 2011
- The Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal is equal to $380,000
- for purposes of simplifying these assumptions, we assume hypothetically that no CDSC is applicable (in general, a CDSC could be inapplicable based on the Free Withdrawal provision if the withdrawal was within the CDSC period, and would be inapplicable to the C Series)

If a withdrawal of $50,000 is taken on December 15, 2011, all guarantee amounts will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Unadjusted Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation (figures are rounded):

Withdrawal Amount	$50,000
Divided by Unadjusted Account Value before withdrawal	$380,000
Equals ratio	13.16%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (13.16%)	
Initial guarantee amount	$173,680
Additional guarantee amount	$303,940

Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value

We limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect HD GRO II. For purposes of this benefit, we refer to those permitted investment options (other than the AST bond portfolio used with this benefit) as the "Permitted Sub-accounts".

HD GRO II uses a predetermined mathematical formula to help manage your guarantees through all market cycles. The formula applicable to you may not be altered once you elect the benefit. However, subject to regulatory approval, we do reserve the right to amend the formula for newly-issued Annuities that elect or re-elect the benefit and for existing Annuities that elect the benefit post-issue. This required formula helps us manage our financial exposure under HD GRO II, by moving assets out of certain Sub-accounts if dictated by the formula (see below). In essence, we seek to preserve Unadjusted Account Value, by transferring it to a more stable option (i.e., one or more specified bond Portfolios of Advanced Series Trust). We refer to the Sub-accounts corresponding to these bond Portfolios collectively as the "AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts". The formula also contemplates the transfer of Unadjusted Account Value from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the other Sub-accounts. Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the likelihood that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced below the base and/or enhanced guarantee(s), they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth. The formula is set forth in Appendix J of this prospectus. A summary description of each AST bond portfolio Sub-account appears within the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST bond portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

For purposes of operating the HD GRO II formula, we have included within each Annuity several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Each AST bond portfolio is unique, in that its underlying investments generally mature at different times. For example, there would be an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2020, an AST bond portfolio whose underlying investments generally mature in 2021, and so forth. As discussed below, the formula determines the appropriate AST bond portfolio Sub-account to which Unadjusted Account Value is transferred. We will introduce new AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts in subsequent years, to correspond generally to the length of new guarantee periods that are created under this benefit. If you have elected HD GRO II, you may have Unadjusted Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account only by operation of the formula, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Although we employ several AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts for purposes of the benefit, the formula described in the next paragraph operates so that your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to only one AST bond portfolio Sub-account at one time. The formula determines the appropriate AST bond portfolio Sub-account to which Unadjusted Account Value is transferred. On any day a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account is made the formula may dictate that a transfer out of one AST bond portfolio Sub-account be made into another AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Any transfer into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be directed to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the "current liability", as described below. As indicated, the formula and AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are employed with this benefit to help us mitigate the financial risks under our guarantee. Thus, the applicable formula under the benefit determines which AST bond portfolio Sub-account your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to, and under what circumstances a transfer is made.

In general, the formula works as follows. Under the formula, Unadjusted Account Value will transfer between the "Permitted Sub-accounts" and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account when dictated by the predetermined mathematical formula. On each Valuation Day, including the effective date of the benefit, the predetermined mathematical formula is used to compare your Unadjusted Account Value to an amount based on the guarantees provided under the benefit. The formula determines whether a transfer occurs based, among other things, on an identification of the outstanding guarantee that has the largest present value. Based on the formula, a determination is made as to whether any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is to be transferred to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. In identifying those guarantees, we consider each guarantee that already has been set (i.e., on a benefit anniversary), as well as an amount that we refer to as the "Projected Future Guarantee." The "Projected Future Guarantee" is an amount equal to the highest Unadjusted Account Value (adjusted for withdrawals, additional Purchase Payments, and any associated Credits as described in the section of the prospectus concerning HD GRO II) within the current benefit year that would result in a new guarantee. For the Projected Future Guarantee, the assumed guarantee period begins on the current Valuation Day and ends 10 years from the next anniversary of the effective date of the benefit. As such, a Projected Future Guarantee could cause a transfer of Unadjusted Account Value into an AST bond portfolio Sub-account. We only calculate a Projected Future Guarantee if the assumed guarantee period associated with that Projected Future Guarantee does not extend beyond the latest Annuity Date applicable to the Annuity. The amount that is transferred to and from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts pursuant to the formula depends upon the factors set forth in the seven bullet points below, some of which relate to the guarantee amount(s), including the Projected Future Guarantee.

For each outstanding guarantee and the Projected Future Guarantee, the formula begins by determining the present value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable "discount rate", would equal the applicable guarantee amount on the Maturity Date. As detailed in the formula, the discount rate is an interest rate determined by taking a benchmark index used within the financial services industry and then reducing that interest

rate by a prescribed adjustment. Once selected, we do not change the applicable benchmark index (although we do reserve the right to use a new benchmark index if the original benchmark is discontinued). The greatest of each such present value is referred to as the "current liability" in the formula. The formula compares the current liability to the amount of your Unadjusted Account Value held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and to your Unadjusted Account Value held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts, exceeds an upper target value (currently, 85%), then the formula will make a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, in the amount dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap feature discussed below). If the current liability, reduced by the amount held within the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and divided by the amount within the Permitted Sub-accounts, is less than a lower target value (currently, 79%), then the formula will transfer Unadjusted Account Value from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the Permitted Sub-accounts, in the amount dictated by the formula.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account ("90% cap"). Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap feature). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account. If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).

For example,

- March 17, 2011 – a transfer is made to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts.
- March 18, 2011 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on March 17, 2011.
- On March 18, 2011 (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap feature).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Unadjusted Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the AST bond portfolio Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

As discussed above, each Valuation Day, the formula analyzes the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantees as well as how long you have owned the benefit, and determines if any portion of your Unadjusted Account Value needs to be transferred into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts. Therefore, at any given time, some, none, or most of your Unadjusted Account Value may be allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your guarantee amount(s);
- The amount of time until the maturity of your guarantee(s);
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the Permitted Sub-accounts;
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts;
- The discount rate used to determine the present value of your guarantee(s);
- Additional Purchase Payments, if any, that you make to the Annuity; and
- Withdrawals, if any, taken from the Annuity.

Any amounts invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts will affect your ability to participate in a subsequent market recovery within the Permitted Sub-accounts. Conversely, the Unadjusted Account Value may be higher at the beginning of the market recovery, e.g. more of the Unadjusted Account

Value may have been protected from decline and volatility than it otherwise would have been had the benefit not been elected. The AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts are available only with certain optional living benefits, and you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts.

Transfers under the formula do not impact any guarantees under the benefit that have already been locked-in.

Election/Cancellation of the Benefit

HD GRO II is available only for Annuities issued with an application signed prior to January 24, 2011, subject to availability which may vary by firm. HD GRO II can be elected on any Valuation Day as long as the benefit is available, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in a manner permitted with the benefit and you otherwise meet our eligibility requirements. You may elect HD GRO II only if the oldest of the Owner and Annuitant is 84 or younger on the date of election. If you currently participate in a living benefit that may be cancelled, you may terminate that benefit at any time and elect HD GRO II. However you will lose all guarantees that you had accumulated under the previous benefit. The initial guarantee under HD GRO II will be based on your current Unadjusted Account Value at the time the new benefit becomes effective on your Annuity. HD GRO II is not available if you participate in any other living benefit. However, HD GRO II may be elected together with any optional death benefit.

HD GRO II will terminate automatically upon: (a) the death of the Owner or the Annuitant (in an entity owned Annuity), unless the Annuity is continued by the surviving spouse; (b) as of the date Unadjusted Account Value is applied to begin annuity payments; (c) as of the anniversary of benefit election that immediately precedes the contractually-mandated latest annuity date, or (d) upon full surrender of the Annuity. If you elect to terminate the benefit, HD GRO II will no longer provide any guarantees. The charge for the HD GRO II benefit will no longer be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value upon termination of the benefit.

If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Investment Options and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the permitted Investment Options that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not arise until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.

If you wish, you may cancel the HD GRO II benefit. You may then elect any other currently available living benefit on any Valuation Day after you have cancelled the HD GRO II benefit, provided that your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated in the manner permitted with that new benefit and you otherwise meet our eligibility requirements. Upon cancellation of the HD GRO II benefit, any Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts used with the formula will be reallocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts according to your most recent allocation instructions or, in absence of such instructions, pro rata (i.e., in direct proportion to your current allocations). Upon your re-election of HD GRO II, Unadjusted Account Value may be transferred between the AST bond portfolio Sub-accounts and the other Sub-accounts according to the predetermined mathematical formula (see "Key Feature – Allocation of Unadjusted Account Value" section for more details). You also should be aware that upon cancellation of the HD GRO II benefit, you will lose all guarantees that you had accumulated under the benefit. Thus, the guarantees under your newly-elected benefit will be based on your current Unadjusted Account Value at the time the new benefit becomes effective. The benefit you elect or re-elect may be more expensive than the benefit you cancel.

Special Considerations Under HD GRO II

This benefit is subject to certain rules and restrictions, including, but not limited to the following:

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. The Permitted Sub-accounts are those described in the Investment Option section.
- Transfers as dictated by the formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under the Annuity.
- Any amounts applied to your Unadjusted Account Value by us on a Maturity Date will not be treated as "investment in the contract" for income tax purposes.
- As the time remaining until the applicable Maturity Date gradually decreases, the benefit may become increasingly sensitive to moves to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account.
- Only systematic withdrawal programs in which amounts withdrawn are being taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Unadjusted Account Value) will be permitted if you participate in HD GRO II. Thus, you may not elect HD GRO II so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata. Similarly, if you currently participate in HD GRO II, we will allow you to add a systematic withdrawal program only if withdrawals under the program are to be taken pro rata.

Charges under the Benefit

We deduct an annualized charge equal to 0.60% of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts (including any AST bond portfolio Sub-account) for participation in the HD GRO II benefit. The annualized charge is deducted daily. The charge is deducted to compensate us for: (a) the risk that your Account Value on the Maturity Date is less than the amount guaranteed and (b) administration of the benefit. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit. We will not refund the charges you have paid even if we never have to make any payments under the benefit.

DEATH BENEFITS

TRIGGERS FOR PAYMENT OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a Death Benefit prior to Annuitization. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the Owner (or the first to die, if there are multiple Owners). If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death if there is no Contingent Annuitant. Generally, if a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid upon the Annuitant's death. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent".

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

You may name as the Owner of the Annuity a grantor trust with one grantor only if the grantor is designated as the Annuitant. You may name as the Owner of the Annuity, subject to state availability, a grantor trust with two grantors only if the oldest grantor is designated as the Annuitant. We will not issue Annuities to grantor trusts with more than two grantors and we will not permit co-grantors to be designated as either joint Annuitants during the Accumulation Period or Contingent Annuitants.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within 5 years after the date of death of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. If a non-Annuitant grantor predeceases the Annuitant, the Surrender Value will be payable. The Surrender Value will be payable to the trust and there is no Death Benefit provided under the Annuity except as otherwise described below. Between the date of death of the non-Annuitant grantor and the date that we distribute the Surrender Value, the Account Value may be reduced by the Total Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations. If the Annuitant dies after the death of the first grantor, but prior to the distribution of the Surrender Value of the Annuity, then the Death Benefit amount will be payable as a lump sum to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries as described in the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus. See the "Death Benefits" section for information on the amount payable if the Annuitant predeceases the non-Annuitant grantor.

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "Due Proof of Death." Due Proof of Death can be met only if each of the following is submitted to us in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit by at least one Beneficiary (if not previously elected by the Owner). We must be made aware of the entire universe of eligible Beneficiaries in order for us to have received Due Proof of Death. Any given Beneficiary must submit the written information we require in order to be paid his/her share of the Death Benefit.

Once we have received Due Proof of Death, each eligible Beneficiary may take his/her portion of the Death Benefit in one of the forms described in this prospectus (e.g., distribution of the entire interest in the Annuity within 5 years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the Beneficiary – see "Payment of Death Benefits" below).

After our receipt of Due Proof of Death, we automatically transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account. However, between the date of death and the date that we transfer any remaining Death Benefit to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account, ***the amount of the Death Benefit may be impacted by the Insurance Charge and may be subject to Sub-account fluctuations.***

No Death Benefit will be payable if the Annuity terminates because your Unadjusted Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

EXCEPTIONS TO AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFIT

There are certain exceptions to the amount of the Death Benefit.

Submission of Due Proof of Death after One Year. If we receive Due Proof of Death more than one year after the date of death, we reserve the right to limit the Death Benefit to the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we receive Due Proof of Death (i.e., we would not pay the minimum Death Benefit or any Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit).

Death Benefit Suspension Period. You also should be aware that there is a Death Benefit suspension period. If the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date (or within 60 days thereafter), any Death Benefit (including the Minimum Death Benefit, any optional Death Benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB) that applies will be suspended for a two year period starting from the date that person first became Owner or Annuitant. This suspension would not apply if the ownership or annuitant change was the result of Spousal Continuation or death of the prior Owner or Annuitant. While the two year suspension is in effect, any applicable charge will continue to apply but the Death Benefit amount will equal the Unadjusted Account Value, less any Purchase Credits granted during the period beginning 12 months prior to decedent's date of death and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death with respect to the X Series. Thus, if you had elected an Optional Death benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, and the suspension were in effect, you would be paying the fee for the Optional Death Benefit, Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB even though during the suspension period your Death Benefit would be limited

to the Unadjusted Account Value. After the two-year suspension period is completed the Death Benefit is the same as if the suspension period had not been in force. See "Change of Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations" in "Managing Your Annuity" with regard to changes of Owner or Annuitant that are allowable.

Beneficiary Annuity. With respect to a Beneficiary Annuity, the Death Benefit is triggered by the death of the beneficial Owner (or the Key Life, if entity-owned). However, if the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the Owner is an entity, and the Key Life is already deceased, then no Death Benefit is payable upon the death of the beneficial Owner.

MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

Each Annuity provides a minimum Death Benefit at no additional charge. The amount of the minimum Death Benefit is equal to the greater of:

- The sum of all Purchase Payments you have made since the Issue Date of the Annuity (excluding any Purchase Credits) until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; AND
- Your Unadjusted Account Value (less the amount of any Purchase Credits applied during the period beginning 12-months prior to the decedent's date of death, and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death with respect to the X Series).

SPOUSAL CONTINUATION OF ANNUITY

Unless you designate a Beneficiary other than your spouse, upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to continue ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Unadjusted Account Value as of the date of Due Proof of Death will be equal to the Death Benefit that would have been payable. Any amount added to the Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Sub-accounts (if you participate in an optional living benefit, such amount will not be directly added to the AST Investment Bond Sub-account used by the benefit, but may be reallocated by the predetermined mathematical formula on the same day). No CDSC will apply to Purchase Payments made prior to the effective date of a spousal continuance. However, any additional Purchase Payments applied after the date the continuance is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable.

Subsequent to spousal continuation, the basic Death Benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- The Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the spousal continuance, plus all Purchase Payments you have made since the spousal continuance (excluding any Purchase Credits) until the date of Due Proof of Death, reduced proportionally by the ratio of the amount of any withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal; and
- The Unadjusted Account Value on Due Proof of Death of the surviving spouse (less the amount of any Purchase Credits applied during the period beginning 12-months prior to the decedent's date of death, and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death with respect to the X Series).

With respect to Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with HD DB and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB:

- If the Highest Daily Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life, and the Remaining Designated Life chooses to continue the Annuity, the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.
- If a Death Benefit is not payable upon the death of a Spousal Designated Life (e.g., if the first of the Spousal Designated Lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), the benefit will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Spousal continuation is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the Beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

Any Optional Death Benefit in effect at the time the first of the spouses dies will continue only if spousal assumption occurs prior to the Death Benefit Target Date and prior to the assuming spouse's 80th birthday. If spousal assumption occurs after the Death Benefit Target Date (or the 80th birthday of the assuming spouse), then any Optional Death Benefit will terminate as of the date of spousal assumption. In that event, the assuming spouse's Death Benefit will equal the basic Death Benefit.

We allow a spouse to continue the Annuity even though he/she has reached or surpassed the Latest Annuity Date. However, upon such a spousal continuance, annuity payments would begin immediately.

A surviving spouse's ability to continue ownership of the Annuity may be impacted by the Defense of Marriage Act (see "Managing Your Annuity – Spousal Designations"). Please consult your tax or legal adviser for more information about such impact in your state.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Owned By Individuals (Not Associated With Tax-Favored Plans)

Except in the case of a spousal continuation as described above, upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. In the event of the decedent's death before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- within five (5) years of the date of death (the "5 Year Deadline"); or
- as a series of payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary. Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death. If the Beneficiary does not begin installments by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the 5 Year Deadline. If we do not receive instructions on where to send the payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

If the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity, the payment of the Death Benefit must be distributed:

- as a lump sum payment; or
- as a series of required distributions under the Beneficiary Continuation Option as described below in the section entitled "Beneficiary Continuation Option", unless you have made an election prior to Death Benefit proceeds becoming due.

Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for alternative death benefit payment options when an Annuity is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated Beneficiary may generally elect to continue the Annuity and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated Beneficiary and whether the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.

- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31st of the year following the year of death, or December 31st of the year in which you would have reached age 70 1/2 (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date), whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.

- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, the Death Benefit must be paid out by the Qualified Five-Year Deadline For Annuities. Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For deaths occurring before 2020 and for more information on the impact of the SECURE Act, see the "Tax Considerations" section.

BENEFICIARY CONTINUATION OPTION

Instead of receiving the Death Benefit in a single payment, or under an Annuity Option, a Beneficiary may take the Death Benefit under an alternative Death Benefit payment option, as provided by the Code and described above under the sections entitled "Payment of Death Benefits" and "Alternative Death Benefit Payment Options – Annuities Held by Tax-Favored Plans". This "Beneficiary Continuation Option" is described below and is available for both qualified Annuities (i.e. annuities sold to an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, or 403(b)), Beneficiary Annuities and non-qualified Annuities. This option

is different from the “Beneficiary Annuity”, because the Beneficiary Continuation Option is a death benefit payout option used explicitly for annuities issued by a Prudential affiliate.

Under the Beneficiary Continuation Option:

- The Beneficiary must apply at least $15,000 to the Beneficiary Continuation Option (thus, the Death Benefit amount payable to each Beneficiary must be at least $15,000).
- The Annuity will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur a Settlement Service Charge which is an annual charge assessed on a daily basis against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge is 1.00% per year.
- Beginning on the date we receive an election by the Beneficiary to take the Death Benefit in a form other than a lump sum, the Beneficiary will incur an annual maintenance fee equal to the lesser of $30 or 2% of Unadjusted Account Value. The fee will only apply if the Unadjusted Account Value is less than $25,000 at the time the fee is assessed. The fee will not apply if it is assessed 30 days prior to a surrender request.
- The initial Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit in connection with an optional living benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if the Beneficiary had taken a lump sum distribution.
- The available Sub-accounts will be among those available to the Owner at the time of death, however certain Sub-accounts may not be available.
- The Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner. Transfers in excess of 20 per year will incur a $10 transfer fee.
- No MVA Options will be offered for Beneficiary Continuation Options.
- No additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity. Multiple death benefits cannot be combined in a single Beneficiary Continuation Option.
- The basic Death Benefit and any optional benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- The Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Account Value at any time, unless the Beneficiary Continuation Option was the payout predetermined by the Owner and the Owner restricted the Beneficiary's withdrawal rights.
- Withdrawals are not subject to CDSC.
- Upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary (successor), unless the successor chooses to continue receiving payments through a Beneficiary Continuation Option established for the successor. However, the distributions will continue to be based on the Key Life of the Beneficiary Continuation Option the successor received the death benefit proceeds from.
- If the Beneficiary elects to receive the death benefit proceeds under the Beneficiary Continuation Option, we must receive the election in Good Order at least 14 days prior to the first required distribution. If, for any reason, the election impedes our ability to complete the first distribution by the required date, we will be unable to accept the election.

We may pay compensation to the broker-dealer of record on the Annuity based on amounts held in the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Please contact us for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

VALUING THE SUB-ACCOUNTS

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing Units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the Sub-account fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge, and if you elected one or more optional benefits whose annualized charge is deducted daily, the additional charge for such benefits.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price" or Unit Value. The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity.

Example

Assume you allocate $5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is $14.83. Your $5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer $3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to $16.79 and the Unit Price of the new Sub-account is $17.83. To transfer $3,000, we redeem 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy $3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of $17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Pruco Life is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions requested in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions requested on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Pruco Life will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Initial Purchase Payments: We are required to allocate your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) Valuation Days after we receive the Purchase Payment in Good Order at our Service Office. If we do not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may retain the Purchase Payment while we try to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we are unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) Valuation Days, we are required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consent to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gather the required information. Once we obtain the required information, we will invest the Purchase Payment (and any associated Purchase Credit with respect to the X Series) and issue an Annuity within two (2) Valuation Days.

With respect to your initial Purchase Payment and any additional purchase payments pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

As permitted by applicable law, the broker-dealer firm through which you purchase your Annuity may forward your initial Purchase Payment to us prior to approval of your purchase by a registered principal of the firm. These arrangements are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including that customer funds will be deposited in a segregated bank account and held by the insurer until such time that the insurer is notified of the firm's principal approval and is provided with the application, or is notified of the firm principal's rejection. In addition, the insurer must promptly return the customer's funds at the customer's request prior to the firm's principal approval or upon the firm's rejection of the application. The monies held in the bank account will be held in a suspense account within our general account and we may earn interest on amounts held in that suspense account. Contract owners will not be credited with any interest earned on amounts held in that suspense account. The monies in such suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments (and any associated Purchase Credit with respect to the X Series) as of the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment at our Service Office in Good Order. We may limit, restrict, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payments at any time, on a non-discriminatory basis. See "Additional Purchase Payments" under "Purchasing Your Annuity" earlier in this prospectus. With respect to your Additional Purchase Payments that are pending investment in our Separate Account, we may hold the

amount temporarily in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited with interest during that period. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. Also, the Purchase Payment will not be reduced nor increased due to Sub-account fluctuations during that period.

Scheduled Transactions: Scheduled transactions include transfers under Dollar Cost Averaging, the Asset Allocation Program, Auto Rebalancing, Systematic Withdrawals, Systematic Investments, Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on the next Valuation Day, unless (with respect to Required Minimum Distributions, substantially equal periodic payments under Section 72(t)/72(q) of the Code, annuity payments and fees that are assessed daily as a percentage of the net assets of the Sub-accounts only), the next Valuation Day falls in the subsequent calendar year, in which case the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

In addition, if: you are taking your Annual Income Amount through our systematic withdrawal program; and the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day; and the next Valuation Day will occur in a new contract year, the transaction will be processed and valued on the prior Valuation Day.

Unscheduled Transactions: “Unscheduled” transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for partial withdrawals or Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. With respect to certain written requests to withdraw Account Value, we may seek to verify the requesting Owner's signature. Specifically, we reserve the right to perform a signature verification for (a) any withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount and (b) a withdrawal exceeding a certain dollar amount if the payee is someone other than the Owner. In addition, we will not honor a withdrawal request in which the requested payee is the financial professional or agent of record. We reserve the right to request a signature guarantee with respect to a written withdrawal request. If we do perform a signature verification, we will pay the withdrawal proceeds within 7 days after the withdrawal request was received by us in Good Order, and will process the transaction in accordance with the discussion in “Processing And Valuing Transactions”.

Medically-Related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-Related Surrender requests and Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Service Office in Good Order all supporting documentation we require for such transactions.

We generally pay any surrender request or death benefit claims from the Separate Account within 7 days of our receipt of your request in Good Order at our Service Office.

Change in Daily Asset-Based Charges: After the 9th Annuity year, your Annuity will become subject to a lower daily asset-based charge. We will process a transaction where your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will be used to purchase new Units of the same Sub-accounts that reflect the decreased Insurance Charge (and the charge for any optional benefits you have elected). The number of Units attributed to your Annuity will be decreased and the Unit Price of each unit of the Sub-accounts in which you invested will be increased. The adjustment in the number of units and unit price will not affect your Account Value at the time that the transaction is processed. However, beginning on that date, your Account Value will be determined based on the change in the value of Units that reflect the decreased Insurance Charge and any other optional benefits that you have elected.

Termination of Optional Benefits: In general, if an optional benefit terminates, we will no longer deduct the charge we apply to purchase the optional benefit. However, for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income or Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits, if the benefit terminates for any reason other than death or annuitization, we will deduct a final charge upon termination, based on the number of days since the charge for the benefit was most recently deducted. Certain optional benefits may be added after you have purchased your Annuity. On the date a charge no longer applies or a charge for an optional benefit begins to be deducted, your Annuity will become subject to a different charge.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances.

Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to Pruco Life Insurance Company by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to an additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments , surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

Individuals may partially annuitize their Nonqualified Annuity if the contract so permits. The tax law allows for a portion of a nonqualified Annuity, endowment or life insurance contract to be annuitized while the balance is not annuitized. The annuitized portion must be paid out over 10 or more years or over the lives of one or more individuals. The annuitized portion of the Annuity is treated as a separate Annuity for purposes of determining taxability of the payments under Section 72 of the Code. We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted in 2010, included a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is $250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, $125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, $200,000 for all others, and approximately $12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after the death of you (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we will withhold as if you are a married individual with three (3) exemptions unless you designate a different withholding status. If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, we will automatically withhold using single with zero exemptions as the default. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of federal and state income tax on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity shall not be considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a

natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Sub-accounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. In 2020 the contribution limit is $6,000. The contribution amount is indexed for inflation. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional $1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. Beginning in 2020, there is no longer an age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover, and if permitted by the plan. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2009, employer retirement plans are required to permit non-spouse Beneficiaries to roll over funds to an inherited IRA. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) $57,000 in 2020, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. In 2020, this limit is $285,000;
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals up to $19,500 in 2020 with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020 . These amounts are indexed for inflation. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, you may no longer recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA. It is still permissible to recharacterize a contribution made to a Roth IRA as a traditional IRA contribution, or a contribution to a traditional IRA as a Roth IRA contribution. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement, generally up to a maximum of $19,500 in 2020. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional $6,500 in 2020. This amount is indexed for inflation. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or

- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to $100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The post-death distribution requirements were amended, applicable generally with respect to deaths occurring after

2019, by t he Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)). The post-death distribution requirements under prior law continue to apply in certain circumstances.

- *Prior law.* Under prior law, if an employee under an employer sponsored plan or IRA owner dies prior to the required beginning date, the remaining interest must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the "5-year rule"), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the "lifetime payout rule"). If the employee or IRA owner dies on or after the required beginning date (including after the date distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity), the remaining interest must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death (the "at-least-as-rapidly rule").
- *The new law.* Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed by December 31 st of the year that includes the 10 year anniversary of your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

  This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.* , a new 10-year distribution period begins).

  Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

  The new law applies if you die after 2019, subject to several exceptions. In particular, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

  It is important to note that under prior law, annuity payments that commenced under a method that satisfied the distribution requirements while the employee or IRA owner was alive could continue to be made under that method after the death of the employee or IRA owner. However, under the new law, if you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

  The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC")) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

  If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the new law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

  In addition, the new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.
- *Spousal continuation.* Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse reaches age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10 % Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld by us as if you are a married individual, with 3 exemptions; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

In 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2018-17, which provides that an amount transferred from an IRA to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with this Ruling, beginning in 2019, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Same Sex Marriages, Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract.

Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE AND THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pruco Life. Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam and in all states except New York. Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. No company other than Pruco Life has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit (e.g., the Protected Withdrawal Value for Highest Daily Lifetime v2.0) exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of Pruco Life to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life.

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its latest annual report on Form 10-K filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) since the end of the fiscal year covered by its latest annual report. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial Owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudentialannuities.com.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2019, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

The Separate Account. We have established a Separate Account, the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account (Separate Account), to hold the assets that are associated with the Annuities. The Separate Account was established under Arizona law on June 16, 1995, and is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The assets of the Separate Account are held in the name of Pruco Life and legally belong to us. Pruco Life segregates the Separate Account assets from all of its other assets. Thus, Separate Account assets that are held in support of the contracts are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct. Income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, for assets allocated to the Separate Account are, in accordance with the Annuities, credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of Pruco Life. The obligations under the Annuity are those of Pruco Life, which is the issuer of the Annuity and the depositor of the Separate Account. More detailed information about Pruco Life, including its audited consolidated financial statements, is provided in the Statement of Additional Information.

In addition to rights that we specifically reserve elsewhere in this prospectus, we reserve the right to perform any or all of the following:

- offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-Accounts, substitute Sub-accounts or combine Sub-accounts;
- close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing Annuities or close Sub-accounts for Annuities purchased on or after specified dates;
- combine the Separate Account with other separate accounts;

- deregister the Separate Account under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- manage the Separate Account as a management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or in any other form permitted by law;
- make changes required by any change in the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any other changes to the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation thereof;
- establish a provision in the Annuity for federal income taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as the result of the operation of the Separate Account;
- make any changes required by federal or state laws with respect to annuity contracts; and
- to the extent dictated by any underlying Portfolio, impose a redemption fee or restrict transfers within any Sub-account.

We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying mutual fund is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff (or after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required). We reserve the right to substitute underlying Portfolios, as allowed by applicable law. If we make a fund substitution or change, we may change the Annuity contract to reflect the substitution or change. We do not control the underlying mutual funds, so we cannot guarantee that any of those funds will always be available.

If you are enrolled in a Dollar Cost Averaging, Automatic Rebalancing, or comparable programs while an underlying fund merger, substitution or liquidation takes place, unless otherwise noted in any communication from us, your Account Value invested in such underlying fund will be transferred automatically to the designated surviving fund in the case of mergers, the replacement fund in the case of substitutions, and an available money market fund in the case of fund liquidations. Your enrollment instructions will be automatically updated to reflect the surviving fund, the replacement fund or a money market fund for any continued and future investments.

With the MVA Options, we use a separate account of Pruco Life different from the Pruco Life Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account discussed above. The separate account for the MVA Options is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Moreover, you do not participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the assets held by that separate account.

The General Account. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the Annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Fees and Payments Received by Pruco Life

As detailed below, Pruco Life and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Pruco Life and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. For more information on factors we consider when selecting the Portfolios under the Annuity, see "Variable Investment Options" under "Investment Options" earlier in this prospectus.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates(not the Portfolios), which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and revenue sharing payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity. We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2019, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from $25,000.00 to $836,969.00. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Pruco Life or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Cyber Security Risks. We provide information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value maintained in the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their contracts. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as "mirror voting" because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also "mirror vote" shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio's shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under "mirror voting", it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available Variable Investment Options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available Variable Investment Options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a "proxy" vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for Separate Accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

(1) changes in state insurance law;
(2) changes in federal income tax law;
(3) changes in the investment management of any Variable Investment Option; or
(4) differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity Contract Owners.

Confirmations, Statements, and Reports

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our Internet Website at www.prudentialannuities.com or any other electronic means. We generally send a confirmation statement to you each time a financial transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter, if there have been transactions during the quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, including, but not limited to the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t)/72(q) payments and Required Minimum Distributions), electronic funds transfer, Dollar Cost Averaging, auto rebalancing, and the Custom Portfolios Program in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports or copies of reports previously sent. We reserve the right to charge $50 for each such additional or previously sent report, but may waive that charge in the future. We will also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Portfolios to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our Internet Website or other electronic means.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUCO LIFE

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Each Annuity is offered on a continuous basis. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker-dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to Firms on sales of the Annuity according to one or more schedules. The selling registered representative will receive all or a portion of the cash compensation, depending on the practice of his or her Firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of Purchase Payments made, up to a maximum of 6.0% for the X Series, 7.0% for the B Series, 5.50% for the L Series and 2.0% for the C Series. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of Unadjusted Account Value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Pruco Life products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under Pruco Life annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2019) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2019 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2019). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2019 retrospective depiction. During 2019, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from $1.00 to $433,912.73. During 2019, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from $1.10 to $18,272,777.70.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2019. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2019.

1st Global Capital Corp.
Acorn Financial Corporation
Advisor Group
Aegon Transamerica
ALHA
Allianz
Allen & Company of Florida, Inc.
Allstate Financial Srvcs, LLC
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SV CS INC
Ameritas Investment Corp.
AON
AQR Capital Management
Arete Wealth Management
AXA Advisors, LLC
BBVA Securities, Inc.
Ballew Investments
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.
BCG Securities, Inc.
Berthel Fisher & Company
BFT Financial Group, LLC
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.
Calton & Associates, Inc
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
CAPE SECURITIES, INC.
Capital Analysts
Capital Financial Services
Capital Investment Group, Inc.
Cary Street Partners
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC
CFD Investments, Inc.
Chesapeake Brokerage, LLC.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMERICA SECURITIES, INC.
Commonwealth Financial Network
Comprehensive Asset Management
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.
Crump
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.
David Lerner and Associates
Edward Jones & Co.
Equity Services, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
FTB Advisors, Inc.
Fortune Financial Services, Inc.
Founders Financial Securities, LLC
FSC Securities Corp.
Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Gradient Securities, LLC
Guardian
GWN Securities, Inc.
H. Beck, Inc.
H.D. Vest Investment
Hantz Financial Services,Inc.
Harbour Investment, Inc.
Hornor, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
HSBC
Independent Financial Grp, LLC
Infinex Financial Group
Investacorp
J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons, Inc.
J.P. Morgan
J.W. Cole Financial, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.
Jennison Associates, LLC
Kestra Financial, Inc.
KEY INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
KMS Financial Services, Inc.
Kovack Securities, Inc.
Legg Mason
Lincoln Financial Advisors
Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
Lincoln Investment Planning
Lion Street
LPL Financial Corporation
M&T Securities
M Holdings Securities, Inc
Merrill Lynch, P,F,S
Mercer Allied Company L.P.
MML Investors Services, Inc.
Money Concepts Capital Corp.
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
Mutual of Omaha Bank
National Securities Corp.
New York Life Insurance Company
Newbridge Securities Corp.
Next Financial Group, Inc.
North Ridge Securities Corp.
OneAmerica Securities, Inc.
OPPENHEIMER & CO, INC.
Packerland Brokerage Svcs,Inc
Park Avenue Securities, LLC
Parkland Securities
People's Securities
Pinnancle Investments, LLC
PlanMember Securities Corp.
PNC Investments, LLC
Presidential Brokerage
Principal Financial Services, Inc.
ProEquities
Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
Prudential Annuities
Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Raymond James Financial Svcs
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
RNR Securities, L.L.C.
Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.
Royal Alliance Associates
SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Scott & Stringfellow
Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
Securities America, Inc.
Securities Service Network
Sigma Financial Corporation
SA Stone Wealth Management
Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
STRATEGIC FIN ALLIANCE INC
Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
SWBC Investment Services
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Ayco Company, LP.
The Investment Center
The O.N. Equity Sales Co.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Triad Advisors, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Umpqua Investments
United Planners Fin. Serv.
US Bank
VOYA Financial Advisors
WADDELL & REED INC.
Wellington Asset Mgt.
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
Wells Fargo Investments LLC
Woodbury Financial Services
World Equity Group, Inc.

The Firms listed below received cash compensation during 2019 but did not receive any non-cash compensation.

ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP

BFT Financial Group, LLC

WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Wells Fargo Investments LLC

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and Pruco Life are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. Pruco Life is also subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, Pruco Life, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. It is possible that Pruco's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on Pruco Life's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are the contents of the Statement of Additional Information:

- Company
- Experts
- Principal Underwriter
- Payments Made to Promote Sale of Our Products
- Cyber Security Risks
- Determination of Accumulation Unit Values
- Financial Statements

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudentialannuities.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuity Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g., Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (1) on a day that is not a business day, or (2) after the close of a business day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next business day.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Our Customer Service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your financial professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudentialannuities.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Nor, due to circumstances beyond our control, can we provide any assurances as to the delivery of transaction instructions submitted to us by regular and/or express mail. Regular and/or express mail (if operational) will be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time.

APPENDIX A – ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES

As we have indicated throughout this prospectus, each Annuity is a contract that allows you to select or decline any of several features that carries with it a specific asset-based charge. We maintain a unique Unit Value corresponding to each combination of such contract features.

Here, we set forth the historical Unit Values corresponding to the lowest charge level for each Series and the highest charge level for each Series. This Appendix includes outstanding units for each such sub-account, which may include other variable annuities offered, as of the dates shown.
In the Statement of Additional Information, which is available free of charge upon request, we set forth Unit Values corresponding to the remaining charge levels. This information reflects Sub-Account names as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to the Variable Investment Options section of the prospectus for information on name changes.

PREMIER RETIREMENT X SERIES

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only - Cliff M&E (1.30%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.05323	$14.90762	62,281,306
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.07667	$19.84522	112,975,650
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.03902	$16.31578	74,317,915
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65928	$11.18967	73,235
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.48842	$18.90315	44,068
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.19783	$18.64139	100,626,270
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.09110	$14.01539	28,041,844
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.10356	$10.31886	4,331,762
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.67440	$12.33819	43,810,452
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.73403	$20.47010	111,647,690
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.53234	$20.11318	2,544,958
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.98484	$19.68420	1,371,966
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.47949	$25.51258	2,939,786
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.77556	$17.23877	60,109,759
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.10799	$15.12091	36,653,143
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.35725	$24.87644	4,450,328
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.07313	$9.09555	5,843,979
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.72669	$16.78977	3,243,762
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.68939	$24.76188	2,931,329
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.00892	$18.25409	2,728,247
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.78414	$13.75529	2,779,012
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.72008	$14.69167	31,065,348
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.83229	$18.28375	42,903,481
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.55122	$15.22443	5,645,454
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.55314	$15.53975	29,426,847

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.62482	$32.24720	2,455,141
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$29.65941	$33.61743	3,902,398
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.00950	$23.59101	5,561,323
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.35297	$15.95489	7,936,846
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.86602	$33.78329	1,786,330
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.75366	$21.21263	2,815,198
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.92636	$26.47705	6,877,429
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.91521	$23.88416	4,473,913
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46660	$10.79757	8,271,307
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.79269	$15.82362	74,471,209
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.32072	$12.04077	6,727,844
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.09195	$19.47290	234,185,950
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.04400	$19.81036	30,072
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.97268	$30.70289	2,570,194
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.49353	$16.89730	6,038,757
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.64348	$28.40537	2,195,571
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.71934	$29.32496	2,822,413
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.98862	$22.10853	1,671,513
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.74112	$19.43835	195,448,379
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$33.50310	$37.10678	8,456,828
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.49900	$19.44191	10,442,079
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.08232	$10.33681	7,489,596
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.60312	$10.28660	3,688,047
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.48303	$22.45333	1,485,689
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.19098	$15.50494	23,989,924
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.93357	$13.94101	27,775,052
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.34926	$11.09660	37,241
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97428	$10.66757	79,495

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65376	$12.18573	194,411

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT X SERIES

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Combo 5%/HAV and HD GRO II OR Combo 5%/HAV and GRO Plus II (3.25%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96658	$10.67920	65,586
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.67920	$10.05801	32,305
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.05801	$10.95346	20,805
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.95346	$11.65457	4,753
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.65457	$11.70642	5,546
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.70642	$10.96134	4,267
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.96134	$11.27802	4,074
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.27802	$12.28584	4,870
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.28584	$10.91740	2,344
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.91740	$12.25839	104
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97726	$10.78391	63,320
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.78391	$10.44570	36,268
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.44570	$11.48497	22,845
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.48497	$12.95158	8,983
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.95158	$13.29601	12,245
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.29601	$12.96722	6,482
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.96722	$13.43852	4,829
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.43852	$15.20398	5,229
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.20398	$13.84135	3,643
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.84135	$16.31894	296
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98634	$10.67150	21,946
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.67150	$10.13769	17,203
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.13769	$10.81609	14,868
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.81609	$11.76641	5,621
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.76641	$11.96919	6,599
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.96919	$11.56100	6,015
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.56100	$11.72478	4,672
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.72478	$13.18638	5,503
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.18638	$11.74732	3,292
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.74732	$13.41686	1,087
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98754	$10.63801	52,778
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.63801	$10.16773	41,360
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.16773	$11.06393	42,294
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.06393	$12.59350	37,907
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.59350	$12.97888	15,867
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.97888	$12.61674	8,242
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.61674	$12.97655	5,596
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.97655	$14.42761	5,281
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.42761	$13.26748	2,946
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.26748	$15.32884	313

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99728	$9.06646	5,266
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.06646	$9.81460	207
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.81460	$10.52625	78
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.52625	$10.68270	154
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.68270	$10.02536	89
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.02536	$10.37548	591
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.37548	$11.30547	9,621
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.30547	$10.35871	3,009
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.35871	$11.78807	0
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00671	$9.97411	1,448
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.97411	$9.86766	544
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.86766	$9.99469	626
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.99469	$9.45965	290
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.45965	$9.14331	10,231
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.14331	$8.88893	7,050
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.88893	$8.74158	12,718
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.74158	$8.60242	10,831
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.60242	$8.38334	4,170
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.38334	$8.48569	237
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00563	$10.24378	190,185
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.24378	$10.22662	107,961
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.22662	$10.81598	56,902
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.81598	$10.27218	28,264
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.27218	$10.35886	17,744
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.35886	$9.81087	16,613
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.81087	$9.89408	14,824
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.89408	$9.99097	17,104
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.99097	$9.60069	14,980
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.60069	$10.14563	774
AST Bond Portfolio 2019			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99728	$10.51855	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.51855	$11.80304	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.80304	$12.08781	6,064
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.08781	$11.12982	8,046
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.12982	$11.22726	2,549
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.22726	$10.97872	2,301
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.97872	$10.77642	2,050
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.77642	$10.50634	1,788
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.50634	$10.22045	237,661
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.22045	$10.02681	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2020			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00811	$10.54905	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.54905	$12.11329	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.11329	$12.45960	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.45960	$11.26923	915
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.26923	$11.57452	17,693
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.57452	$11.36931	11,238
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.36931	$11.21589	11,030
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.21589	$10.94859	10,817
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.94859	$10.62177	10,596
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.62177	$10.63619	41,371

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2021			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00704	$10.64953	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.64953	$12.39610	1,039,227
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.39610	$12.80734	995,857
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.80734	$11.52353	533,020
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.52353	$12.00532	522,871
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.00532	$11.82229	540,572
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.82229	$11.67161	528,615
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.67161	$11.47172	478,143
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.47172	$11.10441	468,286
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.10441	$11.28806	10,668
AST Bond Portfolio 2022			
01/03/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99728	$11.84372	63,992
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.84372	$12.12814	187,797
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.12814	$10.59034	257,224
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.59034	$11.30860	172,689
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.30860	$11.17048	135,254
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.17048	$11.00568	130,582
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.00568	$10.81598	125,802
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.81598	$10.44720	117,220
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.44720	$10.70320	83,637
AST Bond Portfolio 2023			
01/03/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99639	$10.24517	5,990
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.24517	$8.90118	988,580
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.90118	$9.69880	647,667
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.69880	$9.63768	9,853
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.63768	$9.50345	10,862
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.50345	$9.35131	10,572
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.35131	$9.02189	15,657
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.02189	$9.29682	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2024			
01/02/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99819	$8.62024	121,689
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.62024	$9.55706	49,979
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.55706	$9.50916	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.50916	$9.37619	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.37619	$9.22494	1,765
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.22494	$8.86600	5,158
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.86600	$9.26044	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2025			
01/02/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99819	$11.13605	24,883
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.13605	$10.98948	817,522
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.98948	$10.89604	12,029
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.89604	$10.73577	7,648
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.73577	$10.30870	11,338
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.30870	$10.84322	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2026			
01/02/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99819	$9.79107	16,078
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.79107	$9.67030	202,792
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.67030	$9.58337	175,441
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.58337	$9.17385	190,254
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.17385	$9.76590	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2027			
01/04/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99639	$9.73404	803,694
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.73404	$9.67130	667,078
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.67130	$9.23753	753,731
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.23753	$9.89249	811

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2028			
01/03/2017* to 12/31/2017	$9.99638	$9.88886	19,097
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.88886	$9.36910	50,845
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.36910	$10.11520	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2029			
01/02/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.99638	$9.51848	49,735
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.51848	$10.34169	9,767
AST Bond Portfolio 2030			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99819	$11.06829	0
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97645	$10.71790	391,948
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.71790	$10.11846	164,486
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.11846	$11.13244	168,218
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.13244	$13.21358	59,953
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.21358	$13.67849	119,117
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.67849	$13.30444	72,215
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.30444	$13.75315	50,549
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.75315	$15.68813	81,005
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.68813	$14.23181	34,614
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.23181	$16.83273	1,720
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99728	$11.50077	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.50077	$12.64132	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.64132	$11.79365	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.79365	$13.11102	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.11102	$15.02092	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.02092	$13.83750	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.83750	$17.54225	0
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96896	$11.42258	7,260
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.42258	$10.49505	2,154
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.49505	$12.87504	1,531
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.87504	$12.99817	599
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.99817	$14.32682	563
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.32682	$13.84867	496
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.84867	$13.51967	426
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.51967	$14.50560	1,122
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.50560	$13.37072	376
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.37072	$16.18672	14
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95867	$11.66051	2,513
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.66051	$12.02580	1,025
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.02580	$13.41994	487
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.41994	$13.39059	248
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.39059	$16.96076	211
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.96076	$17.20455	775
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.20455	$17.44859	617
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.44859	$17.93752	508
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.93752	$16.52616	470
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.52616	$20.98055	221

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97476	$10.89777	41,613
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.89777	$10.38550	35,895
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.38550	$11.11593	31,402
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.11593	$12.34220	25,534
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.34220	$12.31735	11,357
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.31735	$12.03508	4,926
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.03508	$12.14020	3,573
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.14020	$13.68169	2,930
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.68169	$12.20956	1,766
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.20956	$14.17536	281
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98703	$10.58812	39,331
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.58812	$10.19269	24,837
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.19269	$10.85975	14,119
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.85975	$11.53872	4,602
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.53872	$11.61500	4,482
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.61500	$11.13529	3,764
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.13529	$11.34067	2,871
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.34067	$12.32104	14,516
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.32104	$11.07719	5,805
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.07719	$12.43437	1,769
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96391	$11.36904	37,088
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.36904	$11.14341	10,062
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.14341	$12.47211	4,023
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.47211	$16.75047	3,267
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.75047	$17.37267	3,072
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.37267	$15.88439	3,078
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.88439	$19.10604	3,142
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.10604	$20.74006	3,188
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.74006	$17.24035	3,060
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.24035	$20.45587	14
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99729	$9.73891	7,345
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.73891	$9.42516	42,315
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.42516	$9.11896	21,533
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.11896	$8.82265	42,124
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.82265	$8.53589	42,473
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.53589	$8.25848	5,296
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.25848	$7.99087	3,199
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$7.99087	$7.75820	629
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$7.75820	$7.60237	630
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.60237	$7.47973	0
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98326	$10.64904	1,088
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.64904	$10.63061	391
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.63061	$11.71147	284
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.71147	$12.14450	81
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.14450	$12.05031	70
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.05031	$11.24315	67
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.24315	$12.55363	60
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.55363	$13.05424	59
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.05424	$12.37681	48
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.37681	$13.80674	17

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98927	$10.50667	1,704
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.50667	$9.74042	962
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.74042	$11.01456	955
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.01456	$14.90479	319
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.90479	$16.40277	280
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.40277	$14.62600	284
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.62600	$16.96618	264
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.96618	$19.56719	672
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.56719	$16.24882	250
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.24882	$20.36233	0
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92811	$11.13809	5,276
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.13809	$9.38377	2,037
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.38377	$10.92722	1,430
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.92722	$12.58687	524
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.58687	$11.50496	543
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.50496	$11.48137	465
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.48137	$10.68941	378
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.68941	$14.00734	1,055
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.00734	$11.74316	306
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.74316	$15.00998	30
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92798	$10.68170	1,162
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.68170	$9.03790	1,326
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.03790	$10.20192	626
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.20192	$11.79196	207
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.79196	$10.64373	349
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.64373	$10.38202	272
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.38202	$10.10375	171
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.10375	$12.00676	182
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.00676	$9.74005	171
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.74005	$11.31031	142
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97552	$10.75721	50,255
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.75721	$10.34891	24,771
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.34891	$11.37195	9,296
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.37195	$12.79389	3,354
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.79389	$13.16595	4,493
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.16595	$12.60460	3,322
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.60460	$12.83230	3,231
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.83230	$14.52183	4,372
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.52183	$13.01159	1,885
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.01159	$15.03487	303
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92064	$10.44626	237
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.44626	$9.18224	371
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.18224	$10.82961	233
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.82961	$12.08721	124
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.08721	$10.94988	108
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.94988	$10.29783	75
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.29783	$10.15653	51
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.15653	$12.73953	45
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.73953	$10.17028	49
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.17028	$12.51855	36

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99728	$10.47594	23,043
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.47594	$10.15974	12,836
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.15974	$10.88258	9,694
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.88258	$11.69050	6,433
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.69050	$11.92682	5,564
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.92682	$11.51815	1,405
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.51815	$11.57248	1,094
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.57248	$12.55702	10,017
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.55702	$11.52394	3,440
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.52394	$12.77820	116
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97014	$10.66273	9,443
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.66273	$10.38511	2,812
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.38511	$11.57292	2,308
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.57292	$15.28316	780
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.28316	$16.19191	529
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.19191	$17.33172	459
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.33172	$16.52426	528
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.52426	$21.71790	1,361
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.71790	$20.66956	344
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.66956	$26.51790	48
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99139	$11.18639	3,660
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.18639	$10.72467	1,261
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.72467	$11.64820	1,007
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.64820	$15.39591	362
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.39591	$16.47307	751
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.47307	$17.54300	658
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.54300	$17.92082	638
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.92082	$23.06088	1,197
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.06088	$21.70754	6,445
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.70754	$27.64524	10
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98642	$10.78001	10,730
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.78001	$10.10344	5,029
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.10344	$12.03038	2,208
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.03038	$14.85617	945
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.85617	$14.89515	15,233
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.89515	$14.19991	11,139
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.19991	$14.71671	20,301
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.71671	$17.63461	14,397
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.63461	$15.42860	9,201
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.42860	$19.39905	245
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99729	$10.20965	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.20965	$11.74625	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.74625	$11.94851	3,569
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.94851	$11.41659	2,080
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.41659	$11.52384	1,656
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.52384	$12.98944	2,410
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.98944	$11.52511	221
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.52511	$13.68876	148

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99728	$10.75587	6,141
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.75587	$10.34505	2,234
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.34505	$11.71821	2,007
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.71821	$15.49919	629
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.49919	$16.30161	649
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.30161	$16.91189	512
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.91189	$16.67638	398
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.67638	$21.09119	1,624
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.09119	$20.84053	619
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.84053	$27.78100	0
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99729	$10.13488	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.13488	$13.18913	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.18913	$14.06429	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.06429	$13.50882	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.50882	$14.82836	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.82836	$16.83577	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.83577	$14.63233	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.63233	$18.31150	0
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.01861	$11.29475	9,481
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.29475	$10.60285	5,877
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.60285	$12.26970	3,111
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.26970	$15.69263	1,337
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.69263	$16.93279	1,324
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.93279	$15.45093	9,129
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.45093	$15.19584	15,694
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.19584	$18.68687	11,072
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.68687	$17.28997	9,770
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.28997	$21.77253	329
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98984	$11.11549	36,520
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.11549	$10.48759	12,178
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.48759	$11.88402	5,259
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.88402	$16.32801	3,317
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.32801	$18.04860	3,157
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.04860	$16.47763	3,445
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.47763	$18.85004	3,060
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.85004	$20.75428	3,215
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.75428	$16.77466	3,024
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.77466	$19.64022	197
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93776	$11.55161	13,074
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.55161	$8.91087	2,840
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.91087	$10.16648	2,443
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.16648	$9.85793	1,478
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.85793	$9.09080	1,378
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.09080	$7.32393	1,289
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.32393	$7.96246	1,133
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$7.96246	$9.73680	2,641
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.73680	$8.09542	1,013
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.09542	$8.87783	18

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98825	$10.48476	258,537
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.48476	$10.24577	148,696
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.24577	$10.94056	110,573
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.94056	$11.56013	31,948
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.56013	$11.83043	54,400
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.83043	$11.46245	36,732
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.46245	$11.70362	17,784
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.70362	$12.47139	16,744
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.47139	$11.72123	11,949
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.72123	$13.01182	533
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01721	$10.04222	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.04222	$10.40601	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.40601	$9.83495	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.83495	$10.09214	8,031
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.09214	$9.73794	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.73794	$9.81877	263
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.81877	$10.03925	267
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.03925	$9.63218	250
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.63218	$10.22817	1,317
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96228	$11.38660	63,452
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.38660	$10.33249	33,759
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.33249	$11.28775	23,645
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.28775	$12.78042	8,148
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.78042	$13.50235	14,118
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.50235	$12.98346	70,360
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.98346	$13.83069	48,283
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.83069	$15.53659	161,726
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.53659	$13.88731	70,290
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.88731	$16.01290	10,054
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99728	$10.77565	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.77565	$10.78653	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.78653	$12.39780	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.39780	$15.88482	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.88482	$18.01413	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.01413	$17.96535	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.96535	$19.96377	64
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.96377	$23.61507	58
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.61507	$20.96622	2,969
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.96622	$25.24775	50
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99728	$8.80236	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.80236	$9.63634	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.63634	$11.41147	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.41147	$11.75826	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.75826	$11.39323	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.39323	$11.72091	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.72091	$13.40418	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.40418	$12.11957	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.11957	$14.21222	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97062	$12.02896	63,773
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.02896	$10.11241	19,152
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.11241	$11.74716	6,168
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.74716	$16.00405	5,687
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.00405	$16.24891	5,568
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.24891	$15.93062	5,334
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.93062	$16.60094	5,526
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.60094	$20.51107	5,625
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.51107	$17.68902	5,373
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.68902	$23.35794	0
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95967	$12.48393	57,911
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.48393	$11.96054	13,558
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.96054	$12.98010	5,339
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.98010	$16.97575	5,095
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.97575	$17.05122	5,254
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.05122	$16.62656	5,046
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.62656	$18.03043	5,024
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.03043	$21.61856	4,848
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.61856	$19.15431	4,652
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.15431	$24.11372	7
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96310	$11.34575	33,429
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.34575	$10.32143	8,067
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.32143	$11.79891	3,144
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.79891	$15.68537	2,767
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.68537	$15.97506	2,902
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.97506	$14.78965	2,894
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.78965	$18.48939	2,585
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.48939	$19.20455	2,705
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.20455	$15.40457	2,828
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.40457	$18.17980	9
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99098	$10.57983	150,188
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.57983	$10.43968	82,958
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.43968	$11.46301	63,617
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.46301	$12.95747	23,450
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.95747	$13.27357	48,759
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.27357	$12.84757	43,303
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.84757	$13.36885	23,712
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.36885	$14.92874	30,947
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.92874	$13.67163	11,695
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.67163	$15.98455	659
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96986	$11.01931	8,318
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.01931	$10.48112	2,700
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.48112	$11.92283	1,172
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.92283	$16.61426	791
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.61426	$17.41566	13,552
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.41566	$18.46448	8,688
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.46448	$18.34792	15,542
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.34792	$24.47971	10,286
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.47971	$24.59531	1,023
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.59531	$30.51374	171

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98489	$10.55547	6,008
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.55547	$10.16268	2,215
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.16268	$11.14947	1,028
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.14947	$14.52284	456
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.52284	$14.26965	933
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.26965	$12.96865	666
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.96865	$13.31720	871
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.31720	$15.01858	883
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.01858	$13.11691	645
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.11691	$15.98648	507
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.85854	$11.35536	14,109
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.35536	$9.34768	6,503
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.34768	$9.37032	3,972
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.37032	$10.46023	1,733
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.46023	$9.27387	2,005
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.27387	$7.24476	2,851
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.24476	$8.73543	2,067
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.73543	$9.32347	2,642
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.32347	$7.51672	1,966
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.51672	$8.49907	887
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97897	$10.20242	946
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.20242	$10.27861	8,726
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.27861	$10.46351	901
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.46351	$9.74348	262
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.74348	$9.47925	193
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.47925	$8.74760	120
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.74760	$8.83280	84
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.83280	$8.72089	88
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.72089	$8.60457	77
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.60457	$8.45848	0
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98755	$11.37997	33,871
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.37997	$10.63064	11,219
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.63064	$12.17806	4,540
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.17806	$15.60173	3,319
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.60173	$17.35430	3,257
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.35430	$15.68053	3,555
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.68053	$17.29563	3,353
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.29563	$19.83624	3,218
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.83624	$16.01672	3,324
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.01672	$18.46297	380
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99728	$8.74046	939
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.74046	$9.38672	10,512
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.38672	$10.94380	1,185
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.94380	$11.17089	429
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.17089	$10.73944	2,430
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.73944	$11.06928	458
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.06928	$12.16648	5,829
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.16648	$11.18070	1,701
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.18070	$13.04077	1,400

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99728	$10.29052	18,664
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.29052	$10.55671	18,479
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.55671	$11.01502	9,985
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.01502	$10.49795	2,935
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.49795	$10.88780	20,708
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.88780	$10.66430	14,403
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.66430	$10.85003	23,269
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.85003	$11.16065	21,211
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.16065	$10.55146	16,157
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.55146	$11.46436	839

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT B SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only (1.30%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96822	$10.85224	26,061,580
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.85224	$10.42656	42,594,262
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.42656	$11.58413	71,538,173
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.58413	$12.57392	77,473,527
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.57392	$12.88443	72,004,214
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.88443	$12.30764	62,207,727
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.30764	$12.91762	57,725,182
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.91762	$14.35469	56,610,359
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.35469	$13.01451	43,954,204
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.01451	$14.90762	62,281,306
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97890	$10.95858	23,763,450
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.95858	$10.82832	47,458,243
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.82832	$12.14616	109,306,110
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.14616	$13.97323	135,002,684
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.97323	$14.63392	131,151,777
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.63392	$14.55973	125,485,848
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.55973	$15.39207	119,561,720
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.39207	$17.76399	113,864,875
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.76399	$16.49985	103,233,199
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.49985	$19.84522	112,975,650
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98798	$10.84421	18,706,448
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.84421	$10.50892	34,942,290
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.50892	$11.43867	76,433,200
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.43867	$12.69438	89,549,949
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.69438	$13.17323	86,073,847
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.17323	$12.98042	85,011,193
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.98042	$13.42887	79,570,288
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.42887	$15.40633	75,442,567
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.40633	$14.00336	66,634,068
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.00336	$16.31578	74,317,915
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99892	$10.12611	10,675
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.12611	$9.68209	20,029
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.68209	$8.07247	43,623
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.07247	$9.03281	35,879
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.03281	$12.03168	83,249
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.03168	$9.62353	64,416
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.62353	$11.18967	73,235
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99892	$11.66544	2,574
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.66544	$13.03016	31,419
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.03016	$13.08281	55,583
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.08281	$14.29513	53,947
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.29513	$17.23296	55,149
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.23296	$15.62430	43,718
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.62430	$18.90315	44,068

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98918	$10.81032	31,826,087
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.81032	$10.54027	51,822,696
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.54027	$11.70096	95,086,413
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.70096	$13.58699	108,004,337
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.58699	$14.28492	104,688,818
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.28492	$14.16631	100,855,684
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.16631	$14.86310	96,376,654
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.86310	$16.85707	90,563,635
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.85707	$15.81588	82,121,626
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.81588	$18.64139	100,626,270
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99892	$9.18873	9,845,067
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.18873	$10.14802	32,239,015
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.14802	$11.10316	39,947,696
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.10316	$11.49527	38,477,637
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.49527	$11.00542	36,923,489
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.00542	$11.61872	34,789,227
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.61872	$12.91431	32,948,296
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.91431	$12.07270	29,787,512
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.07270	$14.01539	28,041,844
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00835	$10.13563	954,564
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.13563	$10.22893	2,292,661
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.22893	$10.56974	3,905,299
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.56974	$10.20540	3,835,593
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.20540	$10.06284	3,284,424
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.06284	$9.98020	3,046,628
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.98020	$10.01180	3,391,361
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.01180	$10.05055	3,390,196
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.05055	$9.99295	2,778,142
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.99295	$10.31886	4,331,762
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00727	$10.40977	13,733,937
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.40977	$10.60112	23,130,649
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.60112	$11.43860	41,511,081
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.43860	$11.08248	43,635,171
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.08248	$11.40123	39,817,544
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.40123	$11.01583	35,702,691
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.01583	$11.33255	34,218,588
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.33255	$11.67344	35,692,962
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.67344	$11.44483	30,206,555
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.44483	$12.33819	43,810,452
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97809	$10.89145	27,069,366
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.89145	$10.48915	37,814,832
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.48915	$11.77340	71,673,405
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.77340	$14.25584	91,056,416
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.25584	$15.05481	93,754,523
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.05481	$14.93839	93,090,208
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.93839	$15.75247	91,616,029
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.75247	$18.32966	89,916,064
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.32966	$16.96532	83,653,007
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.96532	$20.47010	111,647,690

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99892	$11.69855	337,855
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.69855	$13.11792	882,045
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.11792	$12.48497	1,062,825
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.48497	$14.15832	1,813,490
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.15832	$16.54656	1,898,072
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.54656	$15.55216	1,589,177
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.55216	$20.11318	2,544,958
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97060	$11.60747	367,927
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.60747	$10.87942	646,128
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.87942	$13.61620	1,364,624
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.61620	$14.02348	1,607,441
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.02348	$15.76833	1,502,841
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.76833	$15.54934	1,354,710
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.54934	$15.48493	1,341,604
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.48493	$16.94800	1,334,780
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.94800	$15.93869	1,028,416
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.93869	$19.68420	1,371,966
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96031	$11.84909	846,857
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.84909	$12.46608	1,407,302
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.46608	$14.19219	2,945,554
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$14.19219	$14.44656	3,316,891
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.44656	$18.66669	3,127,567
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.66669	$19.31653	2,993,773
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.31653	$19.98386	2,956,092
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.98386	$20.95658	2,865,375
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.95658	$19.69922	2,258,871
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.69922	$25.51258	2,939,786
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97640	$11.07430	15,657,160
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.07430	$10.76605	30,056,901
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.76605	$11.75601	61,925,756
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.75601	$13.31592	71,844,421
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.31592	$13.55705	69,080,118
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.55705	$13.51341	66,295,023
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.51341	$13.90530	63,403,497
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.90530	$15.98573	59,903,195
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.98573	$14.55487	53,425,378
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.55487	$17.23877	60,109,759
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98867	$10.75964	12,766,919
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.75964	$10.56611	22,958,371
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.56611	$11.48504	41,175,974
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.48504	$12.44907	44,585,269
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.44907	$12.78375	41,995,467
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.78375	$12.50271	37,849,400
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.50271	$12.98903	34,961,532
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.98903	$14.39532	35,240,065
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.39532	$13.20449	28,575,968
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.20449	$15.12091	36,653,143

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96555	$11.55299	1,356,838
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.55299	$11.55148	2,116,961
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.55148	$13.18999	3,931,041
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.18999	$18.07134	4,197,555
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.07134	$19.12024	4,256,557
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.12024	$17.83491	3,929,367
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.83491	$21.88329	3,658,580
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.88329	$24.23206	3,628,683
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.23206	$20.55190	3,061,801
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.55190	$24.87644	4,450,328
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99893	$9.89691	1,375,388
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.89691	$9.77005	4,326,809
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.77005	$9.64353	4,676,589
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.64353	$9.51854	4,207,604
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.51854	$9.39464	3,624,760
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.39464	$9.27261	4,718,023
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.27261	$9.15228	4,638,929
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.15228	$9.06428	4,652,636
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.06428	$9.06211	4,532,734
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.06211	$9.09555	5,843,979
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98490	$10.82146	792,445
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.82146	$11.01977	1,710,687
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.01977	$12.38543	3,907,154
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.38543	$13.10213	3,814,984
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.10213	$13.26266	3,598,293
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.26266	$12.62368	3,169,706
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.62368	$14.37813	3,116,162
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.37813	$15.25193	2,915,558
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.25193	$14.75366	2,405,538
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.75366	$16.78977	3,243,762
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99091	$10.67679	376,410
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.67679	$10.09724	542,453
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.09724	$11.64872	913,594
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.64872	$16.08032	1,399,306
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.08032	$18.05291	1,852,753
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.05291	$16.42198	1,835,667
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.42198	$19.43222	1,875,204
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.43222	$22.86130	2,088,577
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.86130	$19.36949	2,012,145
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.36949	$24.76188	2,931,329
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92975	$11.31839	490,015
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.31839	$9.72769	771,375
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.72769	$11.55656	1,325,316
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.55656	$13.57997	1,536,699
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.57997	$12.66291	1,532,376
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.66291	$12.89176	1,643,743
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.89176	$12.24381	1,590,312
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.24381	$16.36626	1,952,066
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.36626	$13.99914	1,920,210
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.99914	$18.25409	2,728,247

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92962	$10.85463	553,463
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.85463	$9.36922	921,394
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.36922	$10.78951	1,612,819
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.78951	$12.72239	1,787,522
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.72239	$11.71529	1,964,990
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.71529	$11.65752	1,944,692
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.65752	$11.57308	2,056,859
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.57308	$14.02897	2,167,866
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.02897	$11.61149	1,920,246
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.61149	$13.75529	2,779,012
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00716	$10.65798	10,192
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.65798	$11.82865	157,599,837
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.82865	$12.77233	52,336,429
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.77233	$12.20515	5,003,778
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.20515	$12.85709	5,538,543
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.85709	$12.83878	29,285,670
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.83878	$13.20503	27,863,833
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.20503	$13.59580	8,382,678
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.59580	$13.38227	52,269,083
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.38227	$14.69167	31,065,348
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97716	$10.93142	10,881,087
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.93142	$10.72799	19,401,400
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.72799	$12.02671	41,033,414
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.02671	$13.80307	49,271,077
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.80307	$14.49073	47,403,224
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.49073	$14.15256	45,190,211
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.15256	$14.69775	42,635,427
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.69775	$16.96691	41,060,375
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.96691	$15.51079	37,101,040
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.51079	$18.28375	42,903,481
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92228	$10.61546	1,262,302
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.61546	$9.51892	1,916,869
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.51892	$11.45344	3,407,661
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.45344	$13.04109	3,911,087
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.04109	$12.05224	4,282,724
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.05224	$11.56310	4,315,389
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.56310	$11.63353	4,112,031
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.63353	$14.88519	4,492,002
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.88519	$12.12438	4,111,393
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.12438	$15.22443	5,645,454
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99892	$10.64561	8,413,230
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.64561	$10.53196	15,572,403
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.53196	$11.50931	31,860,933
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.50931	$12.61294	36,354,440
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.61294	$13.12731	34,342,863
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.12731	$12.93297	31,865,101
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.93297	$13.25501	30,176,659
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.25501	$14.67172	28,233,514
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.67172	$13.73759	24,560,623
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.73759	$15.53975	29,426,847

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97178	$10.83550	346,402
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.83550	$10.76565	797,535
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.76565	$12.23930	1,808,115
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.23930	$16.48876	1,829,077
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.48876	$17.82120	1,956,031
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.82120	$19.46008	2,224,526
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.46008	$18.92630	2,094,769
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.92630	$25.37413	1,998,463
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.37413	$24.63897	1,823,287
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.63897	$32.24720	2,455,141
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
11/24/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99892	$9.94571	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.94571	$9.72775	2,665
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.72775	$10.45780	4,734
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.45780	$11.82978	27,022
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.82978	$10.95483	24,384
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.95483	$12.78592	24,440
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99303	$11.36749	1,061,189
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.36749	$11.11743	1,812,224
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.11743	$12.31871	3,120,192
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.31871	$16.61002	3,127,655
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.61002	$18.13007	4,698,405
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.13007	$19.69664	4,217,655
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.69664	$20.52521	4,339,258
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.52521	$26.94244	3,894,413
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$26.94244	$25.87563	3,059,055
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.87563	$33.61743	3,902,398
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98806	$10.95462	1,285,703
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.95462	$10.47366	2,094,896
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.47366	$12.72311	3,834,508
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.72311	$16.02802	4,423,523
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.02802	$16.39392	4,727,245
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.39392	$15.94369	4,738,020
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.94369	$16.85607	4,763,295
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.85607	$20.60381	4,748,493
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.60381	$18.39193	4,110,258
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.39193	$23.59101	5,561,323
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99893	$10.34858	5,633,961
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.34858	$12.14602	8,580,223
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.14602	$12.60409	8,561,196
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.60409	$12.28577	8,320,159
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.28577	$12.65041	7,778,604
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.65041	$14.54570	7,618,424
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.54570	$13.16770	6,977,733
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.16770	$15.95489	7,936,846

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99892	$10.93006	301,992
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.93006	$10.72407	498,962
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.72407	$12.39282	919,859
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.39282	$16.72156	1,111,962
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.72156	$17.94181	1,136,003
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.94181	$18.98862	1,126,642
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.98862	$19.10047	1,187,232
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.10047	$24.64204	1,220,558
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.64204	$24.84283	1,215,334
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.84283	$33.78329	1,786,330
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99893	$10.21028	31,266
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.21028	$13.55475	273,167
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.55475	$14.74552	465,480
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.74552	$14.44861	684,392
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.44861	$16.17865	1,576,534
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.17865	$18.73770	1,934,539
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.73770	$16.61574	1,776,797
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.61574	$21.21263	2,815,198
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.02025	$11.47753	1,040,702
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.47753	$10.99121	1,561,424
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.99121	$12.97601	3,150,800
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.97601	$16.93019	3,445,624
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.93019	$18.63631	3,345,412
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.63631	$17.34822	6,665,215
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.34822	$17.40477	6,275,353
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.40477	$21.83303	6,022,901
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.83303	$20.61058	5,275,594
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.61058	$26.47705	6,877,429
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99148	$11.29548	892,994
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.29548	$10.87188	1,477,755
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.87188	$12.56833	2,700,776
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.56833	$17.61601	3,282,523
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.61601	$19.86467	3,370,772
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.86467	$18.50123	3,407,101
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.50123	$21.59009	3,542,064
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.59009	$24.24853	3,519,996
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.24853	$19.99644	2,955,116
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.99644	$23.88416	4,473,913
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93940	$11.73867	1,846,677
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.73867	$9.23763	3,023,669
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.23763	$10.75214	5,293,609
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.75214	$10.63612	6,002,369
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.63612	$10.00622	5,942,158
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.00622	$8.22421	5,760,840
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.22421	$9.12099	5,529,751
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.12099	$11.37732	6,108,913
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.37732	$9.65141	5,317,470
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.65141	$10.79757	8,271,307

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98989	$10.65463	19,632,210
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.65463	$10.62112	38,352,053
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.62112	$11.57039	76,760,100
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.57039	$12.47194	84,138,208
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.47194	$13.02073	78,752,875
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.02073	$12.86986	74,275,430
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.86986	$13.40474	70,837,040
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.40474	$14.57126	68,584,253
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.57126	$13.97244	61,020,539
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.97244	$15.82362	74,471,209
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01884	$10.07683	225,014
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.07683	$10.65287	1,971,643
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.65287	$10.27127	2,034,980
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.27127	$10.75219	2,546,543
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.75219	$10.58400	3,045,721
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.58400	$10.88655	3,633,263
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.88655	$11.35471	4,332,139
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.35471	$11.11519	4,524,762
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.11519	$12.04077	6,727,844
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96392	$11.57100	16,326,236
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.57100	$10.71112	27,779,420
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.71112	$11.93776	61,916,682
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.93776	$13.78859	75,826,374
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.78859	$14.86104	75,102,702
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.86104	$14.57797	131,503,415
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.57797	$15.84120	126,150,523
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.84120	$18.15252	212,927,149
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.15252	$16.55449	185,011,532
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.55449	$19.47290	234,185,950
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
04/29/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99892	$11.70512	4,515
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.70512	$13.31379	38,581
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.31379	$13.34352	70,520
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.34352	$14.60020	61,357
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.60020	$17.49643	47,082
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.49643	$16.03284	49,946
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.03284	$19.81036	30,072
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99892	$10.95026	270,360
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.95026	$11.18180	522,206
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.18180	$13.11164	1,275,386
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.11164	$17.13775	1,420,819
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.13775	$19.82656	2,225,663
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.82656	$20.17140	2,211,945
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.17140	$22.86543	2,253,436
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$22.86543	$27.59065	2,267,956
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$27.59065	$24.99267	1,943,986
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.99267	$30.70289	2,570,194

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99892	$8.92125	1,754,314
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.92125	$9.96370	4,023,163
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.96370	$12.03673	5,764,125
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.03673	$12.65262	6,283,362
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.65262	$12.50693	6,732,968
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.50693	$13.12509	6,862,491
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.12509	$15.31131	6,893,160
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.31131	$14.12473	5,844,607
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.12473	$16.89730	6,038,757
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97226	$12.22363	439,021
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.22363	$10.48304	1,124,729
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.48304	$12.42355	2,127,538
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.42355	$17.26646	2,102,106
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.26646	$17.88395	2,197,817
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.88395	$17.88711	1,993,846
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.88711	$19.01429	1,806,533
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.01429	$23.96456	1,807,415
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.96456	$21.08659	1,603,062
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.08659	$28.40537	2,195,571
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96131	$12.68615	507,467
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.68615	$12.39878	1,173,374
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.39878	$13.72749	2,036,602
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.72749	$18.31474	2,375,484
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$18.31474	$18.76702	2,285,222
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.76702	$18.66860	2,308,210
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.66860	$20.65158	2,036,940
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.65158	$25.25871	2,096,246
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.25871	$22.83360	1,984,798
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.83360	$29.32496	2,822,413
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96474	$11.52948	303,510
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.52948	$10.69970	674,683
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.69970	$12.47826	1,137,605
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.47826	$16.92247	1,401,395
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.92247	$17.58238	1,309,433
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.58238	$16.60583	1,172,046
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.60583	$21.17695	1,416,829
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.17695	$22.43803	1,430,104
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.43803	$18.36352	1,196,711
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.36352	$22.10853	1,671,513
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99262	$10.75123	31,800,974
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.75123	$10.82213	63,513,321
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.82213	$12.12288	145,939,065
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.12288	$13.97954	178,940,013
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.97954	$14.60907	174,069,787
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.60907	$14.42529	213,526,209
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.42529	$15.31223	204,906,629
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.31223	$17.44229	194,859,272
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.44229	$16.29732	177,493,199
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.29732	$19.43835	195,448,379

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
02/10/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99892	$10.54562	30,745
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.54562	$10.56463	64,218
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.56463	$10.99577	50,329
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.99577	$13.06767	110,103
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.06767	$11.91193	88,704
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.91193	$14.66408	87,339
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97150	$11.19772	1,785,458
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.19772	$10.86500	2,911,305
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.86500	$12.60921	6,187,873
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.60921	$17.92452	6,764,866
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.92452	$19.16797	6,933,113
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.16797	$20.73190	6,968,679
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$20.73190	$21.01510	6,825,446
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$21.01510	$28.60108	6,886,422
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$28.60108	$29.31875	6,194,844
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$29.31875	$37.10678	8,456,828
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98653	$10.72651	198,561
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.72651	$10.53507	1,075,827
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.53507	$11.79151	2,609,217
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.79151	$15.66850	2,689,434
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.66850	$15.70586	2,558,144
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.70586	$14.56174	2,336,205
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.56174	$15.25369	2,259,507
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.25369	$17.54800	2,188,665
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.54800	$15.63700	2,111,420
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.63700	$19.44191	10,442,079
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.86018	$11.53931	1,994,769
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.53931	$9.69046	3,623,775
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.69046	$9.91022	6,609,370
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.91022	$11.28586	6,644,160
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.28586	$10.20778	6,586,862
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.20778	$8.13532	6,511,734
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.13532	$10.00630	6,532,771
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.00630	$10.89442	6,402,442
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.89442	$8.96148	4,853,847
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.96148	$10.33681	7,489,596
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98061	$10.36769	967,701
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.36769	$10.65495	1,829,798
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.65495	$11.06588	3,282,045
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.06588	$10.51202	3,351,764
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.51202	$10.43316	3,259,560
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.43316	$9.82209	3,047,757
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.82209	$10.11715	2,860,515
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.11715	$10.18971	2,911,227
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.18971	$10.25758	2,403,434
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.25758	$10.28660	3,688,047

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98919	$11.56425	396,950
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.56425	$11.02019	757,319
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.02019	$12.87930	1,350,942
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.87930	$16.83252	1,500,566
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.83252	$19.10071	1,498,281
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$19.10071	$17.60657	1,404,131
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.60657	$19.81025	1,247,382
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.81025	$23.17660	1,213,510
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.17660	$19.09354	1,046,438
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.09354	$22.45333	1,485,689
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99892	$8.85848	4,979,895
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.85848	$9.70561	18,698,706
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.70561	$11.54352	28,572,256
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.54352	$12.02061	29,632,288
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.02061	$11.78924	28,202,886
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.78924	$12.39552	26,763,357
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.39552	$13.89783	25,576,513
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.89783	$13.03078	23,100,033
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.03078	$15.50494	23,989,924
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99892	$10.45725	2,449,201
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.45725	$10.94324	4,779,811
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.94324	$11.64904	8,298,215
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.64904	$11.32595	8,829,497
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.32595	$11.98316	10,550,657
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.98316	$11.97368	10,990,475
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.97368	$12.42690	12,067,436
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.42690	$13.03934	14,020,937
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.03934	$12.57749	19,894,686
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.57749	$13.94101	27,775,052
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99893	$10.39933	23,551
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.39933	$9.42915	58,232
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.42915	$9.43260	51,091
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.43260	$9.02303	55,247
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.02303	$9.85061	51,701
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.85061	$10.62723	74,448
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.62723	$9.78901	26,795
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.78901	$11.09660	37,241
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.90769	$8.82880	60,469
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.82880	$10.66757	79,495
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
04/30/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.91839	$9.41927	107,322
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.41927	$12.18573	194,411

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT B SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Combo 5%/HAV and HD GRO II OR Combo 5%/HAV and GRO Plus II (2.70%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96704	$10.72802	170,769
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.72802	$10.16130	80,163
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.16130	$11.12891	71,250
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.12891	$11.90837	48,443
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.90837	$12.02921	36,354
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.02921	$11.32759	15,050
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.32759	$11.72082	12,197
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.72082	$12.84061	14,269
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.84061	$11.47569	6,083
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.47569	$12.95856	10,980
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97773	$10.83318	196,565
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.83318	$10.55300	97,519
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.55300	$11.66908	83,040
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.66908	$13.23395	76,665
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.23395	$13.66311	79,086
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.66311	$13.40099	53,358
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.40099	$13.96682	39,533
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.96682	$15.89119	47,164
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.89119	$14.54977	24,790
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.54977	$17.25161	45,593
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98681	$10.72024	140,238
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.72024	$10.24187	51,420
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.24187	$10.98948	39,344
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.98948	$12.02286	23,665
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.02286	$12.29951	28,813
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.29951	$11.94756	21,667
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.94756	$12.18547	14,403
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.18547	$13.78216	17,940
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.78216	$12.34837	7,697
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.34837	$14.18349	15,619
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98800	$10.68666	209,022
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.68666	$10.27226	133,796
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.27226	$11.24135	109,294
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.24135	$12.86823	82,660
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.86823	$13.33735	79,827
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.33735	$13.03902	48,953
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.03902	$13.48695	38,533
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.48695	$15.08000	41,955
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.08000	$13.94672	20,234
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.94672	$16.20528	29,665

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99775	$9.10110	939
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.10110	$9.90840	732
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.90840	$10.68726	14,176
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.68726	$10.90769	7,846
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.90769	$10.29469	3,465
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.29469	$10.71466	3,772
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.71466	$11.74110	2,649
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.74110	$10.81937	828
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.81937	$12.38231	5,055
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00718	$10.01971	1,873
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.01971	$9.96892	1,154
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.96892	$10.15469	744
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.15469	$9.66568	189
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.66568	$9.39565	216
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.39565	$9.18614	417
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.18614	$9.08486	75
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.08486	$8.99102	226
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.99102	$8.81224	78
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.81224	$8.97058	4,260
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00610	$10.29072	186,153
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.29072	$10.33172	105,236
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.33172	$10.98946	85,338
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.98946	$10.49630	36,550
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.49630	$10.64502	43,802
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.64502	$10.13924	41,608
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.13924	$10.28333	30,236
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.28333	$10.44282	40,159
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.44282	$10.09228	24,573
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.09228	$10.72575	26,978
AST Bond Portfolio 2019			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99775	$10.56667	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.56667	$11.92426	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.92426	$12.28151	80,360
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.28151	$11.37247	118,755
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.37247	$11.53734	117,812
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.53734	$11.34608	116,963
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.34608	$11.20016	117,431
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.20016	$10.98125	107,091
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.98125	$10.74337	478,870
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.74337	$10.59931	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2020			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00857	$10.59733	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.59733	$12.23769	59
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.23769	$12.65914	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.65914	$11.51481	77,987
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.51481	$11.89403	66,596
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.89403	$11.74954	76,394
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.74954	$11.65672	66,047
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.65672	$11.44323	37,123
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.44323	$11.16521	54,085
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.16521	$11.24391	481,606

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2021			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00751	$10.69820	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.69820	$12.52320	368,195
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.52320	$13.01240	393,962
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.01240	$11.77459	234,197
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.77459	$12.33666	266,546
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.33666	$12.21762	274,635
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.21762	$12.13025	272,765
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.13025	$11.99013	193,234
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.99013	$11.67253	190,440
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.67253	$11.93305	596,810
AST Bond Portfolio 2022			
01/03/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99775	$11.91076	58,451
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.91076	$12.26620	96,824
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.26620	$10.77189	74,429
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.77189	$11.56789	70,516
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.56789	$11.49155	82,762
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.49155	$11.38620	93,781
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.38620	$11.25340	70,147
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.25340	$10.93182	53,749
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.93182	$11.26334	40,443
AST Bond Portfolio 2023			
01/03/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99701	$10.30344	5,022
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.30344	$9.00269	367,104
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.00269	$9.86507	188,268
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.86507	$9.85866	21,882
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.85866	$9.77641	1,358
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.77641	$9.67449	1,408
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.67449	$9.38701	1,045
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.38701	$9.72805	10,485
AST Bond Portfolio 2024			
01/02/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99850	$8.66918	49,182
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.66918	$9.66595	45,381
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.66595	$9.67214	924
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.67214	$9.59096	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.59096	$9.48967	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.48967	$9.17254	4,905
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.17254	$9.63508	31,324
AST Bond Portfolio 2025			
01/02/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99850	$11.19944	25,998
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.19944	$11.11490	247,405
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.11490	$11.08281	53,689
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.08281	$10.98160	40,568
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.98160	$10.60501	78,797
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.60501	$11.21814	57,857
AST Bond Portfolio 2026			
01/02/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99850	$9.84675	694
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.84675	$9.78047	186,643
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.78047	$9.74751	148,218
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.74751	$9.38435	146,184
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.38435	$10.04678	239,398
AST Bond Portfolio 2027			
01/04/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99701	$9.78915	107,450
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.78915	$9.78123	71,447
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.78123	$9.39591	85,564
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.39591	$10.11935	395,207

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2028			
01/03/2017* to 12/31/2017	$9.99700	$9.94490	8,552
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.94490	$9.47614	37,760
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.47614	$10.28887	35,126
AST Bond Portfolio 2029			
01/02/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.99700	$9.57290	4,955
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.57290	$10.45995	28,606
AST Bond Portfolio 2030			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99850	$11.13127	46,284
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97692	$10.76684	214,272
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.76684	$10.22230	112,785
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.22230	$11.31077	94,667
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.31077	$13.50152	94,221
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.50152	$14.05587	90,459
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.05587	$13.74926	89,796
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.74926	$14.29352	64,650
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.29352	$16.39699	79,837
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.39699	$14.95989	32,891
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.95989	$17.79440	136,927
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99775	$11.55659	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.55659	$12.77488	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.77488	$11.98596	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.98596	$13.40026	33
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.40026	$15.43941	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.43941	$14.30443	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.30443	$18.23727	0
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96942	$11.47469	5,561
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.47469	$10.60270	1,950
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.60270	$13.08119	1,698
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.08119	$13.28131	301
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.28131	$14.72209	522
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.72209	$14.31166	234
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.31166	$14.05091	163
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.05091	$15.16104	259
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.16104	$14.05475	104
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.05475	$17.11148	306
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95914	$11.71378	10,696
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.71378	$12.14917	3,876
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.14917	$13.63494	3,750
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.63494	$13.68240	1,822
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.68240	$17.42880	1,356
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.42880	$17.77975	682
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.77975	$18.13409	481
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.13409	$18.74797	959
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.74797	$17.37169	212
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.37169	$22.17924	167

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97523	$10.94766	125,711
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.94766	$10.49225	67,404
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.49225	$11.29416	60,079
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.29416	$12.61143	33,142
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.61143	$12.65766	37,334
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.65766	$12.43791	25,644
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.43791	$12.61768	15,730
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.61768	$14.30042	18,090
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.30042	$12.83463	8,449
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.83463	$14.98586	14,435
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98749	$10.63651	72,494
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.63651	$10.29738	48,274
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.29738	$11.03380	42,560
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.03380	$11.79030	35,843
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.79030	$11.93560	36,608
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.93560	$11.50768	24,215
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.50768	$11.78628	19,151
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.78628	$12.87764	14,236
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.87764	$11.64376	7,583
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.64376	$13.14458	18,082
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96438	$11.42102	12,437
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.42102	$11.25787	5,011
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.25787	$12.67206	2,795
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.67206	$17.11573	2,644
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.11573	$17.85232	2,864
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.85232	$16.41583	2,259
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.41583	$19.85737	1,926
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.85737	$21.67779	2,291
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.67779	$18.12297	2,425
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.12297	$21.62539	3,453
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99776	$9.78359	8,153
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.78359	$9.52209	3,391
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.52209	$9.26522	1,696
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.26522	$9.01512	1,766
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.01512	$8.77178	2,020
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.77178	$8.53500	394
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.53500	$8.30517	217
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.30517	$8.10913	212
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.10913	$7.99153	188
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.99153	$7.90727	5,661
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98373	$10.69768	7,053
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.69768	$10.73964	4,175
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.73964	$11.89904	3,980
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.89904	$12.40911	1,155
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.40911	$12.38295	1,415
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.38295	$11.61910	533
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.61910	$13.04691	738
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.04691	$13.64411	792
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.64411	$13.01005	540
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.01005	$14.59558	604

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98974	$10.55472	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.55472	$9.84054	5
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.84054	$11.19120	653
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.19120	$15.22967	673
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.22967	$16.85551	1,303
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.85551	$15.11514	4,333
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.11514	$17.63294	686
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.63294	$20.45138	754
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.45138	$17.08027	640
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.08027	$21.52578	2,503
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92858	$11.18912	2,179
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.18912	$9.48026	1,444
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.48026	$11.10255	954
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.10255	$12.86148	229
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.86148	$11.82273	169
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82273	$11.86570	534
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.86570	$11.10976	133
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.10976	$14.64060	176
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.64060	$12.34422	128
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.34422	$15.86788	348
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92845	$10.73053	5,116
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.73053	$9.13080	1,473
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.13080	$10.36547	1,330
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.36547	$12.04897	273
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.04897	$10.93767	224
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.93767	$10.72928	95
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.72928	$10.50085	98
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.50085	$12.54926	96
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.54926	$10.23838	91
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.23838	$11.95660	98
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97599	$10.80651	43,981
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.80651	$10.45528	24,067
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.45528	$11.55436	16,853
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.55436	$13.07295	13,119
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.07295	$13.52958	13,509
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.52958	$13.02640	7,558
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.02640	$13.33675	5,730
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.33675	$15.17819	5,479
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.17819	$13.67759	3,191
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.67759	$15.89420	4,080
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92110	$10.49411	7,494
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.49411	$9.27676	2,122
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.27676	$11.00339	1,369
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.00339	$12.35100	607
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.35100	$11.25254	574
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.25254	$10.64265	6,383
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.64265	$10.55610	1,108
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.55610	$13.31567	968
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.31567	$10.69105	1,868
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.69105	$13.23425	405

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99775	$10.52387	109,605
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.52387	$10.26420	34,237
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.26420	$11.05718	29,255
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.05718	$11.94565	24,519
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.94565	$12.25655	21,033
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.25655	$11.90380	9,930
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.90380	$12.02773	6,291
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.02773	$13.12491	4,963
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.12491	$12.11407	2,318
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.11407	$13.50900	8,711
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97060	$10.71155	978
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.71155	$10.49190	691
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.49190	$11.75857	2,024
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.75857	$15.61666	303
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.61666	$16.63931	459
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.63931	$17.91179	575
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.91179	$17.17412	61
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.17412	$22.69976	56
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.69976	$21.72761	33
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.72761	$28.03357	335
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99185	$11.23754	269
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.23754	$10.83471	752
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.83471	$11.83484	256
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.83484	$15.73142	48
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.73142	$16.92770	282
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.92770	$18.12955	145
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.12955	$18.62498	106
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.62498	$24.10265	382
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.10265	$22.81797	155
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.81797	$29.22468	5,756
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98688	$10.82935	1,534
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.82935	$10.20729	1,229
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.20729	$12.22327	1,037
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.22327	$15.18002	1,762
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.18002	$15.30634	2,040
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.30634	$14.67487	2,202
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.67487	$15.29508	1,850
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.29508	$18.43160	2,587
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.43160	$16.21809	2,110
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.21809	$20.50762	8,210
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99776	$10.24890	1,047
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.24890	$11.85845	1,758
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.85845	$12.13121	1,625
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.13121	$11.65711	1,123
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.65711	$11.83337	977
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.83337	$13.41392	708
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.41392	$11.96980	346
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.96980	$14.29782	768

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99775	$10.80508	391
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.80508	$10.45133	202
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.45133	$11.90597	165
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.90597	$15.83692	1,811
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.83692	$16.75152	2,352
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.75152	$17.47755	1,557
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.47755	$17.33180	1,581
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.33180	$22.04430	1,468
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.04430	$21.90684	1,409
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.90684	$29.36838	236
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99776	$10.15622	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.15622	$13.29201	19
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.29201	$14.25459	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.25459	$13.76939	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.76939	$15.20007	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.20007	$17.35562	768
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.35562	$15.17049	386
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.17049	$19.09285	40
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.01907	$11.34646	9,036
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.34646	$10.71178	3,866
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.71178	$12.46639	3,935
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.46639	$16.03477	935
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.03477	$17.40029	896
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.40029	$15.96783	1,517
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.96783	$15.79319	1,052
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.79319	$19.53154	2,394
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.53154	$18.17486	709
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.17486	$23.01694	8,270
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99030	$11.16638	6,135
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.16638	$10.59540	1,821
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.59540	$12.07466	1,582
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.07466	$16.68426	705
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.68426	$18.54723	823
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.54723	$17.02906	429
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.02906	$19.59124	219
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.59124	$21.69250	1,017
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.69250	$17.63330	683
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.63330	$20.76283	3,330
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93823	$11.60441	10,653
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.60441	$9.00244	4,727
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.00244	$10.32934	2,787
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.32934	$10.07284	460
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.07284	$9.34178	835
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.34178	$7.56897	514
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.56897	$8.27550	363
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.27550	$10.17686	459
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.17686	$8.50979	1,444
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.50979	$9.38527	1,497

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98872	$10.53285	163,174
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.53285	$10.35103	97,357
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.35103	$11.11596	98,618
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.11596	$11.81223	52,249
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.81223	$12.15718	60,594
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.15718	$11.84594	31,586
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.84594	$12.16388	15,164
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.16388	$13.03542	11,075
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.03542	$12.32132	6,017
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.32132	$13.75579	26,841
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01767	$10.05196	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.05196	$10.47550	91
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.47550	$9.95682	517
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.95682	$10.27510	408
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.27510	$9.97082	211
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.97082	$10.11065	27
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.11065	$10.39624	964
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.39624	$10.03180	510
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.03180	$10.71317	135
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96274	$11.43865	118,155
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.43865	$10.43861	104,792
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.43861	$11.46855	113,532
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.46855	$13.05885	89,754
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.05885	$13.87493	79,862
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.87493	$13.41753	68,541
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.41753	$14.37413	59,894
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.37413	$16.23855	94,910
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.23855	$14.59767	61,674
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.59767	$16.92762	283,859
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99775	$10.82499	1,770
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.82499	$10.89734	482
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.89734	$12.59643	489
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.59643	$16.23101	184
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.23101	$18.51134	135
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.51134	$18.56612	127
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.56612	$20.74822	121
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.74822	$24.68208	626
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.68208	$22.03891	41
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.03891	$26.69036	2,787
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99775	$8.83594	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.83594	$9.72824	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.72824	$11.58574	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.58574	$12.00578	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.00578	$11.69925	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.69925	$12.10377	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.10377	$13.92024	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.92024	$12.65823	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.65823	$14.92822	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97108	$12.08395	899
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.08395	$10.21630	492
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.21630	$11.93538	829
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.93538	$16.35278	294
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.35278	$16.69730	1,046
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.69730	$16.46333	177
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.46333	$17.25324	209
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.25324	$21.43768	140
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.43768	$18.59390	117
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.59390	$24.69240	4,655
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96013	$12.54113	3,649
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.54113	$12.08356	1,404
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.08356	$13.18823	674
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.18823	$17.34591	283
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.34591	$17.52204	404
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.52204	$17.18290	4,169
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.18290	$18.73936	689
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.73936	$22.59592	1,141
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$22.59592	$20.13476	994
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.13476	$25.49207	4,352
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96356	$11.39766	2,103
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.39766	$10.42757	600
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.42757	$11.98804	171
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.98804	$16.02732	154
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.02732	$16.41607	166
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.41607	$15.28434	48
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.28434	$19.21614	8
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.21614	$20.07245	86
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.07245	$16.19287	44
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.19287	$19.21874	2,858
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99145	$10.62833	209,082
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.62833	$10.54700	113,620
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.54700	$11.64682	90,747
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.64682	$13.24003	77,472
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.24003	$13.64001	74,515
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.64001	$13.27734	73,257
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.27734	$13.89431	57,125
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.89431	$15.60326	54,364
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.60326	$14.37107	29,011
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.37107	$16.89784	61,914
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97033	$11.06962	1,325
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.06962	$10.58857	2,150
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.58857	$12.11375	1,699
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.11375	$16.97611	1,996
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.97611	$17.89630	3,368
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.89630	$19.08190	2,409
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$19.08190	$19.06902	1,792
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.06902	$25.58575	4,936
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$25.58575	$25.85357	3,298
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.85357	$32.25705	4,363

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98536	$10.60379	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.60379	$10.26707	105
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.26707	$11.32811	205
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.32811	$14.83939	66
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.83939	$14.66362	660
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.66362	$13.40246	248
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.40246	$13.84073	139
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.84073	$15.69731	318
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.69731	$13.78817	779
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.78817	$16.90012	1,367
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.85900	$11.40731	27,897
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.40731	$9.44376	9,596
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.44376	$9.52074	7,914
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.52074	$10.68860	4,367
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.68860	$9.53026	4,596
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.53026	$7.48748	1,728
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.48748	$9.07922	1,082
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.07922	$9.74532	1,696
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.74532	$7.90170	535
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.90170	$8.98513	1,336
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97944	$10.24908	3,543
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.24908	$10.38419	2,198
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.38419	$10.63128	880
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.63128	$9.95593	495
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.95593	$9.74100	541
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74100	$9.04019	89
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.04019	$9.18005	80
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.18005	$9.11525	61
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.11525	$9.04501	20
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.04501	$8.94192	266
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98801	$11.43201	2,869
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.43201	$10.73996	1,007
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.73996	$12.37341	1,225
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.37341	$15.94209	374
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.94209	$17.83365	731
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.83365	$16.20531	344
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.20531	$17.97579	277
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.97579	$20.73319	405
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.73319	$16.83672	190
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.83672	$19.51844	2,829
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99775	$8.77381	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.77381	$9.47622	261
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.47622	$11.11097	1,458
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.11097	$11.40603	3,172
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.40603	$11.02779	24,143
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.02779	$11.43090	9,032
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.43090	$12.63517	3,704
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.63517	$11.67787	1,177
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.67787	$13.69808	3,805

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99775	$10.33756	19,082
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.33756	$10.66490	8,732
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.66490	$11.19133	8,397
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.19133	$10.72657	4,818
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.72657	$11.18815	6,786
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.18815	$11.02065	3,121
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.02065	$11.27609	1,439
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.27609	$11.66453	2,847
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.66453	$11.09096	5,350
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.09096	$12.11908	22,389

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT L SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only - Cliff M&E (1.30%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.05323	$14.90762	62,281,306
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.07667	$19.84522	112,975,650
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.03902	$16.31578	74,317,915
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65928	$11.18967	73,235
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.48842	$18.90315	44,068
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.19783	$18.64139	100,626,270
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.09110	$14.01539	28,041,844
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.10356	$10.31886	4,331,762
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.67440	$12.33819	43,810,452
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.73403	$20.47010	111,647,690
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.53234	$20.11318	2,544,958
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.98484	$19.68420	1,371,966
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.47949	$25.51258	2,939,786
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.77556	$17.23877	60,109,759
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.10799	$15.12091	36,653,143
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.35725	$24.87644	4,450,328
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.07313	$9.09555	5,843,979
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.72669	$16.78977	3,243,762
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.68939	$24.76188	2,931,329
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.00892	$18.25409	2,728,247
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.78414	$13.75529	2,779,012
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.72008	$14.69167	31,065,348
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.83229	$18.28375	42,903,481
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.55122	$15.22443	5,645,454
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.55314	$15.53975	29,426,847

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.62482	$32.24720	2,455,141
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.95474	$12.78592	24,440
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$29.65941	$33.61743	3,902,398
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.00950	$23.59101	5,561,323
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.35297	$15.95489	7,936,846
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.86602	$33.78329	1,786,330
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.75366	$21.21263	2,815,198
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.92636	$26.47705	6,877,429
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.91521	$23.88416	4,473,913
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.46660	$10.79757	8,271,307
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.79269	$15.82362	74,471,209
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.32072	$12.04077	6,727,844
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.09195	$19.47290	234,185,950
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.04400	$19.81036	30,072
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.97268	$30.70289	2,570,194
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.49353	$16.89730	6,038,757
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.64348	$28.40537	2,195,571
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.71934	$29.32496	2,822,413
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.98862	$22.10853	1,671,513
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.74112	$19.43835	195,448,379
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.28221	$14.66408	87,339
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$33.50310	$37.10678	8,456,828
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.49900	$19.44191	10,442,079
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.08232	$10.33681	7,489,596
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.60312	$10.28660	3,688,047
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.48303	$22.45333	1,485,689
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.19098	$15.50494	23,989,924
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.93357	$13.94101	27,775,052

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.34926	$11.09660	37,241
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.97428	$10.66757	79,495
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
03/18/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65376	$12.18573	194,411

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT L SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Combo 5%/HAV and HD GRO II OR Combo 5%/HAV and GRO Plus II (3.10%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96671	$10.69261	21,185
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.69261	$10.08624	17,857
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.08624	$11.00113	12,749
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.00113	$11.72347	9,694
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.72347	$11.79386	6,239
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.79386	$11.06033	2,132
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.06033	$11.39744	1,234
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.39744	$12.43519	1,183
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.43519	$11.06728	1,015
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.06728	$12.44608	44
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97739	$10.79745	29,168
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.79745	$10.47512	41,747
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.47512	$11.53530	43,834
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.53530	$13.02845	61,797
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.02845	$13.39563	15,729
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.39563	$13.08460	7,243
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.08460	$13.58112	5,058
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.58112	$15.38909	5,809
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.38909	$14.03173	3,113
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.03173	$16.56914	2,433
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98647	$10.68478	15,971
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.68478	$10.16604	9,844
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.16604	$10.86319	5,867
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.86319	$11.83594	3,810
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.83594	$12.05844	3,763
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.05844	$11.66532	3,785
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.66532	$11.84896	2,484
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.84896	$13.34671	2,882
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.34671	$11.90874	1,682
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.90874	$13.62229	2,305
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98767	$10.65135	78,854
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.65135	$10.19628	34,837
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.19628	$11.11224	23,930
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.11224	$12.66815	22,142
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.66815	$13.07611	14,349
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.07611	$12.73103	6,429
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.73103	$13.11436	2,965
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.11436	$14.60333	1,699
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.60333	$13.45006	1,259
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.45006	$15.56394	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99741	$9.07593	163
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.07593	$9.84016	559
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.84016	$10.56998	6,550
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.56998	$10.74377	3,552
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.74377	$10.09832	1,004
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.09832	$10.46719	152
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.46719	$11.42295	11
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.42295	$10.48272	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.48272	$11.94770	0
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00684	$9.98655	18,130
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.98655	$9.89522	10,015
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.89522	$10.03805	11,743
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.03805	$9.51542	4,411
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.51542	$9.21165	2,999
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.21165	$8.96928	753
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.96928	$8.83418	756
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.83418	$8.70705	673
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.70705	$8.49848	656
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.49848	$8.61565	0
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00576	$10.25672	89,579
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.25672	$10.25520	37,788
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.25520	$10.86303	27,573
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.86303	$10.33287	16,018
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.33287	$10.43629	7,667
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.43629	$9.89960	3,399
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.89960	$9.99909	2,644
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.99909	$10.11261	1,747
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.11261	$9.73277	1,657
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.73277	$10.30120	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2019			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99741	$10.53165	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.53165	$11.83610	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.83610	$12.14042	16,925
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.14042	$11.19570	22,444
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.19570	$11.31125	19,501
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.31125	$11.07796	13,926
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.07796	$10.89063	12,382
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.89063	$10.63407	11,379
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.63407	$10.36086	80,215
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.36086	$10.18037	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2020			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00823	$10.56221	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.56221	$12.14716	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.14716	$12.51381	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.51381	$11.33576	15,782
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.33576	$11.66094	32,354
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.66094	$11.47202	6,440
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.47202	$11.33473	6,937
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.33473	$11.08140	3,689
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.08140	$10.76739	5,105
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.76739	$10.79875	9,406

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2021			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00717	$10.66288	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.66288	$12.43071	138,180
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.43071	$12.86310	151,997
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.86310	$11.59167	159,764
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.59167	$12.09512	208,179
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.09512	$11.92913	196,494
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.92913	$11.79528	140,756
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.79528	$11.61120	95,006
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.61120	$11.25696	91,671
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.25696	$11.46088	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2022			
01/03/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99741	$11.86199	14,378
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.86199	$12.16570	26,981
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.16570	$10.63961	18,579
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.63961	$11.37891	17,529
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.37891	$11.25741	45,875
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.25741	$11.10851	57,586
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.10851	$10.93403	17,032
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.93403	$10.57755	13,213
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.57755	$10.85348	12,993
AST Bond Portfolio 2023			
01/03/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99656	$10.26098	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.26098	$8.92874	64,847
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.92874	$9.74380	30,315
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.74380	$9.69743	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.69743	$9.57711	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.57711	$9.43833	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.43833	$9.12006	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.12006	$9.41258	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2024			
01/02/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99827	$8.63360	4,465
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.63360	$9.58677	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.58677	$9.55343	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.55343	$9.43443	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.43443	$9.29658	25,159
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.29658	$8.94893	89,281
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.94893	$9.36143	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2025			
01/02/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99827	$11.15332	6,801
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.15332	$11.02349	54,219
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.02349	$10.94659	21,279
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.94659	$10.80226	19,408
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.80226	$10.38872	23,636
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.38872	$10.94430	15,299
AST Bond Portfolio 2026			
01/02/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99827	$9.80623	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.80623	$9.70029	6,443
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.70029	$9.62802	3,022
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.62802	$9.23092	3,529
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.23092	$9.84185	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2027			
01/04/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99656	$9.74901	36,186
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.74901	$9.70127	29,466
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.70127	$9.28064	24,098
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.28064	$9.95408	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2028			
01/03/2017* to 12/31/2017	$9.99655	$9.90406	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.90406	$9.39823	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.39823	$10.16224	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2029			
01/02/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.99655	$9.53339	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.53339	$10.37396	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2030			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99827	$11.08551	0
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97658	$10.73111	136,278
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.73111	$10.14668	44,840
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.14668	$11.18078	28,567
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.18078	$13.29165	54,058
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.29165	$13.78058	59,459
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.78058	$13.42470	13,652
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.42470	$13.89890	5,112
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.89890	$15.87897	32,390
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.87897	$14.42744	11,201
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.42744	$17.09052	1,859
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99741	$11.51597	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.51597	$12.67778	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.67778	$11.84596	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.84596	$13.18948	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.18948	$15.13412	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.13412	$13.96361	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.96361	$17.72973	0
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96908	$11.43692	2,250
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.43692	$10.52447	850
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.52447	$12.93116	559
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.93116	$13.07507	179
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.07507	$14.43393	171
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.43393	$13.97389	76
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.97389	$13.66308	78
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.66308	$14.68216	16
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.68216	$13.55457	15
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.55457	$16.43471	0
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95880	$11.67491	402
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.67491	$12.05919	237
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.05919	$13.47816	201
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.47816	$13.46951	11
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.46951	$17.08725	6
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.08725	$17.35976	3
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.35976	$17.63321	3
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.63321	$18.15546	3
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.15546	$16.75303	3
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.75303	$21.30154	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97489	$10.91143	32,740
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.91143	$10.41475	25,438
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.41475	$11.16446	20,109
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.16446	$12.41532	34,337
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.41532	$12.40961	10,173
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.40961	$12.14406	5,712
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.14406	$12.26896	541
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.26896	$13.84819	339
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.84819	$12.37732	302
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.37732	$14.39250	0
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98716	$10.60133	25,834
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.60133	$10.22123	13,110
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.22123	$10.90704	7,435
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.90704	$11.60692	1,748
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.60692	$11.70165	1,854
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.70165	$11.23580	1,164
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.23580	$11.46065	1,174
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.46065	$12.47062	1,168
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.47062	$11.22916	1,178
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.22916	$12.62449	0
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96404	$11.38325	6,047
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.38325	$11.17453	2,349
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.17453	$12.52643	1,774
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.52643	$16.84953	303
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.84953	$17.50251	16,781
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.50251	$16.02805	16,708
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.02805	$19.30877	9,618
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.30877	$20.99255	22
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.99255	$17.47743	22
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.47743	$20.76937	0
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99742	$9.75110	46,500
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.75110	$9.45154	22,871
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.45154	$9.15857	12,511
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.15857	$8.87457	39,679
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.87457	$8.59952	22,391
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.59952	$8.33297	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.33297	$8.07530	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.07530	$7.85246	1,095
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$7.85246	$7.70665	1,088
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.70665	$7.59403	1
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98339	$10.66230	5,117
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.66230	$10.66028	2,547
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.66028	$11.76228	2,394
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.76228	$12.21608	937
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.21608	$12.14020	978
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.14020	$11.34458	349
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.34458	$12.68641	318
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.68641	$13.21286	301
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.21286	$12.54677	283
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.54677	$14.01806	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98940	$10.51978	381
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.51978	$9.76774	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.76774	$11.06265	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.06265	$14.99295	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.99295	$16.52532	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.52532	$14.75812	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.75812	$17.14593	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.14593	$19.80513	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.80513	$16.47211	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.47211	$20.67405	0
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92824	$11.15207	119
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.15207	$9.41014	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.41014	$10.97495	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.97495	$12.66143	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.66143	$11.59103	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.59103	$11.58532	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.58532	$10.80288	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.80288	$14.17789	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.17789	$11.90466	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.90466	$15.23995	0
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92811	$10.69498	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.69498	$9.06313	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.06313	$10.24626	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.24626	$11.86160	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.86160	$10.72325	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.72325	$10.47565	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.47565	$10.21061	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.21061	$12.15241	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.15241	$9.87358	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.87358	$11.48329	0
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97565	$10.77066	9,053
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.77066	$10.37784	3,314
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.37784	$11.42154	2,579
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.42154	$12.86958	3,208
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.86958	$13.26439	1,639
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.26439	$12.71863	658
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.71863	$12.96831	481
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.96831	$14.69843	525
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.69843	$13.19041	444
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.19041	$15.26509	102
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92076	$10.45935	2,892
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.45935	$9.20807	2,804
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.20807	$10.87691	2,512
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.87691	$12.15881	2,081
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.15881	$11.03182	2,112
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.03182	$10.39094	1,148
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.39094	$10.26413	662
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.26413	$12.89447	46
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.89447	$10.31003	48
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.31003	$12.71021	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99741	$10.48911	21,821
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.48911	$10.18829	12,596
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.18829	$10.93014	8,459
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.93014	$11.75977	3,360
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.75977	$12.01609	4,598
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.01609	$11.62230	1,230
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.62230	$11.69518	1,137
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.69518	$12.70986	1,055
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.70986	$11.68249	1,009
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.68249	$12.97422	22
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97026	$10.67604	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.67604	$10.41409	150
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.41409	$11.62321	34
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.62321	$15.37337	7
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.37337	$16.31258	2
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.31258	$17.48789	2
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.48789	$16.69890	2
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.69890	$21.98134	2
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.98134	$20.95289	2
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.95289	$26.92285	0
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99152	$11.20032	1,490
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.20032	$10.75460	540
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.75460	$11.69886	268
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.69886	$15.48680	111
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.48680	$16.59597	292
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.59597	$17.70125	105
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.70125	$18.11052	96
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.11052	$23.34080	1
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.34080	$22.00525	1
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.00525	$28.06791	0
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98654	$10.79352	4,063
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.79352	$10.13184	2,388
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.13184	$12.08288	2,429
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.08288	$14.94402	642
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.94402	$15.00653	23,315
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$15.00653	$14.32830	23,159
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.32830	$14.87268	13,496
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.87268	$17.84915	52
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.84915	$15.64071	53
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.64071	$19.69642	0
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99742	$10.22042	1,959
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.22042	$11.77696	107
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.77696	$11.99833	105
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.99833	$11.48206	105
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.48206	$11.60783	106
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.60783	$13.10425	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.10425	$11.64516	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.64516	$13.85288	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99741	$10.76921	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.76921	$10.37396	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.37396	$11.76914	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.76914	$15.59069	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.59069	$16.42331	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.42331	$17.06463	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.06463	$16.85296	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.85296	$21.34749	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.34749	$21.12670	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.12670	$28.20606	0
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99742	$10.14073	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.14073	$13.21718	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.21718	$14.11619	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.11619	$13.57959	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.57959	$14.92909	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.92909	$16.97634	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.97634	$14.77765	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.77765	$18.52209	0
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.01873	$11.30877	8,522
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.30877	$10.63239	3,534
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.63239	$12.32290	2,521
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.32290	$15.78511	379
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.78511	$17.05906	504
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.05906	$15.59037	17,711
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.59037	$15.35667	10,729
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.35667	$18.91378	25
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.91378	$17.52723	24
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.52723	$22.10551	0
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98997	$11.12942	120
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.12942	$10.51702	112
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.51702	$11.93595	105
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.93595	$16.42483	112
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.42483	$18.18372	76
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.18372	$16.62671	49
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.62671	$19.04989	23
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.04989	$21.00672	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.00672	$17.00515	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.00515	$19.94088	0
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93789	$11.56611	7,273
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.56611	$8.93590	1,727
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.93590	$10.21083	1,304
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.21083	$9.91635	544
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.91635	$9.15888	786
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.15888	$7.39031	119
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.39031	$8.04707	122
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.04707	$9.85544	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.85544	$8.20694	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.20694	$9.01404	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98838	$10.49789	53,416
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.49789	$10.27441	41,263
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.27441	$10.98812	22,312
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.98812	$11.62835	13,961
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.62835	$11.91868	8,000
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.91868	$11.56570	3,666
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.56570	$11.82731	1,842
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.82731	$12.62272	244
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.62272	$11.88196	222
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.88196	$13.21082	11
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01733	$10.04487	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.04487	$10.42486	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.42486	$9.86808	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.86808	$10.14176	4,381
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.14176	$9.80101	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.80101	$9.89771	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.89771	$10.13567	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.13567	$9.73996	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.73996	$10.35878	0
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96241	$11.40087	98,922
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.40087	$10.36144	33,813
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.36144	$11.33686	21,423
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.33686	$12.85589	48,370
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.85589	$13.60313	32,324
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.60313	$13.10065	19,008
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.10065	$13.97705	9,994
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.97705	$15.72539	49,970
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.72539	$14.07792	20,529
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.07792	$16.25786	1,863
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99741	$10.78915	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.78915	$10.81676	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.81676	$12.45180	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.45180	$15.97878	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.97878	$18.14878	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.14878	$18.12773	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.12773	$20.17518	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.17518	$23.90212	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.90212	$21.25418	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.25418	$25.63427	0
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99741	$8.81153	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.81153	$9.66136	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.66136	$11.45894	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.45894	$11.82560	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.82560	$11.47623	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.47623	$11.82446	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.82446	$13.54344	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.54344	$12.26469	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.26469	$14.40467	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97075	$12.04402	43
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.04402	$10.14082	113
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.14082	$11.79828	104
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.79828	$16.09865	118
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.09865	$16.37030	85
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.37030	$16.07449	53
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.07449	$16.77669	26
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.77669	$20.76024	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.76024	$17.93184	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.93184	$23.71530	0
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95979	$12.49968	106
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.49968	$11.99419	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.99419	$13.03686	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.03686	$17.07640	7
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.07640	$17.17893	2
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.17893	$16.77711	2
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.77711	$18.22178	2
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.22178	$21.88181	2
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.88181	$19.41783	2
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.41783	$24.48344	0
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96322	$11.35991	1,291
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.35991	$10.35036	443
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.35036	$11.85034	378
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.85034	$15.77806	91
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.77806	$16.09432	84
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.09432	$14.92310	2
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.92310	$18.68508	2
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.68508	$19.43789	2
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.43789	$15.61614	2
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.61614	$18.45815	0
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99111	$10.59310	19,835
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.59310	$10.46904	6,894
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.46904	$11.51309	6,220
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.51309	$13.03427	2,719
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.03427	$13.37282	2,371
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.37282	$12.96373	6,949
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.96373	$13.51059	5,587
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.51059	$15.11024	6,073
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.11024	$13.85942	3,785
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.85942	$16.22933	1,135
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96999	$11.03301	2,084
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.03301	$10.51030	1,018
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.51030	$11.97456	982
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.97456	$16.71214	662
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.71214	$17.54560	663
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.54560	$18.63108	306
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.63108	$18.54217	124
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.54217	$24.77711	22
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.77711	$24.93296	19
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.93296	$30.98071	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98502	$10.56868	970
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.56868	$10.19120	890
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.19120	$11.19805	1,221
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.19805	$14.60874	697
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.60874	$14.37632	597
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.37632	$13.08574	417
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.08574	$13.45821	173
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.45821	$15.20107	31
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.20107	$13.29710	30
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.29710	$16.23110	0
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.85867	$11.36954	23,386
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.36954	$9.37388	8,708
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.37388	$9.41129	5,530
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.41129	$10.52218	571
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.52218	$9.34331	940
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.34331	$7.31034	455
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.31034	$8.82813	412
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.82813	$9.43703	231
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.43703	$7.62010	223
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.62010	$8.62931	0
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97910	$10.21510	6,742
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.21510	$10.30720	6,593
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.30720	$10.50897	2,821
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.50897	$9.80106	1,138
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.80106	$9.55012	1,619
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.55012	$8.82664	526
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.82664	$8.92643	399
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.92643	$8.82704	271
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.82704	$8.72286	246
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.72286	$8.58797	0
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98768	$11.39417	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.39417	$10.66050	75
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.66050	$12.23119	32
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.23119	$15.69414	15
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.69414	$17.48410	4
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.48410	$15.82249	4
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.82249	$17.47925	4
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.47925	$20.07783	4
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.07783	$16.23711	4
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.23711	$18.74604	0
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99741	$8.74958	513
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.74958	$9.41104	5,789
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.41104	$10.98916	7,843
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.98916	$11.23470	13,296
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.23470	$10.81752	25,938
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.81752	$11.16691	99,183
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.16691	$12.29279	1,823
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.29279	$11.31439	553
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.31439	$13.21731	2,381

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99741	$10.30343	3,618
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.30343	$10.58626	2,172
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.58626	$11.06302	2,877
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.06302	$10.55999	548
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.55999	$10.96919	20,645
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.96919	$10.76051	20,484
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.76051	$10.96478	11,600
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.96478	$11.29603	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.29603	$10.69627	650
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.69627	$11.63976	0

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT C SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: Basic Death Benefit Only - Cliff M&E (1.30%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.04338	$14.90762	62,281,306
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.07602	$19.84522	112,975,650
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.03848	$16.31578	74,317,915
AST AQR Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.64966	$11.18967	73,235
AST AQR Large-Cap Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.51557	$18.90315	44,068
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.18802	$18.64139	100,626,270
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.09063	$14.01539	28,041,844
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.10320	$10.31886	4,331,762
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.67398	$12.33819	43,810,452
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.73336	$20.47010	111,647,690
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.49476	$20.11318	2,544,958
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.97088	$19.68420	1,371,966
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.38955	$25.51258	2,939,786
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.75381	$17.23877	60,109,759
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.09749	$15.12091	36,653,143
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.10537	$24.87644	4,450,328
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.07328	$9.09555	5,843,979
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.74103	$16.78977	3,243,762
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.63563	$24.76188	2,931,329
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.99038	$18.25409	2,728,247
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.79663	$13.75529	2,779,012
AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.71959	$14.69167	31,065,348
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.82143	$18.28375	42,903,481
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.55549	$15.22443	5,645,454
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.54507	$15.53975	29,426,847

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.72835	$32.24720	2,455,141
AST Legg Mason Diversified Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.93541	$12.78592	24,440
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$29.71684	$33.61743	3,902,398
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.01863	$23.59101	5,561,323
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.35246	$15.95489	7,936,846
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$28.91613	$33.78329	1,786,330
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.70711	$21.21263	2,815,198
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$23.99386	$26.47705	6,877,429
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$22.79817	$23.88416	4,473,913
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.45515	$10.79757	8,271,307
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.79216	$15.82362	74,471,209
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.32031	$12.04077	6,727,844
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.08053	$19.47290	234,185,950
AST QMA Large-Cap Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$18.04335	$19.81036	30,072
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.94501	$30.70289	2,570,194
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.49297	$16.89730	6,038,757
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$25.64256	$28.40537	2,195,571
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$27.69042	$29.32496	2,822,413
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.77968	$22.10853	1,671,513
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.74048	$19.43835	195,448,379
AST T. Rowe Price Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.28173	$14.66408	87,339
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$33.64001	$37.10678	8,456,828
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.42993	$19.44191	10,442,079
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.05877	$10.33681	7,489,596
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.61186	$10.28660	3,688,047
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.34069	$22.45333	1,485,689
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.15450	$15.50494	23,989,924
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.93311	$13.94101	27,775,052

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.36724	$11.09660	37,241
PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.89627	$10.66757	79,495
PSF Stock Index Portfolio			
03/19/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.65172	$12.18573	194,411

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

PREMIER RETIREMENT C SERIES (contracts issued before 2-25-2013)

Pruco Life Insurance Company

Prospectus

ACCUMULATION UNIT VALUES: With Combo 5%/HAV and HD GRO II OR Combo 5%/HAV and GRO Plus II (3.15%)

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96666	$10.68813	25,772
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.68813	$10.07677	12,480
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.07677	$10.98518	9,731
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.98518	$11.70040	3,764
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.70040	$11.76455	3,411
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.76455	$11.02713	2,797
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.02713	$11.35738	1,989
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.35738	$12.38510	1,736
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.38510	$11.01706	218
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.01706	$12.38314	0
AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97735	$10.79288	4,329
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.79288	$10.46517	1,686
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.46517	$11.51831	1,586
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.51831	$13.00256	2,119
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.00256	$13.36218	2,045
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.36218	$13.04514	1,468
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.04514	$13.53314	1,389
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.53314	$15.32685	1,610
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.32685	$13.96775	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.96775	$16.48494	0
AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98643	$10.68027	1,516
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.68027	$10.15662	5,998
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.15662	$10.84748	3,274
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.84748	$11.81274	1,056
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.81274	$12.02867	1,019
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.02867	$11.63039	731
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.63039	$11.80737	665
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.80737	$13.29299	803
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.29299	$11.85469	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.85469	$13.55338	0
AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98762	$10.64688	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.64688	$10.18677	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.18677	$11.09597	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.09597	$12.64305	493
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.64305	$13.04341	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.04341	$12.69270	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.69270	$13.06815	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.06815	$14.54442	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.54442	$13.38876	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.38876	$15.48500	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST BlackRock Global Strategies Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99737	$9.07275	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.07275	$9.83171	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.83171	$10.55561	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.55561	$10.72350	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.72350	$10.07399	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.07399	$10.43663	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.43663	$11.38372	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.38372	$10.44127	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.44127	$11.89437	0
AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00679	$9.98227	2,155
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.98227	$9.88577	1,471
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.88577	$10.02316	1,045
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.02316	$9.49640	188
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.49640	$9.18823	750
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.18823	$8.94177	527
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.94177	$8.80255	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.80255	$8.67129	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.67129	$8.45917	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.45917	$8.57125	0
AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00572	$10.25235	2,432
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.25235	$10.24571	1,698
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.24571	$10.84736	1,140
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.84736	$10.31254	203
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.31254	$10.41028	786
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.41028	$9.86990	556
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.86990	$9.96394	87
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.96394	$10.07183	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.07183	$9.68847	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.68847	$10.24897	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2019			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99737	$10.52727	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.52727	$11.82506	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.82506	$12.12285	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.12285	$11.17367	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.17367	$11.28314	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.28314	$11.04471	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.04471	$10.85241	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.85241	$10.59133	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.59133	$10.31393	7,609
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.31393	$10.12911	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2020			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00819	$10.55776	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.55776	$12.13573	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.13573	$12.49550	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.49550	$11.31330	9,397
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.31330	$11.63180	4,869
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.63180	$11.43742	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.43742	$11.29468	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.29468	$11.03665	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.03665	$10.71838	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.71838	$10.74404	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2021			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.00713	$10.65842	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.65842	$12.41931	11,924
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.41931	$12.84452	16,207
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.84452	$11.56894	15,170
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.56894	$12.06517	41,437
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.06517	$11.89357	22,465
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.89357	$11.75410	10,369
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.75410	$11.56472	9,208
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.56472	$11.20611	7,028
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.20611	$11.40313	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2022			
01/03/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99737	$11.85586	7,595
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.85586	$12.15317	12,812
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.15317	$10.62314	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.62314	$11.35541	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.35541	$11.22823	22,088
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.22823	$11.07402	48,071
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.07402	$10.89441	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.89441	$10.53380	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.53380	$10.80299	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2023			
01/03/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99650	$10.25578	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.25578	$8.91959	10,656
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.91959	$9.72877	5,661
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.72877	$9.67746	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.67746	$9.55238	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.55238	$9.40918	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.40918	$9.08719	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.08719	$9.37381	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2024			
01/02/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99825	$8.62908	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.62908	$9.57675	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.57675	$9.53855	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.53855	$9.41489	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.41489	$9.27257	11,822
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.27257	$8.92111	57,067
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.92111	$9.32756	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2025			
01/02/2014* to 12/31/2014	$9.99825	$11.14753	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.14753	$11.01217	6,122
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.01217	$10.92980	287
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.92980	$10.78007	283
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.78007	$10.36186	279
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.36186	$10.91037	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2026			
01/02/2015* to 12/31/2015	$9.99825	$9.80127	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.80127	$9.69045	7,431
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.69045	$9.61317	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.61317	$9.21195	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.21195	$9.81656	13,237
AST Bond Portfolio 2027			
01/04/2016* to 12/31/2016	$9.99650	$9.74396	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.74396	$9.69119	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.69119	$9.26602	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.26602	$9.93319	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Bond Portfolio 2028			
01/03/2017* to 12/31/2017	$9.99649	$9.89908	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.89908	$9.38857	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.38857	$10.14667	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2029			
01/02/2018* to 12/31/2018	$9.99649	$9.52837	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.52837	$10.36303	0
AST Bond Portfolio 2030			
01/02/2019* to 12/31/2019	$9.99825	$11.07976	0
AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97654	$10.72680	27,750
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.72680	$10.13738	18,154
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.13738	$11.16475	9,229
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.16475	$13.26563	30,882
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.26563	$13.74641	16,527
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.74641	$13.38443	1,807
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.38443	$13.85011	192
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.85011	$15.81507	22,550
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.81507	$14.36188	7,196
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.36188	$17.00410	4,135
AST ClearBridge Dividend Growth Portfolio			
02/25/2013* to 12/31/2013	$9.99737	$11.51098	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.51098	$12.66567	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.66567	$11.82849	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.82849	$13.16319	58
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.16319	$15.09627	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.09627	$13.92138	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.92138	$17.66691	0
AST Cohen & Steers Global Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96904	$11.43200	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.43200	$10.51446	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.51446	$12.91218	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.91218	$13.04918	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.04918	$14.39780	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.39780	$13.93169	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.93169	$13.61488	37
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.61488	$14.62278	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.62278	$13.49264	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.49264	$16.35112	0
AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95876	$11.67022	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.67022	$12.04822	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$12.04822	$13.45895	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.45895	$13.44334	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.44334	$17.04517	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.04517	$17.30801	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.30801	$17.57156	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.57156	$18.08260	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.08260	$16.67719	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.67719	$21.19416	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97485	$10.90682	24,028
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.90682	$10.40498	9,697
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.40498	$11.14830	5,678
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.14830	$12.39086	2,534
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.39086	$12.37866	2,247
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.37866	$12.10752	1,958
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.10752	$12.22585	1,891
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.22585	$13.79241	1,468
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.79241	$12.32110	696
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.32110	$14.31969	0
AST Goldman Sachs Multi-Asset Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98711	$10.59691	2,695
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.59691	$10.21172	1,268
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.21172	$10.89125	777
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.89125	$11.58416	251
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.58416	$11.67265	263
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.67265	$11.20207	219
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.20207	$11.42036	169
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.42036	$12.42047	141
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.42047	$11.17817	88
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.17817	$12.56062	0
AST Goldman Sachs Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96400	$11.37837	376
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.37837	$11.16407	209
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.16407	$12.50818	153
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.50818	$16.81634	20
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.81634	$17.45893	72
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.45893	$15.97981	51
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.97981	$19.24072	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$19.24072	$20.90771	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.90771	$17.39778	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.39778	$20.66399	0
AST Government Money Market Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99738	$9.74705	131
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$9.74705	$9.44271	80
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.44271	$9.14536	67
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.14536	$8.85729	12
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$8.85729	$8.57829	48
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$8.57829	$8.30811	34
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.30811	$8.04709	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.04709	$7.82095	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$7.82095	$7.67176	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.67176	$7.55577	0
AST High Yield Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98334	$10.65785	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.65785	$10.65035	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.65035	$11.74530	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.74530	$12.19214	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.19214	$12.11018	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$12.11018	$11.31073	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.31073	$12.64201	60
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.64201	$13.15977	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.15977	$12.48983	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.48983	$13.94714	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98936	$10.51537	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.51537	$9.75858	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.75858	$11.04666	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.04666	$14.96355	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.96355	$16.48441	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.48441	$14.71393	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.71393	$17.08576	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.08576	$19.72538	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.72538	$16.39725	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.39725	$20.56946	0
AST International Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92820	$11.14735	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.14735	$9.40131	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.40131	$10.95911	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.95911	$12.63676	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.63676	$11.56240	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.56240	$11.55075	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.55075	$10.76507	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.76507	$14.12092	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.12092	$11.85060	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.85060	$15.16291	0
AST International Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92807	$10.69064	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.69064	$9.05485	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.05485	$10.23161	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.23161	$11.83862	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.83862	$10.69691	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.69691	$10.44453	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.44453	$10.17497	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.17497	$12.10376	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.10376	$9.82897	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.82897	$11.42540	0
AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97561	$10.76623	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.76623	$10.36828	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.36828	$11.40513	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.40513	$12.84435	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.84435	$13.23152	282
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.23152	$12.68054	63
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.68054	$12.92284	6
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$12.92284	$14.63929	5
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$14.63929	$13.13060	5
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.13060	$15.18801	0
AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.92072	$10.45502	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.45502	$9.19945	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.19945	$10.86116	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.86116	$12.13498	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.13498	$11.00451	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.00451	$10.35987	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.35987	$10.22824	48
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.22824	$12.84275	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.84275	$10.26330	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.26330	$12.64601	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99737	$10.48468	11,371
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.48468	$10.17871	4,894
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.17871	$10.91416	4,562
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.91416	$11.73675	991
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.73675	$11.98646	132
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.98646	$11.58773	110
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.58773	$11.65435	85
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.65435	$12.65884	70
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.65884	$11.62946	44
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.62946	$12.90862	0
AST Jennison Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97022	$10.67165	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.67165	$10.40451	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.40451	$11.60652	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.60652	$15.34338	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.34338	$16.27245	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.27245	$17.43591	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.43591	$16.64068	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.64068	$21.89333	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.89333	$20.85822	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$20.85822	$26.78744	0
AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99147	$11.19566	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.19566	$10.74445	353
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.74445	$11.68176	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.68176	$15.45619	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.45619	$16.55452	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.55452	$17.64790	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.64790	$18.04653	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.04653	$23.24635	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.24635	$21.90483	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.90483	$27.92551	0
AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98650	$10.78896	991
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.78896	$10.12224	580
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.12224	$12.06520	432
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.06520	$14.91450	59
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.91450	$14.96908	224
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.96908	$14.28508	150
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.28508	$14.82022	85
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.82022	$17.77709	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$17.77709	$15.56942	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.56942	$19.59631	0
AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio			
04/30/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99738	$10.21676	246
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.21676	$11.76661	37
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.76661	$11.98155	138
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.98155	$11.46006	96
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.46006	$11.57977	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.57977	$13.06583	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.06583	$11.60497	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.60497	$13.79790	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST MFS Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99737	$10.76474	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.76474	$10.36420	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.36420	$11.75204	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.75204	$15.55998	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.55998	$16.38243	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.38243	$17.01338	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$17.01338	$16.79369	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.79369	$21.26145	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.26145	$21.03047	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.03047	$28.06318	0
AST MFS Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
08/20/2012* to 12/31/2012	$9.99738	$10.13876	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.13876	$13.20767	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.20767	$14.09866	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.09866	$13.55576	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.55576	$14.89519	77
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$14.89519	$16.92909	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$16.92909	$14.72878	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.72878	$18.45123	0
AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$10.01869	$11.30416	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.30416	$10.62257	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.62257	$12.30522	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.30522	$15.75435	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.75435	$17.01694	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.01694	$15.54377	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.54377	$15.30299	33
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$15.30299	$18.83796	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$18.83796	$17.44791	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.44791	$21.99411	0
AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98992	$11.12480	500
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.12480	$10.50718	288
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.50718	$11.91859	214
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.91859	$16.39249	27
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.39249	$18.13850	95
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.13850	$16.57674	64
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.57674	$18.98287	55
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.98287	$20.92204	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.92204	$16.92775	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.92775	$19.83988	0
AST Parametric Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.93785	$11.56130	340
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.56130	$8.92749	235
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.92749	$10.19595	190
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.19595	$9.89682	32
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.89682	$9.13606	124
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.13606	$7.36806	107
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.36806	$8.01867	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.01867	$9.81562	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.81562	$8.16949	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.16949	$8.96834	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98834	$10.49355	13,064
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.49355	$10.26483	6,907
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.26483	$10.97220	6,482
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.97220	$11.60552	1,325
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.60552	$11.88912	277
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.88912	$11.53114	190
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.53114	$11.78586	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.78586	$12.57212	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.57212	$11.82817	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.82817	$13.14425	0
AST Prudential Core Bond Portfolio			
10/31/2011* to 12/31/2011	$10.01729	$10.04397	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.04397	$10.41863	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.41863	$9.85712	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.85712	$10.12523	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.12523	$9.77997	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$9.77997	$9.87140	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$9.87140	$10.10349	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$10.10349	$9.70401	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$9.70401	$10.31518	0
AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96236	$11.39622	16,090
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.39622	$10.35183	13,018
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.35183	$11.32062	6,201
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.32062	$12.83083	31,265
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$12.83083	$13.56962	16,965
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.56962	$13.06160	2,233
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.06160	$13.92818	190
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.92818	$15.66228	22,711
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.66228	$14.01410	7,283
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$14.01410	$16.17576	4,148
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99737	$10.78463	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.78463	$10.80665	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.80665	$12.43379	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.43379	$15.94737	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.94737	$18.10374	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$18.10374	$18.07342	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.07342	$20.10441	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$20.10441	$23.80597	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$23.80597	$21.15761	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$21.15761	$25.50457	0
AST Quantitative Modeling Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99737	$8.80844	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.80844	$9.65293	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.65293	$11.44298	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$11.44298	$11.80295	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.80295	$11.44835	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$11.44835	$11.78964	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.78964	$13.49652	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$13.49652	$12.21584	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$12.21584	$14.33987	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97070	$12.03897	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.03897	$10.13136	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.13136	$11.78127	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.78127	$16.06720	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.06720	$16.32992	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.32992	$16.02650	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.02650	$16.71805	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$16.71805	$20.67699	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$20.67699	$17.85053	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$17.85053	$23.59564	0
AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.95975	$12.49444	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$12.49444	$11.98301	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$11.98301	$13.01781	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$13.01781	$17.04271	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$17.04271	$17.13614	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.13614	$16.72668	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$16.72668	$18.15753	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.15753	$21.79342	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$21.79342	$19.32932	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$19.32932	$24.35913	0
AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96318	$11.35515	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.35515	$10.34059	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.34059	$11.83297	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.83297	$15.74681	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.74681	$16.05425	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$16.05425	$14.87830	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$14.87830	$18.61937	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.61937	$19.35947	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.35947	$15.54508	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$15.54508	$18.36466	0
AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99106	$10.58861	7,496
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.58861	$10.45913	3,445
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.45913	$11.49622	3,182
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.49622	$13.00841	4,892
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$13.00841	$13.33947	3,589
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$13.33947	$12.92472	2,545
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$12.92472	$13.46301	1,879
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.46301	$15.04923	2,165
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.04923	$13.79622	5
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.79622	$16.14690	0
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.96995	$11.02841	491
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.02841	$10.50050	279
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.50050	$11.95726	213
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.95726	$16.67945	26
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$16.67945	$17.50218	95
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.50218	$18.57542	60
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$18.57542	$18.47720	48
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$18.47720	$24.67755	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$24.67755	$24.81985	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$24.81985	$30.82413	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98498	$10.56426	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.56426	$10.18166	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.18166	$11.18177	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.18177	$14.57981	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$14.57981	$14.34034	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$14.34034	$13.04632	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$13.04632	$13.41071	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$13.41071	$15.13969	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$15.13969	$13.23649	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$13.23649	$16.14876	0
AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.85862	$11.36484	255
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.36484	$9.36523	153
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$9.36523	$9.39764	132
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.39764	$10.50156	21
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.50156	$9.32020	81
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.32020	$7.28845	70
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$7.28845	$8.79718	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.79718	$9.39912	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$9.39912	$7.58564	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$7.58564	$8.58587	0
AST Templeton Global Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.97905	$10.21091	974
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.21091	$10.29784	580
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.29784	$10.49398	468
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$10.49398	$9.78192	87
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$9.78192	$9.52645	335
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$9.52645	$8.80021	249
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$8.80021	$8.89518	85
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$8.89518	$8.79158	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$8.79158	$8.68333	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$8.68333	$8.54454	0
AST WEDGE Capital Mid-Cap Value Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.98763	$11.38945	0
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$11.38945	$10.65051	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.65051	$12.21345	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$12.21345	$15.66336	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$15.66336	$17.44083	0
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$17.44083	$15.77511	0
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$15.77511	$17.41792	0
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$17.41792	$19.99712	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$19.99712	$16.16346	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$16.16346	$18.65141	0
AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio			
05/02/2011* to 12/31/2011	$9.99737	$8.74653	0
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$8.74653	$9.40289	0
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$9.40289	$10.97393	0
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.97393	$11.21329	253
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$11.21329	$10.79129	35,344
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.79129	$11.13416	20,500
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$11.13416	$12.25037	5
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$12.25037	$11.26957	5
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$11.26957	$13.15811	0

Sub-Account	Accumulation Unit Value At Beginning of Period	Accumulation Unit Value At End of Period	Number of Accumulation Units Outstanding at End of Period
AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio			
03/15/2010 to 12/31/2010	$9.99737	$10.29910	1,222
01/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	$10.29910	$10.57630	771
01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012	$10.57630	$11.04691	557
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	$11.04691	$10.53917	99
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014	$10.53917	$10.94180	374
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015	$10.94180	$10.72817	257
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	$10.72817	$10.92621	79
01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017	$10.92621	$11.25054	0
01/01/2018 to 12/31/2018	$11.25054	$10.64750	0
01/01/2019 to 12/31/2019	$10.64750	$11.58065	0

**Denotes the start date of these sub-accounts*

APPENDIX B – SPECIAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR ANNUITIES ISSUED IN CERTAIN STATES

Certain features of your Annuity may be different than the features described earlier in this prospectus, if your Annuity is issued in certain states described below. Further variations may arise in connection with additional state reviews.

Jurisdiction	Special Provisions
California	Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Medically-Related Surrender is not available. For the California annuity forms, "contingent deferred sales charges" are referred to as "surrender charges".
Connecticut	Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Different CDSC schedule for X Series. No recapture of Purchase Credits upon death. For Annuities purchased on or after August 20, 2012, the Liquidity Factor used in the MVA and DCA formulas equals zero (0). The CDSC Schedule for X Series Annuities in Connecticut is as follows:

Age of Purchase Payment being Withdrawn	**Percentage Applied Against Purchase Payment being Withdrawn**
Less than one year old	9.0 %
1 year old or older, but not yet 2 years old	8.50 %
2 years old or older, but not yet 3 years old	8.0 %
3 years old or older, but not yet 4 years old	8.0 %
4 years old or older, but not yet 5 years old	7.75 %
5 years old or older, but not yet 6 years old	7.75 %
6 years old or older, but not yet 7 years old	5.0 %
7 years old or older, but not yet 8 years old	4.0 %
8 years old or older, but not yet 9 years old	2.5 %
9 or more years old	0.0 %

Florida	One year waiting period for annuitization. With respect to those who are 65 years or older on the date of purchase, in no event will the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge exceed 10% in accordance with Florida law.
Illinois	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Iowa	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
Massachusetts	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit. Medically-Related Surrenders are not available.
Montana	The annuity rates we use to calculate annuity payments are available only on a gender-neutral basis under any Annuity Option or any lifetime withdrawal option benefit.
Oregon	6 and 12 Month DCA Options are not available. Market Value Adjustment Options are not available.
South Dakota	Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available.
Texas	No MVA Options are available under the X Series Annuity. The Beneficiary Annuity is not available.
Virginia	Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available.
Washington	Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator is not available.

APPENDIX C – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR, AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT – NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR NEW ELECTIONS

These benefits were offered March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011.

Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we are no longer accepting additional Purchase Payments for Annuities that have these benefits.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT (HD 6 PLUS)

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit (HD 6 Plus) is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is no longer available.

If you have elected this benefit, the benefit guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 6% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:
    (a) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
    (b) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

In the rider for this benefit, we use slightly different terms for the calculation described. We use the term "Guaranteed Base Value" to refer to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit, plus the amount of any "adjusted" Purchase Payments made within one year after the effective date of the benefit. "Adjusted" Purchase Payments means Purchase Payments we receive, increased by any Purchase Credits applied to your Account Value in relation to Purchase Payments, and decreased by any fees or tax charges deducted from such Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity.

This means that: if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 10th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election; or if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 20th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 20th anniversary will be at least quadruple (400%) of your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see below).

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 4% for ages 45 – less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ – 79, and 6% for ages 80 or older. (Note that for purposes of the age tiers used with this benefit, we deem the Annuitant to have reached age 59 $^1/_2$ on the 183rd day after his/her 59th birthday). Under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 4% for ages 45 – less than 59 1/2; 5% for ages 59 1/2 – 79 and 6% for ages 80 and older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among

the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner. Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we no longer permit additional Purchase Payments to Annuities with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. For Annuities issued in Oregon, this restriction does not apply and you may continue to make additional Purchase Payments at this time.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 4% for ages 45 – less than 59 $^{1}/_{2}$; 5% for ages 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ – 79, and 6% for ages 80 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2010
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on August 1, 2011
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions

On October 24, 2011, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ and 79 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2011) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of proportional reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 27, 2011 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0.

The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is higher than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value" earlier in this prospectus). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6

Plus benefit. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantees on the tenth and twentieth anniversaries of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

The Issue Date is December 1
- The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on September 1
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 10th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the 20th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $420,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
10th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750
20th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$367,500

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:
- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2016 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will

be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elected, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no
- Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)
- The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 0.85% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2125% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

We no longer permit elections of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Previously, for elections of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, there must have been either, a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity owned, there must have been a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must have been at least 45 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, except if (a) the new Owner has the same

taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus could be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions.

If you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not have elected Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed);

consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Custom Portfolios Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit terminates upon Due Proof of Death.

How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

An integral part of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus (including Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus) is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and a specified bond fund within the Advanced Series Trust (the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to as the "Bond Sub-account"). This predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") runs each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity and, as a result, transfers of Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account can occur on any Valuation Day subject to the conditions described below. Only the predetermined mathematical formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to and from the Bond Sub-account, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from the Bond Sub-account We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula nor does the formula constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula by which the transfer operates is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. The formula is described below.

As indicated above, we limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. For purposes of these benefits, we refer to those permitted Investment Options as the "Permitted Sub-accounts". Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth.

If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of the discussion below concerning transfers from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, amounts held within the DCA MVA Options are included within the term "Permitted Sub-accounts". Thus, amounts may be transferred from the DCA MVA Options in the circumstances described above and in the section of the prospectus entitled 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program. Any transfer dictated by the formula out of the Bond Sub-account will only be transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, not the DCA MVA Options. We will not assess any applicable Market Value Adjustment with respect to transfers under the formula from the DCA MVA Options.

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, operates as follows. The formula starts by identifying an Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day and then multiplies that figure by 5%, to produce a projected (i.e., hypothetical) income amount. This amount may be different than the actual Annual Income Amount currently guaranteed under your benefit. Then it produces an estimate of the total amount targeted in the formula, based on the projected income amount and factors set forth in the formula. In the formula, we refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L". If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your projected income amount (and thus your Target Value) would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), and any withdrawals of Excess Income. Next, the formula subtracts from the Target Value the amount held within the Bond Sub-account on that day, and divides that difference by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. That ratio, which essentially isolates the amount of your Target Value that is not offset by amounts held within the Bond Sub-account, is called the "Target Ratio" or "r". If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on such third Valuation Day, make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts in which you are invested (subject to the 90% cap discussed below) to the Bond Sub-account. Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts (subject to the 90% cap) to the Bond Sub-account (as described above). If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account). For example,

- September 4 – a transfer is made to the Bond Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts.
- September 5 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on September 4.
- On September 5 – (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the Bond Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the Bond Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the Bond Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Unadjusted Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the Bond Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account because such investment performance will tend to increase the Target Ratio. In deciding how much to transfer, we use another formula, which essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80%. The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be. Once you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, the values we use to compare to the Target Ratio will be fixed.

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, we will perform an additional monthly calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after the transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

While you are not notified when your Annuity reaches a transfer trigger under the formula, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:

- Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
- If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
- Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, as time goes on, while none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the smaller the difference between the Protected Withdrawal Value and the Unadjusted Account Value, the more the Unadjusted Account Value can decrease prior to a transfer to the Bond Sub-account.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

Because the amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. The greater the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or to the Permitted Sub-accounts, the greater the impact performance of that Sub-account has on your Unadjusted Account Value and thus the greater the impact on whether (and how much) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible, under the formula, that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated in accordance with your Annuity. Once allocated, they will also be subject to the formula described above and therefore may be transferred to the Bond Sub-account, if dictated by the formula and subject to the 90% cap feature described above.

Any Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account will not participate in the positive or negative investment experience of the Permitted Sub-accounts until it is transferred out of the Bond Sub-account.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) . For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario

that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR (HD6 PLUS WITH LIA)

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA is no longer available. If you have elected this benefit, the benefit guarantees, until the death of the single designated life, the ability to withdraw an amount equal to double the Annual Income Amount (which we refer to as the "LIA Amount") if you meet the conditions set forth below. You could choose Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with or without also electing LIA, however you could not elect LIA without Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and you must have elected the LIA benefit at the time you elected Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and elected the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA you would lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. This benefit may not be combined with any other optional living benefit or death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the permitted and available Investment Option(s) with this benefit. The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 45 and 75 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. All terms and conditions of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus apply to this version of the benefit, except as described herein. As is the case with Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA involves your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Sub-account. Please see Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus above for a description of the predetermined mathematical formula.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA is not long-term care insurance and should not be purchased as a substitute for long-term care insurance. The income you receive through the Lifetime Income Accelerator may be used for any purpose, and it may or may not be sufficient to address expenses you may incur for long-term care or other medical or retirement expenses. You should seek professional advice to determine your financial needs for long-term care.

If this benefit is elected on an Annuity held as a 403(b) plan, then in addition to meeting the eligibility requirements listed below for the LIA Amount you must separately qualify for distributions from the 403(b) plan itself.

The current charge for this benefit is 1.20% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.30% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount. Both a waiting period of 36 months from the benefit effective date and an elimination period of 120 days from the date of notification that one or both of the requirements described immediately below have been met apply before you can become eligible for the LIA Amount. The 120 day elimination period begins on the date that we receive notification from you of your eligibility for the LIA Amount. Thus, assuming the 36 month waiting period has been met and we have received the notification referenced in the immediately preceding sentence, the LIA Amount would be available for withdrawal on the Valuation Day immediately after the 120th day. The waiting period and the elimination period may run concurrently. In addition to satisfying the waiting and elimination period, at least one of the following requirements ("LIA conditions") must be met.

(1) The designated life is confined to a qualified nursing facility. A qualified nursing facility is a facility operated pursuant to laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care which is prescribed by a licensed physician in writing and based on physical limitations which prohibit daily living in a non-institutional setting.

(2) The designated life is unable to perform two or more basic abilities of caring for oneself or "activities of daily living." We define these basic abilities as:
   i. Eating: Feeding oneself by getting food into the body from a receptacle (such as a plate, cup or table) or by a feeding tube or intravenously.
   ii. Dressing: Putting on and taking off all items of clothing and any necessary braces, fasteners or artificial limbs.
   iii. Bathing: Washing oneself by sponge bath; or in either a tub or shower, including the task of getting into or out of the tub or shower.
   iv. Toileting: Getting to and from the toilet, getting on and off the toilet, and performing associated personal hygiene.
   v. Transferring: Moving into or out of a bed, chair or wheelchair.
   vi. Continence: Maintaining control of bowel or bladder function; or when unable to maintain control of bowel or bladder function, the ability to perform personal hygiene (including caring for catheter or colostomy bag).

You must notify us in writing when the LIA conditions have been met. If, when we receive such notification, there are more than 120 days remaining until the end of the waiting period described above, you will not be eligible for the LIA Amount, and you will have to notify us again in writing in order to become eligible. If there are 120 days or less remaining until the end of the waiting period when we receive notification that the LIA conditions are met, we will determine eligibility for the LIA Amount through our then current administrative process, which may include, but is not limited to, documentation verifying the LIA conditions and/or an assessment by a third party of our choice. Such assessment may be in person and we will assume any costs associated with the aforementioned assessment. The designated life must be available for any assessment or reassessment pursuant to our administrative process requirements. Please note that you must be available in the U.S. for the assessment. Once eligibility is determined, the LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount as described above under the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit.

Additionally, once eligibility is determined, we will reassess your eligibility on an annual basis although your LIA benefit for the Annuity Year that immediately precedes or runs concurrent with our reassessment will not be affected if it is determined that you are no longer eligible. Your first reassessment may occur in the same year as your initial assessment. If we determine that you are no longer eligible to receive the LIA Amount, the Annual Income Amount would replace the LIA Amount on the next Annuity Anniversary (the "ineligibility effective date"). However, 1) if you were receiving income through a systematic withdrawal program that was based on your LIA Amount; 2) you subsequently become ineligible to receive your LIA Amount, and 3) we do not receive new withdrawal instructions from you prior to the ineligibility effective date, we will cancel such systematic withdrawal program on the ineligibility effective date. You will be notified of your subsequent ineligibility and the date systematic withdrawal payments will stop before either occur. If any existing systematic withdrawal program is canceled, you must enroll in a new systematic withdrawal program if you wish to receive income on a systematic basis. You may establish a new or make changes to any existing systematic withdrawal program at any time by contacting our Annuity Service Office. All "Excess Income" conditions described above in "Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 6 Plus" would apply. There is no limit on the number of times you can become eligible for the LIA Amount, however, each time would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period, notification that the designated life meets the LIA conditions, and determination, through our then current administrative process, that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, each as described above.

LIA Amount at the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If your first Lifetime Withdrawal subsequent to election of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA occurs while you are eligible for the LIA Amount, the available LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount.

LIA Amount after the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If you become eligible for the LIA Amount after you have taken your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the available LIA Amount for the current and subsequent Annuity Years is equal to double the then current Annual Income Amount. However, the available LIA Amount in the current Annuity Year is reduced by any Lifetime Withdrawals that have been taken in the current Annuity Year. Cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year which are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible for the LIA Amount) will not reduce your LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the LIA Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year.

For new issuances of this benefit, we may institute a "cut-off" date that would stop the appreciation of the Protected Withdrawal Value, even if no Lifetime Withdrawal had been taken prior to the cut-off date (thus affecting the determination of the LIA Amount). We will not apply any cut-off date to those who elected this benefit prior to our institution of a cut-off date.

Withdrawals in Excess of the LIA Amount. Withdrawals (other than the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal) of any amount in a given Annuity Year up to the LIA Amount will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the withdrawal. However, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the LIA Amount ("Excess Income"), your LIA Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions) by the result of the ratio of the excess portion of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio as the reduction to the LIA Amount. Any withdrawals that are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible) but in excess of the free withdrawal amount available under this Annuity will not incur a CDSC.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal has exceeded the LIA Amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding the LIA Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed the LIA Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount than if you request a gross withdrawal.

Withdrawals are not required. However, subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the LIA Amount is not increased in subsequent Annuity Years if you decide not to take a withdrawal in an Annuity Year or take withdrawals in an Annuity Year that in total are less than the LIA Amount.

Purchase Payments. If you are eligible for the LIA Amount as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" and you make an additional Purchase Payment, the Annual Income Amount is increased by an amount obtained by applying the applicable percentage (4% for ages 45 – less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ – 79; and 6% for ages 80 and older) to the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits). The applicable percentage is based on the attained age of the designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after the benefit effective date.

(Note that for purposes of the age tiers used with this benefit, we deem the Annuitant to have reached age 59 $^1/_2$ on the 183rd day after his/her 59th birthday).

The LIA Amount is increased by double the Annual Income Amount, if eligibility for LIA has been met. The Protected Withdrawal Value is increased by the amount of each Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If the Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner. Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we no longer permit additional Purchase Payments to Annuities with the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA. For Annuities issued in Oregon, this restriction does not apply and you may continue to make additional Purchase Payments at this time.

Step Ups. If your Annual Income Amount is stepped up, your LIA Amount will be stepped up to equal double the stepped up Annual Income Amount.

Guarantee Payments. If your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the LIA Amount when you are eligible, and there is still a LIA Amount available, we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining LIA Amount. If this were to occur, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining LIA Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the LIA Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. Should the designated life no longer qualify for the LIA Amount (as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" above), the Annual Income Amount would continue to be available. Subsequent eligibility for the LIA Amount would require the completion of the 120 day elimination period as well as meeting the LIA conditions listed above under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount". **To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero are more than the LIA Amount (except in the case of Required Minimum Distributions), Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA terminates, and no additional payments are made. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

Annuity Options. In addition to the Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus annuity options described above, after the tenth anniversary of the benefit effective date ("Tenth Anniversary"), you may also request that we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. In any year that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, we make annuity payments equal to the LIA Amount. If you would receive a greater payment by applying your Unadjusted Account Value to receive payments for life under your Annuity, we will pay the greater amount. Annuitization prior to the Tenth Anniversary will forfeit any present or future LIA Amounts. We will continue to make payments until the death of the designated life. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount and LIA Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA, and never meet the eligibility requirements, you will not receive any additional payments based on the LIA Amount.

Termination of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus With LIA. The LIA benefit terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the designated life;
(iv) the Annuity Date, if Unadjusted Account Value remains on the Annuity Date and an election is made to commence annuity payments prior to the tenth Annuity anniversary;
(v) the Valuation Day on which each of the Unadjusted Account Value and the Annual Income Amount is zero; or
(vi) if you cease to meet our requirements for elections of this benefit or if we process a change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA uses the same predetermined mathematical formula used with Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. See the pertinent discussion in Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT (SHD6 PLUS)

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit (SHD6 Plus) is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is no longer available for election

If you have elected this benefit, the benefit guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. The youngest designated life must have been at least 50 years old and the oldest designated life must have been at least 55 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 6% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and

(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 10th or 20th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:
   (a) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
   (b) 200% (on the 10th anniversary) or 400% (on the 20th anniversary) of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
   (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

In the rider for this benefit, as respects the preceding paragraph, we use the term "Guaranteed Base Value" to refer to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit, plus the amount of any "adjusted" Purchase Payments made within one year after the effective date of the benefit. "Adjusted" Purchase Payments means Purchase Payments we receive, increased by any Purchase Credits applied to your Account Value in relation to Purchase Payments, and decreased by any fees or tax charges deducted from such Purchase Payments upon allocation to the Annuity.

This means that: if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 10th Anniversary of the benefit, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 10th Anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election; or if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 20th anniversary of the benefit, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 20th anniversary will be at least quadruple (400%) of your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 10th or 20th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see below).

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 4% for ages 50-64, 5% for ages 65-84, and 6% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 4% for ages 50-64, 5% for ages 65-84, and 6% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner. Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, effective September 14, 2012, we no longer permit additional Purchase Payments to Annuities with the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. For Annuities issued in Oregon, this restriction does not apply and you may continue to make additional Purchase Payments at this time.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 4% for ages 50-64, 5% for ages 65-84, and 6% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

The Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carryover the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years.

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2010
- The Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on August 1, 2011
- The younger designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit.
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions

On October 24, 2011, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2011) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of proportional reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 27, 2011 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0.

The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $10,800. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $5,400 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,600 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $10,259.75 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $10,259.75. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$10,710.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
June 30	$226,800.00	$227,994.52	$10,259.75
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$10,507.50

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $10,710.00. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $5,400 ($5,400 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,600 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,600) is further reduced by 1.98% the ratio of Excess Income of $4,600 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $5,400) divided by the Account Value ($232,600) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $227,994.52, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $227,994.52 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $227,994.52 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $227,994.52 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $10,507.50. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $10,435.50 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $10,507.50.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value" earlier in this

prospectus). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantees on the tenth and twentieth anniversaries of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC and any applicable MVA) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2010
- The Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit is elected on September 1, 2011
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The younger designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit

On October 3, 2011, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 10th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000 and the 20th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $420,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2011 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
10th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750
20th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$367,500

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the Annuity Year that reduced your Unadjusted Account Value to zero are more than the Annual Income Amount, the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to Annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.

- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.

- Transfers to and from the elected Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elected, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your

Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 0.95% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus is no longer available. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus could only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must have been natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus only could be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations were as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. The younger Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old and the older must be at least 55 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. The younger Owner must be at least 50 years old and the older Owner must be at least 55 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. The younger of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old and the older must be at least 55 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus benefit may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

If you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of due proof of death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;

(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;

(iii) your termination of the benefit;

(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;

(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the annual income amount);

(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income amount equal zero; or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Custom Portfolios Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus above.

FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR, AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME 6 PLUS INCOME BENEFIT

Please see Appendix J: "Formula for Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of Living Benefits."

APPENDIX D – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME WITH LIA AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME – NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR NEW ELECTIONS

These benefits were offered January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012.

Except for Annuities that were issued in Oregon, for Annuities that have one of these benefits, we currently limit additional Purchase Payments made after the benefit has been in effect for one year (the "benefit anniversary") to $50,000 each benefit year. The benefit year begins on the date you elect an optional living benefit and continues through and includes the day immediately preceding the first anniversary of the date you elected the optional living benefit. Subsequent benefit years begin on the anniversary of the date you elected an optional living benefit and continue through and include the day immediately preceding the next anniversary of the date you elected the benefit.

Notwithstanding the $50,000 limit discussed above, we may further limit, suspend or reject any additional Purchase Payment at any time, but would do so only on a non-discriminatory basis. Circumstances where we may limit, restrict, suspend or reject additional Purchase Payments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion (among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s));**
- **if we are not then offering this benefit for new issues; or**
- **if we are offering a modified version of this benefit for new issues.**

If we further exercise our right to suspend, reject and/or place limitations on the acceptance of additional Purchase Payments, you may no longer be able to fund the benefit that you elected to the level you originally intended. This means that you may no longer be able to increase the values associated with your optional living benefit through additional Purchase Payments. This would also impact your ability to make annual contributions to certain qualified Annuities.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus. For example, if the Annuity terminates in this scenario, you would no longer have any optional death benefit that you may have elected (see the optional death benefits section of this prospectus).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th Anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th Anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:
    (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, this automatic increase will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 45-54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 45 -54 ; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2; 5% for ages 59 1/2 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 45-54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$-84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2011
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on August 1, 2012
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions

On October 24, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2012) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of proportional reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2012 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (Proportional Reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5 %
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio	(12.5)%
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:
- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	Annuity Year	Second Calendar Year
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:
- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2016 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:
- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information
- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
    (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elect, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)
- The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 0.95% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we

refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 45 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

An integral part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income (including Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income) is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and a specified bond fund within the Advanced Series Trust (the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account"). This predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") runs each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity and, as a result, transfers of Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account can occur on any Valuation Day subject to the conditions described below. Only the predetermined mathematical formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to and from the Bond Sub-account, and thus you may not allocate Purchase Payments to or make transfers to or from the Bond Sub-account. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula nor does the formula constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you. The formula by which the transfer operates is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under Highest Daily Lifetime Income. The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. The formula is set forth in Appendix J (and is described below).

As indicated above, we limit the Sub-accounts to which you may allocate Unadjusted Account Value if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income. For purposes of these benefits, we refer to those permitted Investment Options as the "Permitted Sub-accounts". Because these restrictions and the use of the formula lessen the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, they also reduce the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. They may also limit your upside potential for growth.

If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime Income and also are participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, and the formula under the benefit dictates a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, then the amount to be transferred will be taken entirely from the Sub-accounts, provided there is sufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts to meet the required transfer amount. Only if there is insufficient Unadjusted Account Value in those Sub-accounts will an amount be transferred from the DCA MVA Options. For purposes of the discussion below concerning transfers from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account, amounts held within the DCA MVA Options are included within the term "Permitted Sub-accounts". Thus, amounts may be transferred from the DCA MVA Options in the circumstances described above and in the section of the prospectus entitled 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program. Any transfer dictated by the formula out of the Bond Sub-account will only be transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, not the DCA MVA Options. We will not assess any Market Value Adjustment with respect to transfers under the formula from the DCA MVA Options.

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, operates as follows. The formula starts by identifying an Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day and then multiplies that figure by 5%, to produce a projected (i.e., hypothetical) income amount. This amount may be different than the actual Annual Income Amount currently guaranteed under your benefit. Then it produces an estimate of the total amount targeted in the formula, based on the projected income amount and factors set forth in the formula. In the formula, we refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L". If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your projected income amount (and thus your Target Value) would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits with respect to the X Series), and any withdrawals of Excess Income. Next, the formula subtracts from the Target Value the amount held within the Bond Sub-account on that day, and divides that difference by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts. That ratio, which essentially isolates the amount of your Target Value that is not offset by amounts held within the Bond Sub-account, is called the "Target Ratio" or "r". If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on such third Valuation Day, make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts in which you are invested (subject to the 90% cap discussed below) to the Bond Sub-account. Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts (subject to the 90% cap) to the Bond Sub-account (as described above). If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap). At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional

Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account). For example,

- September 4 – a transfer is made to the Bond Sub-account that results in the 90% cap being met and now $90,000 is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and $10,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts.
- September 5 – you make an additional Purchase Payment of $10,000. No transfers have been made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts since the cap went into effect on September 4.
- On September 5 – (and at least until first a transfer is made out of the Bond Sub-account under the formula) – the $10,000 payment is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and on this date you have 82% in the Bond Sub-account and 18% in the Permitted Sub-accounts (such that $20,000 is allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and $90,000 to the Bond Sub-account).
- Once there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account (of any amount), the formula will operate as described above, meaning that the formula could transfer amounts to or from the Bond Sub-account if dictated by the formula (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. We will continue to monitor your Unadjusted Account Value daily and, if dictated by the formula, systematically transfer amounts between the Permitted Sub-accounts you have chosen and the Bond Sub-account as dictated by the formula.

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account because such investment performance will tend to increase the Target Ratio. In deciding how much to transfer, we use another formula, which essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80%. The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be. Once you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income, the values we use to compare to the Target Ratio will be fixed. For newly-issued Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income and existing Annuities that elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income in the future, however, we reserve the right to change such values.

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, we will perform an additional monthly calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after the transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

While you are not notified when your Annuity reaches a transfer trigger under the formula, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:

- Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
- If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
- Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, as time goes on, while none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the smaller the difference between the Protected Withdrawal Value and the Unadjusted Account Value, the more the Unadjusted Account Value can decrease prior to a transfer to the Bond Sub-account.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time Highest Daily Lifetime Income has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

Because the amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. The greater the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or to the Permitted Sub-accounts, the greater the impact performance of that Sub-account has on your Unadjusted Account Value and thus the greater the impact on whether (and how much) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible, under the formula, that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated in accordance with your Annuity. Once allocated, they will also be subject to the formula described above and therefore may be transferred to the Bond Sub-account, if dictated by the formula and subject to the 90% cap feature described above.

Any Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account will not participate in the positive or negative investment experience of the Permitted Sub-accounts until it is transferred out of the Bond Sub-account.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME BENEFIT WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR

We offer another version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income that we call Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA guarantees, until the death of the single designated life, the ability to withdraw an amount equal to double the Annual Income Amount (which we refer to as the "LIA Amount") if you meet the conditions set forth below. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit at any time.

You may choose Highest Daily Lifetime Income with or without also electing LIA, however you may not elect LIA without Highest Daily Lifetime Income and you must elect the LIA benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income without LIA and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living benefit or death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-account(s) with this benefit. The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 45 and 75 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. All terms and conditions of Highest Daily Lifetime Income apply to this version of the benefit, except as described herein. As is the case with Highest Daily Lifetime Income, Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA involves your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Sub-account. Please see Highest Daily Lifetime Income above for a description of the predetermined mathematical formula.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA is not long-term care insurance and should not be purchased as a substitute for long-term care insurance. The income you receive through the Lifetime Income Accelerator may be used for any purpose, and it may or may not be sufficient to address expenses you may incur for long-term care or other medical or retirement expenses. You should seek professional advice to determine your financial needs for long-term care.

If this benefit is being elected on an Annuity held as a 403(b) plan, then in addition to meeting the eligibility requirements listed below for the LIA Amount you must separately qualify for distributions from the 403(b) plan itself.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA, the current charge is 1.30% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.325% of the greater of the prior

Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount. Both a waiting period of 36 months from the benefit effective date and an elimination period of 120 days from the date of notification that one or both of the requirements described immediately below have been met apply before you can become eligible for the LIA Amount. The 120 day elimination period begins on the date that we receive notification from you of your eligibility for the LIA Amount. Thus, assuming the 36 month waiting period has been met and we have received the notification referenced in the immediately preceding sentence, the LIA Amount would be available for withdrawal on the Valuation Day immediately after the 120th day. The waiting period and the elimination period may run concurrently. In addition to satisfying the waiting and elimination period, at least one of the following requirements ("LIA conditions") must be met.

(1) The designated life is confined to a qualified nursing facility. A qualified nursing facility is a facility operated pursuant to laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care which is prescribed by a licensed physician in writing and based on physical limitations which prohibit daily living in a non-institutional setting.
(2) The designated life is unable to perform two or more basic abilities of caring for oneself or "activities of daily living." We define these basic abilities as:
    i. Eating: Feeding oneself by getting food into the body from a receptacle (such as a plate, cup or table) or by a feeding tube or intravenously.
    ii. Dressing: Putting on and taking off all items of clothing and any necessary braces, fasteners or artificial limbs.
    iii. Bathing: Washing oneself by sponge bath; or in either a tub or shower, including the task of getting into or out of the tub or shower.
    iv. Toileting: Getting to and from the toilet, getting on and off the toilet, and performing associated personal hygiene.
    v. Transferring: Moving into or out of a bed, chair or wheelchair.
    vi. Continence: Maintaining control of bowel or bladder function; or when unable to maintain control of bowel or bladder function, the ability to perform personal hygiene (including caring for catheter or colostomy bag).

You must notify us in writing when the LIA conditions have been met. If, when we receive such notification, there are more than 120 days remaining until the end of the waiting period described above, you will not be eligible for the LIA Amount, and you will have to notify us again in writing in order to become eligible. If there are 120 days or less remaining until the end of the waiting period when we receive notification that the LIA conditions are met, we will determine eligibility for the LIA Amount through our then current administrative process, which may include, but is not limited to, documentation verifying the LIA conditions and/or an assessment by a third party of our choice. Such assessment may be in person and we will assume any costs associated with the aforementioned assessment. The designated life must be available for any assessment or reassessment pursuant to our administrative process requirements. Please note that you must be available in the U.S. for the assessment. Once eligibility is determined, the LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount as described above under Highest Daily Lifetime Income.

Additionally, once eligibility is determined, we will reassess your eligibility on an annual basis although your LIA benefit for the Annuity Year that immediately precedes or runs concurrent with our reassessment will not be affected if it is determined that you are no longer eligible. Your first reassessment may occur in the same year as your initial assessment. If we determine that you are no longer eligible to receive the LIA Amount, the Annual Income Amount would replace the LIA Amount on the next Annuity Anniversary (the "ineligibility effective date"). However, 1) if you were receiving income through a systematic withdrawal program that was based on your LIA Amount; 2) you subsequently become ineligible to receive your LIA Amount, and 3) we do not receive new withdrawal instructions from you prior to the ineligibility effective date, we will cancel such systematic withdrawal program on the ineligibility effective date. You will be notified of your subsequent ineligibility and the date systematic withdrawal payments will stop before either occur. If any existing systematic withdrawal program is canceled, you must enroll in a new systematic withdrawal program if you wish to receive income on a systematic basis. You may establish a new or make changes to any existing systematic withdrawal program at any time by contacting our Annuity Service Office. All "Excess Income" conditions described above in "Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income" would apply. There is no limit on the number of times you can become eligible for the LIA Amount, however, each time would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period, notification that the designated life meets the LIA conditions, and determination, through our then current administrative process, that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, each as described above.

LIA Amount at the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If your first Lifetime Withdrawal subsequent to election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA occurs while you are eligible for the LIA Amount, the available LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount.

LIA Amount after the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If you become eligible for the LIA Amount after you have taken your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the available LIA Amount for the current and subsequent Annuity Years is equal to double the then current Annual Income Amount. However, the available LIA Amount in the current Annuity Year is reduced by any Lifetime Withdrawals that have been taken in the current Annuity Year. Cumulative Lifetime

Withdrawals in an Annuity Year which are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible for the LIA Amount) will not reduce your LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the LIA Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year.

For new issuances of this benefit, we may institute a "cut-off" date that would stop the appreciation of the Protected Withdrawal Value, even if no Lifetime Withdrawal had been taken prior to the cut-off date (thus affecting the determination of the LIA Amount). We will not apply any cut-off date to those who elected this benefit prior to our institution of a cut-off date.

Withdrawals in Excess of the LIA Amount. Withdrawals (other than the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal) of any amount in a given Annuity Year up to the LIA Amount will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the withdrawal. However, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the LIA Amount ("Excess Income"), your LIA Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions) by the result of the ratio of the excess portion of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio as the reduction to the LIA Amount. Any withdrawals that are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible) but in excess of the free withdrawal amount available under this Annuity will not incur a CDSC.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal has exceeded the LIA Amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding the LIA Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed the LIA Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount than if you request a gross withdrawal.

No CDSC is applicable to any Lifetime Withdrawal that is less than or equal to the LIA Amount, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds any maximum free withdrawal amount described in the Annuity. Such Lifetime Withdrawals are not treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments. Each withdrawal that is Excess Income is subject to any applicable CDSC if the withdrawal is greater than the Free Withdrawal amount under the Annuity.

Withdrawals are not required. However, subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the LIA Amount is not increased in subsequent Annuity Years if you decide not to take a withdrawal in an Annuity Year or take withdrawals in an Annuity Year that in total are less than the LIA Amount.

Purchase Payments. If you are eligible for the LIA Amount as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" and you make an additional Purchase Payment, the Annual Income Amount is increased by an amount obtained by applying the applicable percentage (3% for ages 45-54; 4% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^{1}/_{2}$; 5% for ages 59 $^{1}/_{2}$-84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) to the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits). The applicable percentage is based on the attained age of the designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after the benefit effective date.

The LIA Amount is increased by double the Annual Income Amount, if eligibility for LIA has been met. The Protected Withdrawal Value is increased by the amount of each Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If the Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Step Ups. If your Annual Income Amount is stepped up, your LIA Amount will be stepped up to equal double the stepped up Annual Income Amount.

Guarantee Payments. If your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the LIA Amount when you are eligible, and there is still a LIA Amount available, we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining LIA Amount. If this were to occur, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining LIA Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the LIA Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. Should the designated life no longer qualify for the LIA Amount (as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" above), the Annual Income Amount would continue to be available. Subsequent eligibility for the LIA Amount would require the completion of the 120 day elimination period as well as meeting the LIA conditions listed above under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount". **To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero are more than the LIA Amount (except in the case of Required Minimum Distributions), Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA terminates, and no additional payments are made. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

Annuity Options. In addition to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income annuity options described above, after the tenth anniversary of the benefit effective date ("Tenth Anniversary"), you may also request that we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. In any year that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, we make annuity payments equal to the LIA Amount. If you would receive a greater payment by applying your Unadjusted Account Value to receive payments for life under your Annuity, we will pay the greater amount. Annuitization prior to the Tenth Anniversary will forfeit any present or future LIA Amounts. We will continue to make payments until the death of the designated life. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount and LIA Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA, and never meet the eligibility requirements, you will not receive any additional payments based on the LIA Amount.

Termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA. the LIA benefit terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the annuity;
(iii) our receipt of due proof of death of the designated life;
(iv) the annuity date, if unadjusted account value remains on the annuity date and an election is made to commence annuity payments prior to the tenth annuity anniversary;
(v) the valuation day on which each of the unadjusted account value and the annual income amount is zero; or
(vi) if you cease to meet our requirements for elections of this benefit or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA uses the same predetermined mathematical formula used with Highest Daily Lifetime Income and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. See the pertinent discussion in Highest Daily Lifetime Income above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 45 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit, although you may elect any optional death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus. For example, if the Annuity terminates in this scenario, you would no longer have any optional death benefit that you may have elected (see the Optional Death Benefits section of this prospectus).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:
    (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^1/_2$; 4.5% for ages 59 $^1/_2$ to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 1/2, 4.5% for ages 59 1/2 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 45-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to less than 59 $^{1}/_{2}$, 4.5% for ages 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2011
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on August 1, 2012
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions

On October 24, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2012) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of proportional reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2012 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life’s age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

Continuing the same example as above, the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $5,400. However, the Excess Income on October 29 reduces the amount to $5,301.72 for future years (see above). For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% (since the younger designated life is between 59 $^{1}/_{2}$ and 84 on the date of the potential step-up) of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than $5,301.72. Here are the calculations for determining the daily values. Only the October 26 value is being adjusted for Excess Income as the October 30, October 31 and November 1 Valuation Days occur after the Excess Income on October 29.

Date*	Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and Purchase Payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (4.5% of the Highest Daily Value)
October 26, 2012	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
October 29, 2012	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 30, 2012	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 31, 2012	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
November 1, 2012	$118,473.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is November 1. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of November 1 is considered the final Valuation Date for the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $119,000 on October 26, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. This amount is adjusted on October 29 to reflect the $5,000 withdrawal. The calculations for the adjustments are:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $119,000 on October 26 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $2,900 ($2,900 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in an Unadjusted Account Value of $116,100 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($116,100) is further reduced by 1.82% (this is the ratio in the above example which is the Excess Income divided by the Account Value immediately preceding the Excess Income) resulting in a Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98.
- The adjusted October 29 Highest Daily Value, $113,986.98, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of October 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on October 30, $113,000. Since the October 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98 is greater than the October 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $113,986.98 forward to the next Valuation Day of October 31. The Unadjusted Account Value on October 31, $119,000.00, becomes the final Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $113,986.98 carried forward.
- The October 31 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is also greater than the November 1 Unadjusted Account Value, so we will continue to carry $119,000.00 forward to the first Valuation Day of November 1.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $5,301.72 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on November 1, 2012 and continuing through October 31, 2013, will be stepped-up to $5,355.00.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish our initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 1, 2011
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is elected on September 4, 2012
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

On October 3, 2012, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2012 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
    (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.

- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit, including any optional Death Benefit that you elect, will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income Benefit

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 0.95% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.2375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 45 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 45 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 45 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit, however if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of

the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income above.

APPENDIX E – HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR, SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT, AND SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY® DEATH BENEFIT – NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR NEW ELECTIONS

These benefits were offered August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section below entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 currently is based on a single "designated life" who is at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th Anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th Anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:
    (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65-84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on August 1, 2013
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,921.40

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal (“Non-Lifetime Withdrawal”) under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity’s Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see “Surrenders – Surrender Value”). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to

take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

On October 3, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied.

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:

- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	**Annuity Year**	**Second Calendar Year**
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:

- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2016 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:

- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information

- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
    (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed

a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.

- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled "Investment Options." You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" earlier in the prospectus for more information.)
- The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 1.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.25% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be at least 50 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a

custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner or Annuitant (for entity-owned annuities);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, other than upon the death of the Annuitant or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

Overview of the Predetermined Mathematical Formula

Our goal is to seek a careful balance between providing value-added products, such as the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite of benefits, while managing the risk to Pruco Life associated with offering these products. One of the key features that helps us accomplish that balance and an integral part of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite is the predetermined mathematical formula used to transfer Unadjusted Account Value between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, referred to in this section as the "Bond Sub-account". The formula is designed primarily to mitigate some of the financial risks that we incur in providing the guarantee under the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 suite of benefits. The formula is not investment advice.

The formula is set forth in Appendix J (and is described below).

The predetermined mathematical formula ("formula") monitors each individual contract each Valuation Day that the benefit is in effect on your Annuity, in order to help us manage guarantees through all market cycles. It helps manage the risk to us associated with these benefits, which is generally represented by the gap between your Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value. As the gap between these two values increases, the formula will determine if and how much money should be transferred into the Bond Sub-account. This movement is intended to reduce the equity risk we will bear in funding our obligation associated with these benefits. As the gap decreases (due to favorable performance of the Unadjusted Account Value), the formula then determines if and how much money should transfer back into the Permitted Sub-accounts. The use of the formula, combined with restrictions on the Sub-accounts you are allowed to invest in, lessens the risk that your Unadjusted Account Value will be reduced to zero while you are still alive, thus reducing the likelihood that we will make any lifetime income payments under this benefit. The formula may also limit the potential for your Account Value to grow.

However, in addition to providing lifetime income when your Account Value is reduced to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can potentially dampen the impact of volatility on your Account Value during extreme market downturns by transferring assets from your chosen investments into the Bond Sub-account as described above. This occurs pursuant to the predetermined mathematical formula, which can limit the possibility or reduce the amount of a significant loss of Account Value, and potentially provide a higher income stream in retirement.

The formula is not forward looking and contains no predictive or projective component with respect to the markets, the Unadjusted Account Value or the Protected Withdrawal Value. We are not providing you with investment advice through the use of the formula nor does the formula constitute an investment strategy that we are recommending to you.

Transfer Activity Under the Formula

Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the primary driver of transfers to the Bond Sub-account is the difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value. If none of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, then over time the formula permits an increasing difference between the Unadjusted Account Value and the Protected Withdrawal Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account occurs. Therefore, over time, assuming none of the Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will allow for a greater decrease in the Unadjusted Account Value before a transfer to the Bond Sub-account is made.

It is important to understand that transfers within your Annuity are specific to the performance of your chosen investment options, the performance of the Bond Sub-account while Account Value is allocated to it, as well as how long the benefit has been owned. For example, two contracts purchased on the same day, but invested differently, will likely have different results, as would two contracts purchased on different days with the same investment options.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Unadjusted Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle, therefore producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Bond Sub-account depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Unadjusted Account Value and your Protected Withdrawal Value;
- The amount of time the benefit has been in effect on your Annuity;
- The amount allocated to and the performance of the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account;
- Any additional Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect); and
- Any withdrawals you take from your Annuity (while the benefit is in effect).

Under the formula, investment performance of your Unadjusted Account Value that is negative, flat, or even moderately positive may result in a transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account.

At any given time, some, most or none of your Unadjusted Account Value will be allocated to the Bond Sub-account, as dictated by the formula.

The amount allocated to the Bond Sub-account and the amount allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts each is a variable in the formula. Therefore, the investment performance of each affects whether a transfer occurs for your Annuity. As the amounts allocated to either the Bond Sub-account or the Permitted Sub-accounts increase, the performance of those sub-accounts will have a greater impact on your Unadjusted Account Value and hence a greater impact on if (and how much of) your Unadjusted Account Value is transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account. It is possible that if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has positive performance, the formula might transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Permitted Sub-accounts, even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is negative. Conversely, if a significant portion of your Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account and that Sub-account has negative performance, the formula may transfer additional amounts from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account even if the performance of your Permitted Sub-accounts is positive.

How the Formula Operates

Generally, the formula, which is applied each Valuation Day, takes four steps in determining any applicable transfers within your Annuity.

(1) First, the formula starts by identifying the value of future income payments we expect to pay. We refer to that value as the "Target Value" or "L".

(2) Second, we subtract any amounts invested in the Bond Sub-account ("B") from the Target Value and divide that number by the amount invested in the Permitted Sub-Accounts ("$V_V + V_F$") where "V_V" is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity, and "V_F" is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity. We refer to this resulting value as the "Target Ratio" or "R".

(3) Third, we compare the Target Ratio to designated thresholds and other rules described in greater detail below to determine if a transfer needs to occur.

(4) If a transfer needs to occur, we use another calculation to determine the amount of the transfer.

The Formula is:

$$R = (L - B)/ (V_V + V_F)$$

More specifically, the formula operates as follows:

(1) We calculate the Target Value (L) by multiplying the Income Basis (as defined in Appendix J) for that day by 5% and by the applicable Annuity Factor found in Appendix J. If you have already made a Lifetime Withdrawal, your Target Value would take into account any automatic step-up, any subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits with respect to the X Series), and any withdrawals of Excess Income.

Example (assume the income basis is $200,000, and the contract is $11\ ^1/_2$ months old, resulting in an annuity factor of 14.95)

Target Value (L) = $200,000 x 5% x 14.95 = $149,500

(2) Next, to calculate the Target Ratio (R), the Target Value is reduced by any amount held within the Bond Sub-account (B) on that day. The remaining amount is divided by the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts ($V_V + V_F$).

Example (assume the amount in the Bond Sub-account is zero, and the amount held within the Permitted Sub-accounts is $179,500)

Target Ratio (R) = ($149,500 – 0)/$179,500 = 83.3%

(3) If, on each of three consecutive Valuation Days, the Target Ratio is greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5%, the formula will, on the third Valuation Day, make a transfer from your Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap discussed below). If, however, on any Valuation Day, the Target Ratio is above 84.5%, the formula will make a transfer from the Permitted Sub-accounts to the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap). Once a transfer is made, the Target Ratio must again be greater than 83% but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days before a subsequent transfer to the Bond Sub-account will occur. If the Target Ratio falls below 78% on any Valuation Day, then a transfer from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts (excluding the DCA MVA Options) will occur.

Example: Assuming the Target Ratio is above 83% for a 3rd consecutive Valuation Day, but less than or equal to 84.5% for three consecutive Valuation Days, a transfer into the Bond Portfolio occurred.

(4) In deciding how much to transfer, we perform a calculation that essentially seeks to reallocate amounts held in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account so that the Target Ratio meets a target, which currently is equal to 80% (subject to the 90% Cap discussion below). The further the Target Ratio is from 80% when a transfer is occurring under the formula, the greater the transfer amount will be.

The 90% Cap

The formula will not execute a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in more than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account ("90% cap") on that Valuation Day. Thus, on any Valuation Day, if the formula would require a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that would result in more than 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account, only the amount that results in exactly 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account will be transferred. Additionally, future transfers into the Bond Sub-account will not be made (regardless of the performance of the Bond Sub-account and the Permitted Sub-accounts) at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account. Once this transfer occurs out of the Bond Sub-account, future amounts may be transferred to or from the Bond Sub-account (subject to the 90% cap).

Under the operation of the formula, the 90% cap may come into and out of effect multiple times while you participate in the benefit. At no time will the formula make a transfer to the Bond Sub-account that results in greater than 90% of your Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Bond Sub-account. However, it is possible that, due to the investment performance of your allocations in the Bond Sub-account and your allocations in the Permitted Sub-accounts you have selected, your Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Bond Sub-account.

Monthly Transfers

Additionally, on each monthly Annuity Anniversary (if the monthly Annuity Anniversary does not fall on a Valuation Day, the next Valuation Day will be used), following all of the above described daily calculations, if there is money allocated to the Bond Sub-account, the formula will perform an additional calculation to determine whether or not a transfer will be made from the Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts. This transfer will automatically

occur provided that the Target Ratio, as described above, would be less than 83% after this transfer. The formula will not execute a transfer if the Target Ratio after this transfer would occur would be greater than or equal to 83%.

The amount of the transfer will be equal to the lesser of:

a) The total value of all your Unadjusted Account Value in the Bond Sub-account, or
b) An amount equal to 5% of your total Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Information

- The Bond sub-account is not a Permitted Sub-account. As such, only the formula can transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account. You may not allocate Purchase Payments or transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to or from the Bond Sub-account.
- While you are not notified before a transfer occurs to or from the Bond Sub-account, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value either to or from the Bond Sub-account. Your confirmation statements will be detailed to include the effective date of the transfer, the dollar amount of the transfer and the Permitted Sub-accounts the funds are being transferred to/from. Depending on the results of the calculations of the formula, we may, on any Valuation Day:
  - Not make any transfer between the Permitted Sub-accounts and the Bond Sub-account; or
  - If a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value was previously allocated to the Bond Sub-account, transfer all or a portion of those amounts to the Permitted Sub-accounts (as described above); or
  - Transfer a portion of your Unadjusted Account Value in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts and will be subject to the formula.
- Additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity do not increase "B" within the formula, and may result in an additional Account Value being transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or a transfer to the Bond Sub-account due to the change in the ratio.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity while the 90% cap is in effect, the formula will not transfer any of such additional Purchase Payments to the Bond Sub-account at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account, regardless of how much of your Unadjusted Account Value is in the Permitted Sub-accounts. This means that there could be scenarios under which, because of the additional Purchase Payments you make, less than 90% of your entire Unadjusted Account Value is allocated to the Bond Sub-account, and the formula will still not transfer any of your Unadjusted Account Value to the Bond Sub-account (at least until there is first a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account).
- If you are participating in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and you are also participating in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program, the following rules apply:
  - DCA MVA Options are considered "Permitted Sub-accounts" for purpose of the Target Ratio calculation ("L") described above.
  - The formula may transfer amounts out of the DCA MVA Options to the Bond Sub-account if the amount allocated to the other Permitted Sub-accounts is insufficient to cover the amount of the transfer.
  - The transfer formula will not allocate amounts to the DCA MVA Options when there is a transfer out of the Bond Sub-account . Such transfers will be allocated pro-rata to the variable Sub-accounts, excluding the Bond Sub-account.
  - A Market Value Adjustment is not assessed when amounts are transferred out of the DCA MVA Options under the transfer formula.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts beginning after age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see "Tax Considerations" for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this benefit here. However, we do note that if you participate in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 through a non-qualified annuity, as with all withdrawals, once all Purchase Payments are returned under the Annuity, all subsequent withdrawal amounts will be taxed as ordinary income.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT WITH LIFETIME INCOME ACCELERATOR

We offer another version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 that we call Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA guarantees, until the death of the single designated life, the ability to withdraw an amount equal to double the Annual Income Amount (which we refer to as the "LIA Amount") if you meet the conditions set forth below. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit at any time.

You may choose Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with or without also electing LIA, however you may not elect LIA without Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and you must elect the LIA benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 without LIA and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new

guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living benefit or death benefit. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-account(s) with this benefit. The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 75 on the date that the benefit is elected and received in Good Order. All terms and conditions of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 apply to this version of the benefit, except as described herein. As is the case with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA involves your participation in a predetermined mathematical formula that transfers Account Value between your Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio Sub-account. Please see Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for a description of the predetermined mathematical formula.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA is not long-term care insurance and should not be purchased as a substitute for long-term care insurance. The income you receive through the Lifetime Income Accelerator may be used for any purpose, and it may or may not be sufficient to address expenses you may incur for long-term care or other medical or retirement expenses. You should seek professional advice to determine your financial needs for long-term care.

If this benefit is being elected on an Annuity held as a 403(b) plan, then in addition to meeting the eligibility requirements listed below for the LIA Amount you must separately qualify for distributions from the 403(b) plan itself.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, the current charge is 1.50% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA benefit would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero.

Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount. Both a waiting period of 36 months from the benefit effective date and an elimination period of 120 days from the date of notification that one or both of the requirements described immediately below have been met apply before you can become eligible for the LIA Amount. The 120 day elimination period begins on the date that we receive notification from you of your eligibility for the LIA Amount. Thus, assuming the 36 month waiting period has been met and we have received the notification referenced in the immediately preceding sentence, the LIA Amount would be available for withdrawal on the Valuation Day immediately after the 120th day. The waiting period and the elimination period may run concurrently. In addition to satisfying the waiting and elimination period, at least one of the following requirements ("LIA conditions") must be met.

1) The designated life is confined to a qualified nursing facility. A qualified nursing facility is a facility operated pursuant to laws of any United States jurisdiction providing medically necessary in-patient care which is prescribed by a licensed physician in writing and based on physical limitations which prohibit daily living in a non-institutional setting.
2) The designated life is unable to perform two or more basic abilities of caring for oneself or "activities of daily living." We define these basic abilities as:
   i. Eating: Feeding oneself by getting food into the body from a receptacle (such as a plate, cup or table) or by a feeding tube or intravenously.
   ii. Dressing: Putting on and taking off all items of clothing and any necessary braces, fasteners or artificial limbs.
   iii. Bathing: Washing oneself by sponge bath; or in either a tub or shower, including the task of getting into or out of the tub or shower.
   iv. Toileting: Getting to and from the toilet, getting on and off the toilet, and performing associated personal hygiene.
   v. Transferring: Moving into or out of a bed, chair or wheelchair.
   vi. Continence: Maintaining control of bowel or bladder function; or when unable to maintain control of bowel or bladder function, the ability to perform personal hygiene (including caring for catheter or colostomy bag).

You must notify us in writing when the LIA conditions have been met. If, when we receive such notification, there are more than 120 days remaining until the end of the waiting period described above, you will not be eligible for the LIA Amount, and you will have to notify us again in writing in order to become eligible. If there are 120 days or less remaining until the end of the waiting period when we receive notification that the LIA conditions are met, we will determine eligibility for the LIA Amount through our then current administrative process, which may include, but is not limited to, documentation verifying the LIA conditions and/or an assessment by a third party of our choice. Such assessment may be in person and we will assume any costs associated with the aforementioned assessment. The designated life must be available for any assessment or reassessment pursuant to our administrative process requirements. Please note that you must be available in the U.S. for the assessment. Once eligibility is determined, the LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount as described above under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.

Additionally, once eligibility is determined, we will reassess your eligibility on an annual basis although your LIA benefit for the Annuity Year that immediately precedes or runs concurrent with our reassessment will not be affected if it is determined that you are no longer eligible. Your first reassessment may occur in the same year as your initial assessment. If we determine that you are no longer eligible to receive the LIA Amount, the Annual Income Amount would replace the LIA Amount on the next Annuity Anniversary (the "ineligibility effective date"). However, 1) if you were receiving income through a systematic withdrawal program that was based on your LIA Amount; 2) you subsequently become ineligible to receive your LIA Amount, and 3) we do not receive new withdrawal instructions from you prior to the ineligibility effective date, we will cancel such systematic withdrawal program on the ineligibility effective date. You will be notified of your subsequent ineligibility and the date systematic withdrawal payments will stop before either occur. If any existing systematic withdrawal program is canceled, you must enroll in a new systematic withdrawal program if you wish to receive income on a systematic basis. You may establish a new or make changes to any existing systematic withdrawal program at any time by contacting our Annuity Service Office. All "Excess Income" conditions described above in "Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0" would apply. There is no limit on the number of times you can become eligible for the LIA Amount, however, each time would require the completion of the 120-day elimination period, notification that the designated life meets the LIA conditions, and determination, through our then current administrative process, that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, each as described above.

LIA Amount at the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If your first Lifetime Withdrawal subsequent to election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA occurs while you are eligible for the LIA Amount, the available LIA Amount is equal to double the Annual Income Amount.

LIA Amount After the first Lifetime Withdrawal. If you become eligible for the LIA Amount after you have taken your first Lifetime Withdrawal, the available LIA Amount for the current and subsequent Annuity Years is equal to double the then current Annual Income Amount. However, the available LIA Amount in the current Annuity Year is reduced by any Lifetime Withdrawals that have been taken in the current Annuity Year. Cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year which are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible for the LIA Amount) will not reduce your LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the LIA Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year.

For new issuances of this benefit, we may institute a "cut-off" date that would stop the appreciation of the Protected Withdrawal Value, even if no Lifetime Withdrawal had been taken prior to the cut-off date (thus affecting the determination of the LIA Amount). We will not apply any cut-off date to those who elected this benefit prior to our institution of a cut-off date.

Withdrawals in Excess of the LIA Amount. Withdrawals (other than the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal) of any amount in a given Annuity Year up to the LIA Amount will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the withdrawal. However, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the LIA Amount ("Excess Income"), your LIA Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions) by the result of the ratio of the excess portion of the withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio as the reduction to the LIA Amount. Any withdrawals that are less than or equal to the LIA Amount (when eligible) but in excess of the free withdrawal amount available under this Annuity will not incur a CDSC.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal has exceeded the LIA Amount.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding the LIA Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed the LIA Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of more than the LIA Amount than if you request a gross withdrawal.

No CDSC is applicable to any Lifetime Withdrawal that is less than or equal to the LIA Amount, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds any maximum free withdrawal amount described in the Annuity. Such Lifetime Withdrawals are not treated as withdrawals of Purchase Payments. Each withdrawal that is Excess Income is subject to any applicable CDSC if the withdrawal is greater than the Free Withdrawal amount under the Annuity.

Withdrawals are not required. However, subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the LIA Amount is not increased in subsequent Annuity Years if you decide not to take a withdrawal in an Annuity Year or take withdrawals in an Annuity Year that in total are less than the LIA Amount.

Purchase Payments. If you are eligible for the LIA Amount as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" and you make an additional Purchase Payment that we accept, the Annual Income Amount is increased by an amount obtained by applying the applicable percentage (3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65-84; and 6% for ages 85 or older) to the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits). The applicable percentage is based on the attained age of the designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after the benefit effective date. The LIA Amount is increased by double the Annual Income Amount, if eligibility for LIA has been met. The Protected Withdrawal Value is increased by the amount of each Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If the Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we will monitor additional Purchase Payments and may limit or refuse all or any portion of any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount (or, if eligible for LIA, the LIA Amount) in an unintended

fashion is the relative size and timing of additional Purchase Payment(s). Currently, our administrative practice is to monitor each contract and, beginning in the second benefit year, cumulative additional Purchase Payments within any benefit year will be limited to the Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election plus any additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within that first benefit year. Subject to state law, we also reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Step Ups. If your Annual Income Amount is stepped up, your LIA Amount will be stepped up to equal double the stepped up Annual Income Amount.

Guarantee Payments. If your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the LIA Amount when you are eligible, and there is still a LIA Amount available, we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining LIA Amount. If this were to occur, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining LIA Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the LIA Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. Should the designated life no longer qualify for the LIA Amount (as described under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount" above), the Annual Income Amount would continue to be available. Subsequent eligibility for the LIA Amount would require the completion of the 120 day elimination period as well as meeting the LIA conditions listed above under "Eligibility Requirements for LIA Amount". **To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero are more than the LIA Amount (except in the case of Required Minimum Distributions), Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA terminates, and no additional payments are made. However, if a withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity, then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the LIA Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the designated life.**

Annuity Options. In addition to the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 annuity options described above, after the tenth anniversary of the benefit effective date ("Tenth Anniversary"), you may also request that we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. In any year that you are eligible for the LIA Amount, we make annuity payments equal to the LIA Amount. If you would receive a greater payment by applying your Unadjusted Account Value to receive payments for life under your Annuity, we will pay the greater amount. Annuitization prior to the Tenth Anniversary will forfeit any present or future LIA Amounts. We will continue to make payments until the death of the designated life. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount and LIA Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun.

If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, and never meet the eligibility requirements, you will not receive any additional payments based on the LIA Amount.

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA. The LIA benefit terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) our receipt of due proof of death of the designated life;
(iv) the annuity date, if unadjusted account value remains on the annuity date and an election is made to commence annuity payments prior to the tenth annuity anniversary;
(v) the valuation day on which each of the unadjusted account value and the annual income amount is zero; or
(vi) if you cease to meet our requirements for elections of this benefit or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA uses the same predetermined mathematical formula used with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. See the pertinent discussion in Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the later death of two natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to

make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 after the death of the first spouse. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect another benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be at least 50 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0 benefit due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0 is not available if you elect any other optional living benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. As to the impact of such a scenario on any other optional benefit you may have, please see the applicable section in this prospectus.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:
    (a) 00% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime

Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life even if that designated life is no longer a participant under the Annuity due to death or divorce. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-

up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions, and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on August 1, 2013
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 and the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there were other withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

Continuing the same example as above, the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $5,400. However, the Excess Income on October 29 reduces the amount to $5,301.72 for future years (see above). For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% (since the younger designated life is between 59 $^1/_2$ and 84 on the date of the potential step-up) of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than $5,301.72. Here are the calculations for determining the daily values. Only the October 26 value is being adjusted for Excess Income as the October 30, October 31 and November 1 Valuation Days occur after the Excess Income on October 29.

Date*	Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and Purchase Payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (4.5% of the Highest Daily Value)
October 25, 2013	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
October 29, 2013	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 30, 2013	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 31, 2013	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
November 1, 2013	$118,473.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is November 1. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of November 1 is considered the final Valuation Date for the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $119,000 on October 25, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. This amount is adjusted on October 29 to reflect the $5,000 withdrawal. The calculations for the adjustments are:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $119,000 on October 25 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $2,900 ($2,900 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in an Unadjusted Account Value of $116,100 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($116,100) is further reduced by 1.82% (this is the ratio in the above example which is the Excess Income divided by the Account Value immediately preceding the Excess Income) resulting in a Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98.
- The adjusted October 29 Highest Daily Value, $113,986.98, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of October 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on October 30, $113,000. Since the October 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98 is greater than the October 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $113,986.98 forward to the next Valuation Day of October 31. The Unadjusted Account Value on October 31, $119,000.00, becomes the final Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $113,986.98 carried forward.
- The October 31 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is also greater than the November 1 Unadjusted Account Value, so we will continue to carry $119,000.00 forward to the first Valuation Day of November 1.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $5,301.72 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on November 1, 2013 and continuing through October 31, 2014, will be stepped-up to $5,355.00.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above). It will reduce both by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is elected on September 4, 2013
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

On October 3, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2013 and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000	
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000	
Equals ratio	12.5	%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)		
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375	
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750	

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0

- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted. However, if a partial withdrawal in the latter scenario was taken to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (as described above) under the Annuity then the benefit will not terminate, and we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years until the death of the second designated life.**
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments. Also, any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the designated lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second designated life. If, due to death of a designated life or divorce prior to annuitization, only a single designated life remains, then annuity payments will be made as a life annuity for the lifetime of the designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
    (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
    (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled “Investment Options.” In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes go into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” earlier in the prospectus for more information.)

Charge for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 1.10% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.275% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be at least 50 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be at least 50 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life, if the surviving spouse opts to take the death benefit under the Annuity (rather than continue the Annuity) or if the surviving spouse is not an eligible designated life;
(ii) upon the death of the second designated life;
(iii) your termination of the benefit;
(iv) your surrender of the Annuity;
(v) the Latest Annuity Date or your election to begin receiving annuity payments (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);

(vi) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or

(vii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 other than upon the death of the second Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for life. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections, at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees until the death of the single designated life (the Annuitant) the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the rest of your life provided that you do not take withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal". You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other partial withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and also wish to provide a death benefit to your beneficiaries. You are not required to take withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. An integral component of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Highest

Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. If you elect this benefit, it may not be combined with any other optional living or death benefit.

The income benefit under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB currently is based on a single "designated life" who is between the ages of 50 and 79 on the benefit effective date. As long as your Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (including no payment of the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter, until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraphs.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above, or
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) below proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawals:
    (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years unless you take a withdrawal of Excess Income, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the Annuitant on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-

for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54 ; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65 to 84, and 6% for ages 85 or older) and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Auto Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the Annuitant on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are: 3% for ages 50-54; 4% for ages 55 to 64; 5% for ages 65-84, and 6% for ages 85 or older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. All daily valuations and annual step-ups will only occur on a Valuation Day. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary, by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should consult with your financial professional and carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges."

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take partial withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in any Annuity Year are less than the Annual Income Amount, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because each of the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount is determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on August 1, 2013
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $6,000 (since the designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $3,500. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 less $2,500 = $3,500) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $3,500 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $109,420. The remaining withdrawal amount of $1,500 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of “non” Excess Income	$3,500.00	Amount of “non” Excess Income	$3,500.00
Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00	Account Value immediately before Excess Income of $1,500	$114,500.00
Excess Income amount	$1,500.00	Excess Income amount	$1,500.00
Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%	Ratio ($1,500/$114,500 = 1.31%)	1.31%
Annual Income Amount	$6,000.00	HD DB Amount	$109,420.00
1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$78.60	1.31% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$1,433.40
Annual Income Amount for Future Annuity Years	$5,921.40	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$107,986.60

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the Annuitant’s age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

For this example assume the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $12,000. Also assume that a Lifetime Withdrawal of $6,000 was previously taken during the Annuity Year and a $10,000 withdrawal resulting in $4,000 of Excess Income on June 29 reduces the amount to $11,400.48 for future years. For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 5% of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value, adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments is greater than $11,400.48. Steps for determining the daily values are displayed below. Only the June 28 value is being adjusted for Excess Income; the June 30, July 1, and July 2 Valuation Dates occur after the Excess Income withdrawal on June 29.

Date*	Unadjusted Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and purchase payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (5% of the Highest Daily Value)
June 28	$238,000.00	$238,000.00	$11,900.00
June 29	$226,500.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
June 30	$226,800.00	$228,009.60	$11,400.48
July 1	$233,500.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00
July 2	$231,900.00	$233,500.00	$11,675.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is July 2. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be the Annuity Anniversary and every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of July 2 is considered the first Valuation Date in the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $238,000 on June 28, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $11,900. This amount is adjusted on June 29 to reflect the $10,000 withdrawal. The adjustments are determined as follows:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $238,000 on June 28 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $6,000 ($6,000 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in Unadjusted Account Value of $232,000 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($232,000) is further reduced by 1.72%, which is the ratio of Excess Income of $4,000 ($10,000 withdrawal minus non-excess amount of $6,000) divided by the Account Value ($232,000) immediately preceding the Excess Income. This results in a Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 after the adjustment.
- The adjusted June 29 Highest Daily Value, $228,009.60, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of June 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on June 30, $226,800. Since the June 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $228,009.60 is greater than the June 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $228,009.60 forward to the next Valuation Date of July 1. The Unadjusted Account Value on July 1, $233,500, becomes the Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $228,009.60 carried forward.
- The July 1 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is also greater than the July 2 Unadjusted Account Value of $231,900, so the $233,500 will be carried forward to the first Valuation Date of July 2.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $233,500 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable Withdrawal Percentage of 5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $11,675. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $11,400.48 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on July 2 and continuing through July 1 of the following calendar year, will be stepped-up to $11,675.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect to take the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime Withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit.

Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on September 4
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- The Annuitant was 70 years old when he/she elected Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

On October 3 the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3 and is designated

as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for this Annuity must be taken by April 1st in the year following the date you turn age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019) and by December 31st for subsequent calendar years. For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than five (5) percent Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If the annual RMD amount is greater than the Annual Income Amount, a withdrawal of the RMD amount will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, as long as the RMD amount is calculated by us for this Annuity and administered under a program we support each calendar year. If you are not participating in an RMD withdrawal program each calendar year, you can alternatively satisfy the RMD amount without it being treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income as long as the below rules are applied:

A "Calendar Year" runs from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

Withdrawals made from the Annuity during an Annuity Year to meet the RMD provisions of the Code will not be treated as withdrawals of Excess Income if they are taken during one Calendar Year.

If Lifetime Withdrawals are taken over two Calendar Years, the amount that will not be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income is:
- the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year; plus
- the second Calendar Year's RMD amount minus the Annual Income Amount (the result of which cannot be less than zero).

Example

The following example is purely hypothetical and intended to illustrate the scenario described above. Note that withdrawals must comply with all IRS guidelines in order to satisfy the RMD for the current calendar year.

First Calendar Year	**Annuity Year**	**Second Calendar Year**
01/01/2016 to 12/31/2017	06/01/2016 to 05/31/2017	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

Assume the following:
- RMD Amount for Both Calendar Years = $6,000;
- Annual Income Amount = $5,000; and
- A withdrawal of $2,000 was taken on 07/01/2017 (during the First Calendar Year) resulting in a remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year of $3,000.

The amount that can be taken between 01/03/2017 and 05/31/2017 without creating a withdrawal of Excess Income is $4,000. Here is the calculation:
- The remaining Annual Income for that Annuity Year ($3,000); plus
- The Second Calendar Year's RMD Amount minus the Annual Income Amount ($6,000 - $5,000 = $1,000).

If the $4,000 is withdrawn during the Annuity Year, the remaining Annual Income Amount will be $0 and the remaining RMD amount for the Second Calendar Year ($2,000) may be taken in the next Annuity Year beginning on 06/01/2017.

Other Important Information
- If, in any Annuity Year, your RMD amount is less than your Annual Income Amount, any withdrawals in excess of the Annual Income Amount will be treated as Excess Income.
- If you do not comply with the rules described above, any withdrawal that exceeds the Annual Income Amount will be treated as a withdrawal of Excess Income, which will reduce your Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years. This may include a situation where you comply with the rules described above and then decide to take additional withdrawals after satisfying your RMD from the Annuity.
- If you take a partial withdrawal to satisfy RMD and designate that withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, please note that all Non-Lifetime Withdrawal provisions will apply.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Owner (Annuitant if entity owned), also referred to as the "Single Designated Life", when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the decedent and will be:
- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph),

made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

We will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount payable under this benefit by Purchase Credits applied during the period beginning 12 months prior to the decedent's date of death and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. We may waive, on a non-discriminatory basis, our right to deduct such Purchase Credits.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity will continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you will not be permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee Payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including the HD DB, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

    (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to any annuity option available; or
    (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. If this option is elected, the Annual Income Amount will not increase after annuity payments have begun. We will make payments until the death of the single designated life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our Service Office. If applying your

Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to the life-only annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin we currently make annual annuity payments in the form of a single life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the period certain in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears within the section entitled “Investment Options.” You can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to the Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will only apply upon re-allocation of Account Value, or upon addition of subsequent Purchase Payments. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Account Value to comply with any new requirements.
- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See “Death Benefits” earlier in the prospectus for more information.)
- The current charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 1.50% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in “Highest Daily Auto Step-Up” above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.375% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day’s Unadjusted Account Value and the prior Valuation Day’s Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, partial withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If this happens and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

For Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, there must be either a single Owner who is the same as the Annuitant, or if the Annuity is entity owned, there must be a single natural person Annuitant. In either case, the Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old. Any change of the Annuitant under the Annuity will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. Similarly, any change of Owner will result in cancellation of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, except if (a) the new Owner has the same taxpayer identification number as the previous Owner, (b) ownership is transferred from a custodian or other entity to the Annuitant, or vice versa or (c) ownership is transferred from one entity to another entity that satisfies our administrative ownership guidelines.

Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and your guarantees under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) your termination of the benefit;
(ii) your surrender of the Annuity;
(iii) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to receive the Annual Income Amount in the form of annuity payments, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(iv) our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned);
(v) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(vi) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating a benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, other than upon the death of the Owner or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options,

pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

If a surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB terminates upon Due Proof of Death. The spouse may newly elect the benefit subject to the restrictions discussed above.

How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

SPOUSAL HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME INCOME 2.0 WITH HIGHEST DAILY DEATH BENEFIT

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit ("HD DB") is a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, under which, subject to the terms of the benefit, we guarantee your ability to take a certain annual withdrawal amount for the lives of two individuals who are spouses. This benefit also provides for a highest daily death benefit, subject to the terms of the benefit. This version is only being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and will be offered subsequently in other jurisdictions when we receive regulatory approval in those jurisdictions. We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to cease offering this benefit for new elections at any time.

We offer a benefit that guarantees, until the death of the Remaining Designated Life (as described below) (the "designated lives", and each, a "designated life"), the ability to withdraw an annual amount (the "Annual Income Amount") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Unadjusted Account Value, subject to our rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. You are guaranteed to be able to withdraw the Annual Income Amount for the lives of the designated lives, provided you have not made withdrawals of Excess Income that result in your Unadjusted Account Value being reduced to zero. We also permit you to designate the first withdrawal from your Annuity as a one-time "Non-Lifetime Withdrawal." You may wish to take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal if you have an immediate need for access to your Account Value but do not wish to begin lifetime payments under the optional living benefit. All other withdrawals from your Annuity are considered a "Lifetime Withdrawal" under the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero (for any reason other than due to partial withdrawals of Excess Income) ("Guarantee Payments"). The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB after the death of the first spouse (subject to the provisions below regarding a Remaining Designated Life), and also want to provide a death benefit. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit.

An integral component of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is the predetermined mathematical formula we employ that may periodically transfer your Unadjusted Account Value to and from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. See the section above entitled "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account."

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is the spousal version of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 is offered with or without the HD DB component; however, you may only elect HD DB with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0, and you must elect the HD DB benefit at the time you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 without HD DB and would like to add the feature later, you must first terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (subject to availability and benefit re-election provisions). Please note that if you terminate Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and will begin the new guarantees under the new benefit you elect based on your Unadjusted Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is offered as an alternative to other lifetime withdrawal options. Currently, if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and subsequently terminate the benefit, you may elect another living benefit, subject to our current rules. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for details.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB must be elected based on two designated lives, as described below. Each designated life must be between the ages of 50 and 79 years old on the benefit effective date. We will not divide an Annuity or the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB due to a divorce. See "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" below for details. Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is not available if you elect any other optional living or death benefit.

As long as your Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect, you must allocate your Unadjusted Account Value in accordance with the Permitted Sub-accounts and other Investment Option(s) available with this benefit. For a more detailed description of the permitted Investment Options, see the "Investment Options" section.

Although you are guaranteed the ability to withdraw your Annual Income Amount for life even if your Unadjusted Account Value falls to zero, if any withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income (as described below) and brings your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your Annual Income Amount also would fall to zero, and the benefit and the Annuity then would terminate. In that scenario, no further amount would be payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

You may also participate in the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, subject to the 6 or 12 Month DCA Program's rules. See the section of this prospectus entitled "6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program" for details. No Long-Term MVA Option is permitted if you elect any optional benefit.

Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is only used to calculate the initial Annual Income Amount and the benefit fee. The Protected Withdrawal Value is separate from your Unadjusted Account Value and not available as cash or a lump sum withdrawal. On the effective date of the benefit, the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the date of your first Lifetime Withdrawal (excluding any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal discussed below), the Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the "Periodic Value" described in the next paragraph.

The "Periodic Value" is initially equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. On each Valuation Day thereafter until the first Lifetime Withdrawal, we recalculate the Periodic Value. We stop determining the Periodic Value upon your first Lifetime Withdrawal after the effective date of the benefit. The Periodic Value is proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. On each Valuation Day (the "Current Valuation Day"), the Periodic Value is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value for the immediately preceding business day (the "Prior Valuation Day") appreciated at the daily equivalent of 5% annually during the calendar day(s) between the Prior Valuation Day and the Current Valuation Day (i.e., one day for successive Valuation Days, but more than one calendar day for Valuation Days that are separated by weekends and/or holidays), plus the amount of any Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on the Current Valuation Day; and
(2) the Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day.

If you have not made a Lifetime Withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary of the effective date of the benefit, your Periodic Value on the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date is equal to the greater of:

(1) the Periodic Value described above or,
(2) the sum of (a), (b) and (c) proportionally reduced for any Non-Lifetime Withdrawal:
    (a) 200% of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit including any Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made on that day;
    (b) 200% of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made within one year following the effective date of the benefit; and
    (c) all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) made after one year following the effective date of the benefit.

This means that if you do not take a withdrawal on or before the 12th benefit anniversary of the benefit effective date, your Protected Withdrawal Value on the 12th benefit anniversary will be at least double (200%) your initial Protected Withdrawal Value established on the date of benefit election. If you begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals prior to your 12th benefit anniversary, however, these automatic increases will not occur. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

Once the first Lifetime Withdrawal is made, the Protected Withdrawal Value at any time is equal to the greater of (i) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals, and (ii) the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value upon any step-up, increased for subsequent Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) and reduced for subsequent Lifetime Withdrawals (see the examples that begin immediately prior to the sub-heading below entitled "Example of dollar-for-dollar reductions").

Please note that if you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, your Account Value is not guaranteed, can fluctuate and may lose value.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

The Annual Income Amount is equal to a specified percentage of the Protected Withdrawal Value at the first Lifetime Withdrawal and does not reduce in subsequent Annuity Years, as described below. The percentage initially depends on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal after election of the benefit. The percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64; 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. We use the age of the younger designated life. If you elected this benefit and one of the Spousal Designated Lives becomes the Remaining Designated Life, we will continue to use the age of the younger of both the original Spousal Designated Lives for purposes of calculating the applicable Annual Income percentage. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year and also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are in excess of the Annual Income Amount for any Annuity Year ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Unadjusted Account

Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Excess Income also will reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value by the same ratio.

The amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding will be included in your withdrawal amount to determine whether your withdrawal is a withdrawal of Excess Income.

- If you request a gross withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from the amount you actually receive. This means you will receive less than you requested. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, you cannot request an amount that would result in cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year exceeding your Annual Income Amount.
- If you request a net withdrawal, the amount of any CDSC and/or tax withholding will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount you requested will be deducted from your Unadjusted Account Value. In this instance, in order to avoid a withdrawal of Excess Income, the amount you request plus the amount of any applicable CDSC and/or tax withholding cannot cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount. If you request a net withdrawal, you are more likely to take a withdrawal of Excess Income than if you request a gross withdrawal.

You may use the systematic withdrawal program to make withdrawals of the Annual Income Amount. Any systematic withdrawal will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit and must be taken as a gross withdrawal.

Any Purchase Payment that you make subsequent to the election of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal will (i) immediately increase the then-existing Annual Income Amount by an amount equal to a percentage of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits) based on the age of the younger designated life at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal (the percentages are: 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older), and (ii) increase the Protected Withdrawal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment (including any associated Purchase Credits).

After your first Lifetime Withdrawal and before your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you may make additional Purchase Payments, subject to the limits in the next paragraph. We reserve the right not to accept additional Purchase Payments if the Unadjusted Account Value becomes zero.

If your Annuity permits additional Purchase Payments, we may limit any additional Purchase Payment(s) if we determine that, as a result of the timing and amounts of your additional Purchase Payments and withdrawals, the Annual Income Amount is being increased in an unintended fashion. Among the factors we will use in making a determination as to whether an action is designed to increase the Annual Income Amount in an unintended fashion is the relative size of additional Purchase Payment(s). Subject to state law, we reserve the right to not accept additional Purchase Payments if we are not then offering this benefit for new elections. We will exercise such reservation of right for all annuity purchasers in the same class in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Highest Daily Auto Step-Up

An automatic step-up feature ("Highest Daily Auto Step-Up") is part of this benefit. As detailed in this paragraph, the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up feature can result in a larger Annual Income Amount subsequent to your first Lifetime Withdrawal. The Highest Daily Step-Up starts with the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity (the "Annuity Anniversary") immediately after your first Lifetime Withdrawal under the benefit. Specifically, upon the first such Annuity Anniversary, we identify the Unadjusted Account Value on each Valuation Day within the immediately preceding Annuity Year after your first Lifetime Withdrawal. Having identified the highest daily value (after all daily values have been adjusted for subsequent Purchase Payments and withdrawals), we then multiply that value by a percentage that varies based on the age of the younger spousal designated life on the Annuity Anniversary as of which the step-up would occur. The percentages are 2.5% for ages 50-54, 3.5% for ages 55 to 64, 4.5% for ages 65 to 84, and 5.5% for ages 85 and older. If that value exceeds the existing Annual Income Amount, we replace the existing amount with the new, higher amount. Otherwise, we leave the existing Annual Income Amount intact. We will not automatically increase your Annual Income Amount solely as a result of your attaining a new age that is associated with a new age-based percentage. The Unadjusted Account Value on the Annuity Anniversary is considered the last daily step-up value of the Annuity Year. In later years (i.e., after the first Annuity Anniversary after the first Lifetime Withdrawal), we determine whether an automatic step-up should occur on each Annuity Anniversary by performing a similar examination of the Unadjusted Account Values that occurred on Valuation Days during the year. Taking Lifetime Withdrawals could produce a greater difference between your Protected Withdrawal Value and your Unadjusted Account Value, which may make a Highest Daily Auto Step-up less likely to occur. At the time that we increase your Annual Income Amount, we also increase your Protected Withdrawal Value to equal the highest daily value upon which your step-up was based only if that results in an increase to the Protected Withdrawal Value. Your Protected Withdrawal Value will never be decreased as a result of an income step-up. If, on the date that we implement a Highest Daily Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Prior to increasing your charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB upon a step-up, we would notify you, and give you the opportunity to cancel the automatic step-up feature. If you receive notice of a proposed step-up and accompanying fee increase, you should carefully evaluate whether the amount of the step-up justifies the increased fee to which you will be subject. Any such increased charge will not be greater than the maximum charge set forth in the table entitled "Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges".

If you are enrolled in a systematic withdrawal program, we will not automatically increase the withdrawal amount when there is an increase to the Annual Income Amount. You must notify us in order to increase the withdrawal amount of any systematic withdrawal program.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB does not affect your ability to take withdrawals under your Annuity, or limit your ability to take partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, if your cumulative Lifetime

Withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount, your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to Required Minimum Distributions for this Annuity that comply with our rules).

Because both the Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount are determined in a way that is not solely related to Unadjusted Account Value, it is possible for the Unadjusted Account Value to fall to zero, even though the Annual Income Amount remains.

Examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the Highest Daily Auto Step-Up are set forth below. The values shown here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charges for the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. Assume the following for all three examples:

- The Issue Date is November 1, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on August 1, 2013
- Both designated lives were 70 years old when they elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- The first withdrawal is a Lifetime Withdrawal

Example of Dollar-for-Dollar Reductions

On October 24, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $120,000, resulting in an Annual Income Amount of $5,400 (since the younger designated life is between the ages of 65 and 84 at the time of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is 4.5% of the Protected Withdrawal Value, in this case 4.5% of $120,000). The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420. Assuming $2,500 is withdrawn from the Annuity on this date, the remaining Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year (up to and including October 31, 2013) is $2,900. This is the result of a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the Annual Income Amount ($5,400 less $2,500 = $2,900) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount ($115,420 less $2,500 = $112,920.).

Example of Proportional Reductions

Continuing the previous example, assume an additional withdrawal of $5,000 occurs on October 29, 2013 the Account Value at the time and immediately prior to this withdrawal is $118,000, and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $112,920. The first $2,900 of this withdrawal reduces the Annual Income Amount for that Annuity Year to $0, and reduces the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a dollar-for dollar basis to $110,020. The remaining withdrawal amount of $2,100 reduces the Annual Income Amount in future Annuity Years and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount on a proportional basis based on the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the Excess Income. (Note that if there are other future withdrawals in that Annuity Year, each would result in another proportional reduction to the Annual Income Amount and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount).

Here is the calculation:

Annual Income Amount		*Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount*	
Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00	Account Value before Lifetime Withdrawal	$118,000.00
Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00	Amount of "non" Excess Income	$2,900.00
Account Value immediately before		Account Value immediately before	
Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00	Excess Income of $2,100	$115,100.00
Excess Income amount	$2,100.00	Excess Income amount	$2,100.00
Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%	Ratio ($2,100/$115,100 = 1.82%)	1.82%
Annual Income Amount	$5,400.00	HD DB Amount	$110,020.00
1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$98.28	1.82% Reduction in Annual Income Amount	$2,002.36
Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years	$5,301.72	Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$108,017.64

Example of Highest Daily Auto Step-up

On each Annuity Anniversary date after the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Annual Income Amount is stepped-up if the appropriate percentage (based on the younger designated life's age on that Annuity Anniversary) of the highest daily value since your first Lifetime Withdrawal (or last Annuity Anniversary in subsequent years), adjusted for withdrawals and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than the Annual Income Amount, adjusted for Excess Income and additional Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits).

Continuing the same example as above, the Annual Income Amount for this Annuity Year is $5,400. However, the Excess Income on October 29 reduces the amount to $5,301.72 for future years (see above). For the next Annuity Year, the Annual Income Amount will be stepped up if 4.5% (since the younger designated life is between 65 and 84 on the date of the potential step-up) of the highest daily Unadjusted Account Value adjusted for withdrawals and Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits), is greater than $5,301.72. Here are the calculations for determining the daily values. Only the October 25 value is being adjusted for Excess Income as the October 30, October 31 and November 1 Valuation Days occur after the Excess Income on October 29.

Date*	Account Value	Highest Daily Value (adjusted for withdrawal and Purchase Payments)**	Adjusted Annual Income Amount (4.5% of the Highest Daily Value)
October 25, 2013	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
October 29, 2013	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 30, 2013	$113,000.00	$113,986.98	$5,129.41
October 31, 2013	$119,000.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00
November 1, 2013	$118,473.00	$119,000.00	$5,355.00

* In this example, the Annuity Anniversary date is November 1. The Valuation Dates are every day following the first Lifetime Withdrawal. In subsequent Annuity Years Valuation Dates will be every day following the Annuity Anniversary. The Annuity Anniversary Date of November 1 is considered the final Valuation Date for the Annuity Year.

** In this example, the first daily value after the first Lifetime Withdrawal is $119,000 on October 25, resulting in an adjusted Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. This amount is adjusted on October 29 to reflect the $5,000 withdrawal. The calculations for the adjustments are:

- The Unadjusted Account Value of $119,000 on October 25 is first reduced dollar-for-dollar by $2,900 ($2,900 is the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year), resulting in an Unadjusted Account Value of $116,100 before the Excess Income.
- This amount ($116,100) is further reduced by 1.82% (this is the ratio in the above example which is the Excess Income divided by the Account Value immediately preceding the Excess Income) resulting in a Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98.
- The adjusted October 29 Highest Daily Value, $113,986.98, is carried forward to the next Valuation Date of October 30. At this time, we compare this amount to the Unadjusted Account Value on October 30, $113,000. Since the October 29 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $113,986.98 is greater than the October 30 Unadjusted Account Value, we will continue to carry $113,986.98 forward to the next Valuation Day of October 31. The Unadjusted Account Value on October 31, $119,000.00, becomes the final Highest Daily Value since it exceeds the $113,986.98 carried forward.
- The October 31 adjusted Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is also greater than the November 1 Unadjusted Account Value, so we will continue to carry $119,000.00 forward to the first Valuation Day of November 1.

In this example, the final Highest Daily Value of $119,000.00 is converted to an Annual Income Amount based on the applicable percentage of 4.5%, generating an Annual Income Amount of $5,355.00. Since this amount is greater than the current year's Annual Income Amount of $5,301.72 (adjusted for Excess Income), the Annual Income Amount for the next Annuity Year, starting on November 1, 2013 and continuing through October 31, 2014, will be stepped-up to $5,355.00.

Non-Lifetime Withdrawal Feature

You may take a one-time non-lifetime withdrawal ("Non-Lifetime Withdrawal") under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. It is an optional feature of the benefit that you can only elect at the time of your first withdrawal. You cannot take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal in an amount that would cause your Annuity's Account Value, after taking the withdrawal, to fall below the minimum Surrender Value (see "Surrenders – Surrender Value"). This Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will not establish your initial Annual Income Amount and the Periodic Value described earlier in this section will continue to be calculated. However, the total amount of the withdrawal will proportionally reduce all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. You must tell us at the time you take the partial withdrawal if your withdrawal is intended to be the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal and not the first Lifetime Withdrawal under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB. If you do not designate the withdrawal as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, the first withdrawal you make will be the first Lifetime Withdrawal that establishes your Annual Income Amount, which is based on your Protected Withdrawal Value. Once you elect the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal or Lifetime Withdrawals, no additional Non-Lifetime withdrawals may be taken. If you do not take a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal before beginning Lifetime Withdrawals, you lose the ability to take it.

The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionally reduce the Protected Withdrawal Value. It will also proportionally reduce the Periodic Value guarantee on the twelfth anniversary of the benefit effective date (see description in "Key Feature – Protected Withdrawal Value," above) and the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount. It will reduce each value by the percentage the total withdrawal amount (including any applicable CDSC) represents of the then current Account Value immediately prior to the time of the withdrawal. The Non-Lifetime Withdrawal could result in a lower Annual Income Amount at the time you take your first Lifetime Withdrawal depending on the amount of the proportional reduction described above and duration of time between your Non-Lifetime and first Lifetime Withdrawal. As such, you should carefully consider when it is most appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals under the benefit.

If you are participating in a systematic withdrawal program, the first withdrawal under the program cannot be classified as the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. The first withdrawal under the program will be considered a Lifetime Withdrawal.

Example – Non-Lifetime Withdrawal (proportional reduction)

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal under this benefit. Assume the following:

- The Issue Date is December 3, 2012
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is elected on September 4, 2013
- The Unadjusted Account Value at benefit election was $105,000
- Each designated life was 70 years old when he/she elected Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- No previous withdrawals have been taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB

On October 3, 2013, the Protected Withdrawal Value is $125,000, the 12th benefit year minimum Periodic Value guarantee is $210,000, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is $115,420, and the Account Value is $120,000. Assuming $15,000 is withdrawn from the Annuity on October 3, 2013

and is designated as a Non-Lifetime Withdrawal, all guarantees associated with Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be reduced by the ratio of the total withdrawal amount to the Account Value just prior to the withdrawal being taken.

Here is the calculation:

Withdrawal amount	$15,000.00
Divided by Account Value before withdrawal	$120,000.00
Equals ratio	12.5%
All guarantees will be reduced by the above ratio (12.5%)	
Protected Withdrawal Value	$109,375.00
12th benefit year Minimum Periodic Value	$183,750.00
Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount	$100,992.50

Required Minimum Distributions

See the sub-section entitled "Required Minimum Distributions" in the prospectus section above concerning Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 for a discussion of the relationship between the RMD amount and the Annual Income Amount.

Highest Daily Death Benefit

A Death Benefit is payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB (until we begin making Guarantee Payments under the benefit or annuity payments have begun) upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life when we receive Due Proof of Death. The Death Benefit is the greatest of: the Minimum Death Benefit or the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount described below.

Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount:

On the date you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value. On each subsequent Valuation Day, until the date of death of the decedent, the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount will be the greater of:

(1) The Unadjusted Account Value on the current Valuation Day; and
(2) The Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount of the immediately preceding Valuation Day,
    - increased by any Purchase Payments made on the current Valuation Day and,
    - reduced by the effect of withdrawals made on the current Valuation Day, as described below.

Please note that the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount does not have any guaranteed growth rate associated with it and therefore can be a different amount than any of the guaranteed values associated with the living benefit features of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.

A Non-Lifetime Withdrawal will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal. A Lifetime Withdrawal that is not considered Excess Income will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount (dollar-for-dollar) by the amount of the withdrawal. All or a portion of a Lifetime Withdrawal that is considered Excess Income will proportionately reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount by the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to the withdrawal of the Excess Income.

The Highest Daily Death Benefit will be calculated on the date of death of the Remaining Designated Life and will be:
- increased by the amount of any additional Adjusted Purchase Payments, and
- reduced by the effect of any withdrawals (as described in the preceding paragraph), made during the period between the decedent's date of death and the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

We will reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount payable under this benefit by Purchase Credits applied during the period beginning 12 months prior to the decedent's date of death and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. We may waive, on a non-discriminatory basis, our right to deduct such Purchase Credits.

Please note that Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount is available only until we make Guarantee Payments under Spousal Highest Daily Death Benefit 2.0 with HD DB or annuity payments begin. This means that any withdrawals that reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero will also reduce the Highest Daily Death Benefit Amount to zero.

All other provisions applicable to Death Benefits under your Annuity continue to apply. See the "Death Benefits" section of this prospectus for more information pertaining to Death Benefits.

Benefits Under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB
- To the extent that your Unadjusted Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative Lifetime Withdrawals in an Annuity Year that are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, and Guarantee Payments amounts are still payable under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, we will make an additional payment, if any, for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Unadjusted Account Value was

reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this section. We will continue to make payments until the simultaneous deaths of both spousal designated lives, or the death of the Remaining Designated Life. After the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, you are not permitted to make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity. **To the extent that cumulative partial withdrawals in an Annuity Year exceed the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income") and reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB terminates, we will make no further payments of the Annual Income Amount and no additional Purchase Payments will be permitted.**

- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero, all subsequent payments will be treated as Guarantee Payments. Further, the Guarantee Payments in each Annuity Year subsequent to the Annuity Year your Account Value is reduced to zero will be treated as annuity payments.
- Please note that if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero due to withdrawals or annuitization, any Death Benefit value, including the HD DB, will terminate. This means that the HD DB is terminated and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity, or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is an Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:

  (1) apply your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable state required premium tax, to any annuity option available; or
  (2) request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the death of the Remaining Designated Life. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office. If applying your Unadjusted Account Value, less any applicable tax charges, to our current life only (or joint life, depending on the number of designated lives remaining) annuity payment rates results in a higher annual payment, we will give you the higher annual payment.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we currently make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with eight payments certain, by applying the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. We reserve the right at any time to increase or decrease the certain period in order to comply with the Code (e.g., to shorten the period certain to match life expectancy under applicable Internal Revenue Service tables). The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

  (1) the present value of the future Annual Income Amount payments (if no Lifetime Withdrawal was ever taken, we will calculate the Annual Income Amount as if you made your first Lifetime Withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin). Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
  (2) the Unadjusted Account Value.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any applicable CDSC for the Non-Lifetime Withdrawal as well as partial withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the first systematic withdrawal that processes after your election of the benefit will be deemed a Lifetime Withdrawal. Withdrawals made while Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Any withdrawals made under the benefit will be taken pro rata from the Sub-accounts (including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account) and the DCA MVA Options. If you have an active systematic withdrawal program running at the time you elect this benefit, the program must withdraw funds pro rata.
- Any Lifetime Withdrawal that does not cause cumulative withdrawals in that Annuity Year to exceed your Annual Income Amount is not subject to a CDSC, even if the total amount of such withdrawals in any Annuity Year exceeds the maximum Free Withdrawal amount. For example, if your Free Withdrawal Amount is $10,000 and your Annual Income Amount is $11,000, withdrawals of your entire Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year would not trigger a CDSC. If you withdrew $12,000, however, $1,000 would be subject to a CDSC.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take Lifetime Withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Unadjusted Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking Lifetime Withdrawals.
- You cannot allocate Purchase Payments or transfer Unadjusted Account Value to or from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. A summary description of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio appears in the prospectus section entitled "Investment Options." In addition, you can find a copy of the AST Investment Grade Bond Portfolio prospectus by going to www.prudentialannuities.com.
- Transfers to and from the Permitted Sub-accounts, the DCA MVA Options, and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account triggered by the predetermined mathematical formula will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Upon election of the benefit, 100% of your Unadjusted Account Value must be allocated to the Permitted Sub-accounts. We may amend the Permitted Sub-accounts from time to time. Changes to Permitted Sub-accounts, or to the requirements as to how you may allocate your Unadjusted Account Value with this benefit, will apply to new elections of the benefit and may apply to current participants in the benefit. To the extent that changes apply to current participants in the benefit, they will apply only upon re-allocation of Unadjusted Account Value, or to any additional Purchase Payments that are made after the changes have gone into effect. That is, we will not require such current participants to re-allocate Unadjusted Account Value to comply with any new requirements.

- If you elect this benefit, you may be required to reallocate to different Sub-accounts if you are currently invested in non-permitted Sub-accounts. On the Valuation Day we receive your request in Good Order, we will (i) sell Units of the non-permitted Sub-accounts and (ii) invest the proceeds of those sales in the Sub-accounts that you have designated. During this reallocation process, your Unadjusted Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will remain exposed to investment risk, as is the case generally. The newly-elected benefit will commence at the close of business on the following Valuation Day. Thus, the protection afforded by the newly-elected benefit will not begin until the close of business on the following Valuation Day.
- Any Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero. This means that any Death Benefit, including the HD DB, will terminate and no Death Benefit is payable if your Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as the result of either a withdrawal in excess of your Annual Income Amount or less than or equal to, your Annual Income Amount. (See "Death Benefits" for more information.)
- Spousal Continuation: If a Death Benefit is not payable on the death of a spousal designated life (e.g., if the first of the spousal designated lives to die is the Beneficiary but not an Owner), Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will remain in force unless we are instructed otherwise.

Charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.0 with HDDB

The current charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 1.60% annually of the greater of Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. The maximum charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is 2.00% annually of the greater of the Unadjusted Account Value and Protected Withdrawal Value. As discussed in "Highest Daily Auto Step-Up" above, we may increase the fee upon a step-up under this benefit. We deduct this charge on quarterly anniversaries of the benefit effective date, based on the values on the last Valuation Day prior to the quarterly anniversary. Thus, we deduct, on a quarterly basis, 0.40% of the greater of the prior Valuation Day's Unadjusted Account Value, or the prior Valuation Day's Protected Withdrawal Value. We deduct the fee pro rata from each of your Sub-accounts, including the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.

If the deduction of the charge would result in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the lesser of $500 or 5% of the sum of the Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of the benefit plus all Purchase Payments made subsequent thereto (and any associated Purchase Credits) (we refer to this as the "Account Value Floor"), we will only deduct that portion of the charge that would not cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If the Unadjusted Account Value on the date we would deduct a charge for the benefit is less than the Account Value Floor, then no charge will be assessed for that benefit quarter. Charges deducted upon termination of the benefit may cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. If a charge for Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB would be deducted on the same day we process a withdrawal request, the charge will be deducted first, then the withdrawal will be processed. The withdrawal could cause the Unadjusted Account Value to fall below the Account Value Floor. While the deduction of the charge (other than the final charge) may not reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero, withdrawals may reduce the Unadjusted Account Value to zero. If the Unadjusted Account Value is reduced to zero as a result of a partial withdrawal that is not a withdrawal of Excess Income and the Annual Income Amount is greater than zero, we will make payments under the benefit.

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB can only be elected based on two designated lives. Designated lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Currently, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB only may be elected if the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the sole Beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. Each Owner/Annuitant and the Beneficiary must be between 50-79 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The Beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the Owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the Beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Each of the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant must be between 50 and 79 years old at the time of election.

Remaining Designated Life: A Remaining Designated Life must be a natural person and must have been listed as one of the spousal designated lives when the benefit was elected. A spousal designated life will become the Remaining Designated Life on the earlier of the death of the first of the spousal designated lives to die or divorce from the other spousal designated life while the benefit is in effect. That said, if a spousal designated life is removed as Owner, Beneficiary, or Annuitant due to divorce, the other spousal designated life becomes the Remaining Designated Life when we receive notice of the divorce, and any other documentation we require, in Good Order. Any new Beneficiary(ies) named by the Remaining Designated Life will not be a spousal designated life.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows: (a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity, or (b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of Beneficiary designations under this benefit. However, if the Beneficiary is changed, the benefit may not be eligible to be continued upon the death of the first designated life. If the designated lives divorce, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB may not be divided as part of the divorce

settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new designated life upon re-marriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. Any applicable CDSC will apply to such a withdrawal. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether s/he wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB can be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity or after the Issue Date, subject to its availability, and our eligibility rules and restrictions. If you elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB and terminate it, you can re-elect it, subject to our current rules and availability. See "Termination of Existing Benefits and Election of New Benefits" for information pertaining to elections, termination and re-election of benefits. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit and elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit, and your guarantees under Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB will be based on your Unadjusted Account Value on the effective date of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB.** You and your financial professional should carefully consider whether terminating your existing benefit and electing Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB is appropriate for you. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future for new elections of this benefit. There is no guarantee that any benefit will be available for election at a later date.

If you wish to elect this benefit and you are currently participating in a systematic withdrawal program, amounts withdrawn under the program must be taken on a pro rata basis from your Annuity's Sub-accounts (i.e., in direct proportion to the proportion that each such Sub-account bears to your total Account Value) in order for you to be eligible for the benefit. Thus, you may not elect Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 so long as you participate in a systematic withdrawal program in which withdrawals are not taken pro rata.

Termination of the Benefit

You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective, and certain restrictions on re-election may apply.

The benefit automatically terminates upon the first to occur of the following:

(i) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the first designated life who is an Owner (or who is the Annuitant if entity owned), if the Remaining Designated Life elects not to continue the Annuity;
(ii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of an Owner (or Annuitant if entity owned) if the surviving spouse is not eligible to continue the benefit because such spouse is not a spousal designated life and there is any Unadjusted Account Value on the date of death;
(iii) upon our receipt of Due Proof of Death of the Remaining Designated Life if a Death Benefit is payable under this benefit;
(iv) your termination of the benefit;
(v) your surrender of the Annuity;
(vi) when annuity payments begin (although if you have elected to take annuity payments in the form of the Annual Income Amount, we will continue to pay the Annual Income Amount);
(vii) both the Unadjusted Account Value and Annual Income Amount equal zero; or
(viii) you cease to meet our requirements as described in "Election of and Designations under the Benefit" above or if we process a requested change that is not consistent with our allowed owner, annuitant or beneficiary designations.*

* Prior to terminating the benefit, we will send you written notice and provide you with an opportunity to change your designations.

"Due Proof of Death" is satisfied when we receive all of the following in Good Order: (a) a death certificate or similar documentation acceptable to us; (b) all representations we require or which are mandated by applicable law or regulation in relation to the death claim and the payment of death proceeds (representations may include, but are not limited to, trust or estate paperwork (if needed); consent forms (if applicable); and claim forms from at least one beneficiary); and (c) any applicable election of the method of payment of the death benefit, if not previously elected by the Owner, by at least one Beneficiary.

Upon termination of Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB other than upon the death of the Remaining Designated Life or Annuitization, we impose any accrued fee for the benefit (i.e., the fee for the pro-rated portion of the year since the fee was last assessed), and thereafter we cease deducting the charge for the benefit. This final charge will be deducted even if it results in the Unadjusted Account Value falling below the Account Value Floor. However, if the amount in the Sub-accounts is not enough to pay the charge, we will reduce the fee to no more than the amount in the Sub-accounts. With regard to your investment allocations, upon termination we will: (i) leave intact amounts that are held in the Permitted Sub-accounts, and (ii) unless you are participating in an asset allocation program (i.e., Automatic Rebalancing Program, or 6 or 12 Month DCA Program for which we are providing administrative support), transfer all amounts held in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to your variable Investment Options, pro rata (i.e. in the same proportion as the current balances in your variable Investment Options). If, prior to the transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, the Unadjusted Account Value in the variable Investment Options is zero, we will transfer such amounts to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account.

How Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account

See "How Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Transfers Unadjusted Account Value Between Your Permitted Sub-accounts and the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account" in the discussion of Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above for information regarding this component of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

Please see the Additional Tax Considerations section under Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 above.

APPENDIX F: OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFITS

These benefits were offered March 15, 2010 to August 19, 2012.

Two optional Death Benefits are offered for purchase with your Annuity to provide an enhanced level of protection for your Beneficiaries. No optional Death Benefit is available if your Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity. The optional Death Benefits are called the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit. Currently, these optional Death Benefits are only offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval and must be elected at the time that you purchase your Annuity. Neither optional Death Benefit is available with the Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with HD DB, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with LIA, Highest Daily Lifetime Income with LIA or Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus with LIA. If you purchase either Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 or Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 and withdrawals taken under either reduce your Unadjusted Account Value to zero, your optional Death Benefit will terminate. You may not elect both optional Death Benefits. Investment restrictions apply if you elect either optional Death Benefit. See the chart in the "Investment Options" section of the prospectus for a list of Investment Options available and permitted with each benefit. If subsequent to your election of an optional Death Benefit, we change our requirements as to how your Account Value must be allocated, we will not compel you to re-allocate your Account Value in accordance with our newly-adopted requirements. We reserve the right to cease offering any optional Death Benefit.

Key Terms Used with the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-Up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit:

- The **Death Benefit Target Date** for both the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit initially is the later of (a) the anniversary of the Issue Date coinciding with or next following the date the oldest Owner (or Annuitant, if the Annuity is entity-owned) reaches age 80 and (b) the fifth anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity. If there is a change of Owner (or Annuitant, if the Annuity is entity-owned) prior to the Death Benefit Target Date, then we will set the Death Benefit Target Date with reference to the age of the oldest Owner (or Annuitant). However, we will not change the Death Benefit Target Date if the change of Owner (or Annuitant, for an entity-owned Annuity) occurs after the previous Death Benefit Target Date.
- The **Highest Anniversary Value** on the Issue Date is equal to your Unadjusted Account Value (including any Purchase Credits, in the case of the X Series). Thereafter, we calculate a Highest Anniversary Value on each anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity ("Annuity Anniversary") up to and including the earlier of the date of death or attainment of the Death Benefit Target Date. On each such anniversary, the Anniversary Value is equal to the greater of (a) the previous Highest Anniversary Value and (b) the Unadjusted Account Value on each such Anniversary. Between such anniversaries, the Highest Anniversary Value is increased by the sum of all Purchase Payments (including any associated Purchase Credits) since the prior anniversary date and reduced by any Proportional Withdrawals since the prior anniversary date.
- **The Roll-Up Value.** The initial Roll-Up Value is equal to the Unadjusted Account Value on the Issue Date of the Annuity. Each day we increase the Roll-up Value, plus the amount of any additional Purchase Payments you make after the effective date of the Death Benefit (including Purchase Credits with respect to the X Series), at the daily equivalent of a 5% annual rate. We stop increasing the Roll-Up Value at the 5% annual rate on the first to occur of the following: (1) the decedent's date of death and (2) the Death Benefit Target Date. After we stop increasing the Roll-Up Value at the 5% annual rate, we continue to increase the Roll-Up Value by the amount of any additional Purchase Payments (including Purchase Credits with respect to the X Series) made after that date.
- **Proportional Withdrawals** are determined by calculating the ratio of the amount of the withdrawal (including any applicable CDSC and MVA) to the Account Value as of the date of the withdrawal but immediately prior to the withdrawal. Proportional withdrawals result in a reduction to the Highest Anniversary Value or Roll-Up value by reducing such value in the same proportion as the Account Value was reduced by the withdrawal as of the date the withdrawal occurred. For example, if your Highest Anniversary Value or Roll-up value is $125,000 and you subsequently withdraw $10,000 at a time when your Account Value is equal to $100,000 (a 10% reduction), then we will reduce your Highest Anniversary Value or Roll-Up value ($125,000) by 10%, or $12,500.

Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit ("HAV")

If an Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be age 79 or less at the time the Highest Anniversary Value Optional Death Benefit is elected. If an Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be age 79 or less upon election. If an Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be age 79 or less upon election.

Calculation of Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

If the decedent's date of death occurs ***before*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the greater of the minimum Death Benefit described above, and
2. the Highest Anniversary Value as of the date on which we receive Due Proof of Death, less any Purchase Credits granted during the period beginning 12 months prior to the date of death and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death. This means that we will recapture any Purchase Credits granted with respect to Purchase Payments we receive beginning 12 months prior to the date of death and thereafter.

If the Owner dies ***on or after*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the minimum Death Benefit described above, and

2. the Highest Anniversary Value on the Death Benefit Target Date, plus any Purchase Payments (and associated Purchase Credits) since the Death Benefit Target Date, less the effect of any Proportional Withdrawals since the Death Benefit Target Date, and less any Purchase Credits granted during the period beginning 12 months prior to the date of death and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.

This Death Benefit may not be an appropriate feature where the oldest Owner's age (Annuitant if entity owned) is near age 80. This is because the benefit may not have the same potential for growth as it otherwise would, since there will be fewer Annuity anniversaries before the Death Benefit Target Date is reached.

Combination 5% Roll-Up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

If an Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be age 79 or less at the time the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Optional Death Benefit is purchased. If an Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be age 79 or less upon election. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be age 79 or less upon election.

Calculation of 5% Roll-Up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

The Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit equals the greatest of:

If the decedent's date of death occurs ***before*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the greater of the minimum Death Benefit described above, and
2. the Highest Anniversary Value as of the date on which we receive Due Proof of Death, less any Purchase Credits granted during the period beginning 12 months prior to the date of death and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.
3. the Roll-Up Value as described above.

If the Owner dies ***on or after*** the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the greater of the minimum Death Benefit described above, and,
2. the Highest Anniversary Value on the Death Benefit Target Date plus any Purchase Payments (and associated Purchase Credits) since the Death Benefit Target Date, less the effect of any Proportional Withdrawals since the Death Benefit Target Date, and, less any Purchase Credits granted during the period beginning 12 months prior to the date of death and ending on the date we receive Due Proof of Death.
3. the Roll-Up Value as described above.

This Death Benefit may not be an appropriate feature where the oldest Owner's age (Annuitant if entity owned) is near age 80. This is because the benefit may not have the same potential for growth as it otherwise would, since there will be fewer Annuity anniversaries, and less time for the Roll-Up Value to increase, before the Death Benefit Target Date is reached.

Effect of Withdrawals on the Roll-Up Value prior to Death Benefit Target Date. Withdrawals prior to the Death Benefit Target Date reduce the Roll-Up Value by the amount of the withdrawal until an annual "dollar-for-dollar" limit has been reached, and withdrawals in excess of the dollar-for-dollar limit then reduce the Roll-Up Value proportionally. Until the first Anniversary of the Issue Date, the dollar-for-dollar limit is equal to 5% of the initial Roll-Up Value. On each Annuity Anniversary thereafter, we reset the dollar-for-dollar limit to equal 5% of the Roll-Up Value on that anniversary. When all or a portion of a withdrawal exceeds the dollar-for-dollar limit for that Annuity Year, the excess portion of the withdrawal proportionally reduces the Roll-Up Value. The proportional reduction decreases the Roll-Up Value by the ratio of the excess withdrawal (i.e., the amount of the withdrawal that exceeds the dollar-for-dollar limit in that Annuity Year) to your Account Value (after the Account Value has been reduced by any portion of the withdrawal that was within the dollar-for-dollar limit but IS NOT reduced by the excess withdrawal).

Effect of Withdrawals on the Roll-Up Value on or after the Death Benefit Target Date. All withdrawals after the Death Benefit Target Date are Proportional Withdrawals.

What are the charges for the optional Death Benefits?

For elections of the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit, we impose a charge equal to 0.40% and 0.80%, respectively, per year of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts. We deduct the charge for each of these benefits to compensate Pruco Life for providing increased insurance protection under the optional Death Benefits. The additional annualized charge is deducted daily against your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts.

Can I terminate the optional Death Benefits?

The Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit may not be terminated by you once elected. Each optional Death Benefit will terminate upon the first to occur of the following:

- the date that the Death Benefit is determined, unless the Annuity is continued by a spouse Beneficiary;
- upon your designation of a new Owner or Annuitant who, as of the effective date of the change, is older than the age at which we would then issue the Death Benefit (or if we do not then consent to continue the Death Benefit);
- upon the Annuity Date;
- upon surrender of the Annuity; or
- if your Account Value reaches zero (which can happen if, for example, you are taking withdrawals under an optional living benefit).

Where an Annuity is structured so that it is owned by a grantor trust but the Annuitant is not the grantor, then the Annuity is required to be surrendered upon the death of the grantor if the grantor pre-deceases the Annuitant under Section 72(s) of the Code. Under this circumstance, the Surrender Value will be paid out to the Beneficiary, and is not eligible for the Death Benefit provided under the Annuity.

Upon termination, we cease to assess the fee for the optional Death Benefit.

APPENDIX G: FORMULA FOR GRO PLUS II

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE TRANSFER CALCULATION FORMULA:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity
- V_V is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- V_F is the current Account Value of amounts held in the MVA Options
- B is the total current value of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account
- C_l is the lower target value. Currently, it is 79%.
- C_t is the middle target value. Currently, it is 82%.
- C_u is the upper target value. Currently, it is 85%.
- T is the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

For each guarantee provided under the benefit,

- G_i is the guarantee amount
- N_i is the number of days until the Maturity Date
- d_i is the discount rate applicable to the number of days until the Maturity Date. It is determined with reference a benchmark index, reduced
- by the Discount Rate Adjustment and subject to the discount rate minimum. The discount rate minimum, beginning on the effective date of the benefit, is three percent, and will decline monthly over the first twenty-four months following the effective date of the benefit to one percent in the twenty-fifth month, and will remain at one percent for every month thereafter. Once selected, we will not change the applicable benchmark index. However, if the benchmark index is discontinued, we will substitute a successor benchmark index, if there is one. Otherwise we will substitute a comparable benchmark index. We will obtain any required regulatory approvals prior to substitution of the benchmark index.

The formula, which is set on the effective date and is not changed while the benefit is in effect, determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining the value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable discount rate, would equal the guarantee amount at the end of each applicable Guarantee Period. We call the greatest of these values the "current liability (L)."

$$L = \text{MAX}(L_i), \text{ where } L_i = G_i / (1 + d_i)^{\wedge(Ni/365)}$$

Next the formula calculates the following formula ratio:

$$r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

If the formula ratio exceeds an upper target value, then all or a portion of the Account Value will be transferred to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability subject to the rule that prevents a transfer into that AST bond portfolio Sub-account if 90% or more of Account Value is in that Sub-account (90% cap). If at the time we make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability there is Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

The formula will transfer assets into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if r (greater than) Cu, subject to the 90% cap.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{\text{Min}(\text{MAX}(0, (.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) - B), [L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_l] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If the formula ratio is less than a lower target value and there are assets in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, then the formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the elected Sub-accounts.

The formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if r (less than) C_l and B (greater than) 0. The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{\text{Min}(B, -[L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_l]/(1 - C_t))\}$$

If following a transfer to the elected Sub-accounts, there are assets remaining in a AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day the Rider remains in effect, a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs which results in 90% of the Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, any transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be suspended even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs. Due to the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

APPENDIX H – MVA FORMULAS

MVA FORMULA FOR LONG-TERM MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the MVA Option on a particular date.

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Crediting Rate for the MVA Option;

J = the Rate for the remaining Guarantee Period, determined as described below;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of months remaining in the Guarantee Period duration, rounded up to the nearest whole month

For the purposes of determining "J",

Y = N /12

GP_1 = the smallest whole number of years greater than or equal to Y.

r_1 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_1, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

GP_2 = the greatest whole number of years less than or equal to Y, but not less than 1.

r_2 = the rate for Guarantee Periods of duration GP_2, which will equal the crediting rate if such Guarantee Period duration is currently available.

If we do not currently offer a Guarantee Period of duration GP_1 or duration GP_2, we will determine r_1 and / or r_2 by linearly interpolating between the current rates of Guarantee Periods closest in duration. If we cannot interpolate because a Guarantee Period of lesser duration is not available, then r_1 and / or r_2 will be equal to [(1) + (2) – (3)], where (1), (2), and (3) are defined as:

(1) = the current Treasury spot rate for GP_1 or GP_2, respectively, and

(2) = the current crediting rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available, and

(3) = the current Treasury spot rate for the next longer Guaranteed Period duration currently available.

The term "current Treasury spot rate" refers to the rates that existed at the time the crediting rates were last determined.

To determine "J":

If Y is an integer, and if Y is equal to a Guarantee Period duration that we currently offer, "j" is equal to the crediting rate associated with a Guarantee Period duration of Y years.

If Y is less than 1, then "J" = r_2.

Otherwise, we determine "J" by linearly interpolating between r_1 and r_2, using the following formula:

$$J = (R_1 * (Y - GP_2) + r_2 * (GP_1 - Y)) / (GP_1 - GP_2)$$

The current rate ("J") in the MVA formula is subject to the same Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate as the Crediting Rate.

We reserve the right to waive the liquidity factor set forth above.

MVA Examples For Long-Term MVA Options

The following hypothetical examples show the effect of the MVA in determining Account Value. Assume the following:

- You allocate $100,000 into an MVA Option (we refer to this as the "Allocation Date" in these examples) with a Guarantee Period of 5 years (we refer to this as the "Maturity Date" in these examples).
- The crediting rate associated with the MVA Option beginning on Allocation Date and maturing on Maturity Date is 2.50% (I = 2.50%).
- You make no withdrawals or transfers until you decide to withdraw the entire MVA Option after exactly three (3) years, at which point 24 months remain before the Maturity Date (N = 24).

Example of Positive MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 1.50% (J = 1.50%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{\wedge(N/12)} = [1.025/1.0175]^2 = 1.0148$
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value × MVA Factor = $109,282.86

Example of Negative MVA

Assume that at the time you request the withdrawal, the crediting rate associated with the fixed allocation maturing on the Maturity Date is 7.00% (J = 7.00%). Based on these assumptions, the MVA would be calculated as follows:

MVA Factor	=	$[(1+I)/(1+J+0.0025)]^{N/12} = [1.025/1.0375]^2 = 0.97605$
Unadjusted Value	=	$107,689.06
Adjusted Account Value after MVA	=	Unadjusted Value x MVA Factor = $105,109.91

MVA FORMULA FOR 6 OR 12 MONTH DCA MVA OPTIONS

The MVA formula is applied separately to each DCA MVA Option to determine the Account Value of the DCA MVA Option on a particular date.

The Market Value Adjustment Factor applicable to the MVA Options we make available under the 6 or 12 Month Dollar Cost Averaging Program is as follows:

The MVA factor is equal to:

$$[(1+I)/(1+J+K)]^{\wedge(N/12)}$$

where:

I = the Index Rate established at inception of a DCA MVA Option. This Index Rate will be based on a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate for a maturity (in months) equal to the initial duration of the DCA MVA Option. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to initiation of the DCA MVA Option. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

J = the Index Rate determined at the time the MVA calculation is needed, based on a CMT rate for the amount of time remaining in the DCA MVA Option. The amount of time will be based on the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month. This CMT rate will be determined based on the weekly average of the CMT Index of appropriate maturity as of two weeks prior to the date for which the MVA calculation is needed. The CMT Index will be based on "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15. If a CMT index for the number of months needed is not available, the applicable CMT index will be determined based on a linear interpolation of the published CMT indices;

K = the Liquidity Factor, currently equal to 0.0025; and

N = the number of complete months remaining in the DCA MVA Option, rounded up to the nearest whole month.

If the "Treasury constant maturities nominal 12" rates available through Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 should become unavailable at any time, or if the rate for a 1-month maturity should become unavailable through this source, we will substitute rates which, in our opinion, are comparable.

We reserve the right to waive the Liquidity Factor.

APPENDIX I – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY® GRO II

FORMULA FOR ELECTIONS OF HIGHEST DAILY® GRO II MADE PRIOR TO JULY 16, 2010

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE TRANSFER CALCULATION FORMULA:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity
- V_V is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- V_F is the current Account Value of amounts held in the MVA Options
- B is the total current value of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account
- C_l is the lower target value. Currently, it is 79%.
- C_t is the middle target value. Currently, it is 82%.
- C_u is the upper target value. Currently, it is 85%.
- T is the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

For each guarantee provided under the benefit,

- G_i is the guarantee amount
- N_i is the number of days until the Maturity Date
- d_i is the discount rate applicable to the number of days until the Maturity Date. It is determined with reference a benchmark index, reduced by the Discount Rate Adjustment and subject to the discount rate minimum. The discount rate minimum, beginning on the effective date of the benefit, is three percent, and will decline monthly over the first twenty-four months following the effective date of the benefit to one percent in the twenty-fifth month, and will remain at one percent for every month thereafter. Once selected, we will not change the applicable benchmark index. However, if the benchmark index is discontinued, we will substitute a successor benchmark index, if there is one. Otherwise we will substitute a comparable benchmark index. We will obtain any required regulatory approvals prior to substitution of the benchmark index.

The formula, which is set on the effective date and is not changed while the benefit is in effect, determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining the value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable discount rate, would equal the guarantee amount at the end of each applicable Guarantee Period. We call the greatest of these values the "current liability (L)."

$$L = MAX (L_i), \text{ where } L_i = G_i / (1 + d_i)^{(N_i/365)}$$

Next the formula calculates the following formula ratio:

$$r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

If the formula ratio exceeds an upper target value, then all or a portion of the Account Value will be transferred to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability subject to the rule that prevents a transfer into that AST bond portfolio Sub-account if 90% or more of Account Value is in that Sub-account (90% cap). If at the time we make a transfer to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability there is Account Value allocated to an AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

The formula will transfer assets into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if r (greater than) C_u, subject to the 90% cap.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{Min (MAX(0, (.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) - B), [L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If the formula ratio is less than a lower target value and there are assets in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, then the formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account into the elected Sub-accounts.

The formula will transfer assets out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account if r (less than) C_l and B (greater than) 0. The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{Min (B, - [L - B - (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 - C_t))\}$$

If following a transfer to the elected Sub-accounts, there are assets remaining in a AST bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that AST bond portfolio Sub-account to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day the Rider remains in effect, a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs which results in 90% of the Account Value being allocated to the AST bond portfolio Sub-account, any transfers into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account will be suspended even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST bond portfolio Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account occurs. Due to the performance of the AST bond portfolio Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the AST bond portfolio Sub-account.

Formula for elections of HD GRO II made on or after July 16, 2010, subject to state approval.

The operation of the formula is the same as for elections of HD GRO II prior to July 16, 2010. The formula below provides additional information regarding the concept of the Projected Future Guarantee throughout the Transfer Calculation.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE TRANSFER CALCULATION FORMULA:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity
- V_V is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- V_F is the current Account Value of the elected Fixed Rate Options of the Annuity
- B is the total current value of the Transfer Account
- C_l is the lower target value; it is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee
- C_t is the middle target value; it is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee
- C_u is the upper target value; it is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee
- T is the amount of a transfer into or out of the Transfer Account
- "Projected Future Guarantee" is an amount equal to the highest Account Value (adjusted for Withdrawals and additional Net Purchase Payments) within the current Benefit Year that would result in a new Guarantee Amount. For the Projected Future Guarantee, the assumed Guarantee Period begins on the current Valuation Day and ends 10 years from the next anniversary of the Effective Date. We only calculate a Projected Future Guarantee if the assumed Guarantee Period associated with that Projected Future Guarantee does not extend beyond the latest Annuity Date applicable to the Annuity.

The formula, which is set on the Effective Date and is not changed while the Rider is in effect, determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining for each Guarantee Amount and for the Projected Future Guarantee, the value on that Valuation Day that, if appreciated at the applicable discount rate, would equal the Guarantee Amount at the end of the Guarantee Period. We call the greatest of these values the "current liability (L)".

$$L = MAX(L_i), \text{ where } L_i = G_i / (1 + d_i)^{(N_i/365)}$$

Where:

- G_i is the value of the Guarantee Amount or the Projected Future Guarantee
- N_i is the number of days until the end of the Guarantee Period
- d_i is the discount rate associated with the number of days until the end of a Guarantee Period (or the assumed Guarantee Period, for the Projected Future Guarantee). The discount rate is determined by taking the greater of the Benchmark Index Interest Rate less the Discount Rate Adjustment, and the Discount Rate Minimum. The applicable term of the Benchmark Index Interest Rate is the same as the number of days remaining until the end of the Guarantee Period (or the assumed Guarantee Period, for the Projected Future Guarantee). If no Benchmark Index Interest Rate is available for such term, the nearest available term will be used. The Discount Rate Minimum is determined based on the number of months since the Effective Date.

Next the formula calculates the following formula ratio (r):

$$r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F)$$

If the formula ratio exceeds an upper target value, then Unadjusted Account Value will be transferred to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability subject to the 90% Cap Feature. If, at the time we make a transfer to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current

liability, there is Unadjusted Account Value allocated to a bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that bond portfolio Sub-account to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

The formula will transfer assets into the Transfer Account if r (greater than) C_u and if transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% Cap Feature. Assets in the elected Sub-accounts and Fixed Rate Options, if applicable, are transferred to the Transfer Account in accordance with the Transfer provisions of the Rider.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{Min(MAX(0,(.90 * (V_V + V_F + B)) – B), [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))\}$$

If the formula ratio is less than a lower target value, and there are assets in the Transfer Account, then the formula will transfer assets out of the Transfer Account and into the elected Sub-accounts.

The formula will transfer assets out of the Transfer Account if r (less than) C_l and B (greater than) 0.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \{Min (B, – [L – B – (V_V + V_F) * C_t]/(1 - C_t))\}$$

If, following a transfer to the elected Sub-accounts, there are assets remaining in a bond portfolio Sub-account not associated with the current liability, we will transfer all assets from that bond portfolio Sub-account to the bond portfolio Sub-account associated with the current liability.

90% Cap Feature: If, on any Valuation Day the Rider remains in effect, a transfer into the Transfer Account occurs which results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the Transfer Account, any transfers into the Transfer Account will be suspended even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the Transfer Account should occur. Transfers out of the Transfer Account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the Transfer Account occurs. Due to the performance of the Transfer Account and the elected Sub-Accounts, the Unadjusted Account Value could be more than 90% invested in the Transfer Account.

APPENDIX J – FORMULA FOR HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME V2.1 SUITE, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME 2.0 SUITE, HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® INCOME SUITE AND HIGHEST DAILY LIFETIME® 6 PLUS SUITE OF LIVING BENEFITS

This Appendix describes the formula used with the following living benefits:

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite:

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1;
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit; and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 with Highest Daily Death Benefit.

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite (offered from August 20, 2012 to February 24, 2013):

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Lifetime Income Accelerator;
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit; and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 with Highest Daily Death Benefit.

The Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite (offered from January 24, 2011 to August 19, 2012):

- Highest Daily Lifetime Income;
- Highest Daily Lifetime Income with Lifetime Income Accelerator, and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime Income.

The Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite (offered from March 15, 2010 to January 23, 2011):

- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit;
- Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit with Lifetime Income Accelerator; and
- Spousal Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Income Benefit.

TRANSFERS OF ACCOUNT VALUE BETWEEN YOUR PERMITTED SUB-ACCOUNTS AND THE AST INVESTMENT GRADE BOND SUB-ACCOUNT

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULAS:

- C_u – the upper target is established on the effective date of the Highest Daily Lifetime Income v2.1 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income 2.0 Suite, Highest Daily Lifetime Income Suite and Highest Daily Lifetime 6 Plus Suite of benefits (the "Effective Date") and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 83%.
- C_{us} – The secondary upper target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently it is 84.5%
- C_t – the target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 80%.
- C_l – the lower target is established on the Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee. Currently, it is 78%.
- L – the target value as of the current Valuation Day.
- r – the target ratio.
- a – factors used in calculating the target value. These factors are established on the Effective Date and are not changed for the life of the guarantee. (See below for the table of "a" factors)
- V_v – the total value of all Permitted Sub-accounts in the Annuity.
- V_F – the Unadjusted Account Value of all elected DCA MVA Options in the Annuity.

- B – the total value of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- P – Income Basis. Prior to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the Protected Withdrawal Value calculated as if the first Lifetime Withdrawal were taken on the date of calculation. After the first Lifetime Withdrawal, the Income Basis is equal to the greater of (1) the Protected Withdrawal Value on the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for additional Purchase Payments, including the amount of any associated Purchase Credits, and adjusted proportionally for Excess Income*, and (2) the Protected Withdrawal Value on any Annuity Anniversary subsequent to the first Lifetime Withdrawal, increased for subsequent additional Purchase Payments (including the amount of any associated Purchase Credits) and adjusted proportionately for Excess Income* and (3) any highest daily Unadjusted Account Value occurring on or after the later of the immediately preceding Annuity anniversary, or the date of the first Lifetime Withdrawal, and prior to or including the date of this calculation, increased for additional Purchase Payments (including the amount of any associated Purchase Credits) and adjusted for withdrawals, as described herein.
- T – the amount of a transfer into or out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- T_M – the amount of a monthly transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

* Note: Lifetime Withdrawals of less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount do not reduce the Income Basis.

DAILY TARGET VALUE CALCULATION:

On each Valuation Day, a target value (L) is calculated, according to the following formula. If ($V_V + V_F$) is equal to zero, no calculation is necessary. Target Values are subject to change for new elections of this benefit on a going-forward basis.

$$L = 0.05 * P * a$$

Daily Transfer Calculation:

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines when a transfer is required:

$$\text{Target Ratio } r = (L - B) / (V_V + V_F).$$

- If on the third consecutive Valuation Day r (greater than) C_u and r (less or =) C_{us} or if on any day r (greater than) C_{us}, and transfers have not been suspended due to the 90% cap rule, assets in the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options, if applicable, are transferred to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.
- If r (less than) C_l, and there are currently assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account (B (greater than) 0), assets in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account are transferred to the Permitted Sub-accounts as described above.

90% Cap Rule: If, on any Valuation Day this benefit remains in effect, a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs that results in 90% of the Unadjusted Account Value being allocated to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account, any transfers into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account will be suspended, even if the formula would otherwise dictate that a transfer into the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account should occur. Transfers out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and into the elected Sub-accounts will still be allowed. The suspension will be lifted once a transfer out of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account occurs either due to a Daily or Monthly Transfer Calculation. Due to the performance of the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account and the elected Sub-accounts, the Unadjusted Account value could be more than 90% invested in the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account.

The following formula, which is set on the Benefit Effective Date and is not changed for the life of the guarantee, determines the transfer amount:

T	=	Min (MAX (0, (0.90 * ($V_V + V_F$ + B)) – B), [L – B – ($V_V + V_F$) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))	Money is transferred from the Permitted Sub-accounts and the DCA MVA Options to the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account
T	=	{Min (B, – [L – B – ($V_V + V_F$) * C_t] / (1 – C_t))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts

Monthly Transfer Calculation

On each monthly anniversary of the Annuity Issue Date and following the daily Transfer Calculation above, the following formula determines if a transfer from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts will occur:

If, after the daily Transfer Calculation is performed,

{Min (B, .05 * ($V_V + V_F$ + B))} (less than) (C_u * ($V_V + V_F$) – L + B) / (1 – C_u), then

T_M	=	{Min (B, .05 * ($V_V + V_F$ + B))}	Money is transferred from the AST Investment Grade Bond Sub-account to the Permitted Sub-accounts.

"A" Factors for Liability Calculations

(in Years and Months since Benefit Effective Date)*

Years	Months 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	15.34	15.31	15.27	15.23	15.20	15.16	15.13	15.09	15.05	15.02	14.98	14.95
2	14.91	14.87	14.84	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.69	14.66	14.62	14.58	14.55	14.51
3	14.47	14.44	14.40	14.36	14.33	14.29	14.26	14.22	14.18	14.15	14.11	14.07
4	14.04	14.00	13.96	13.93	13.89	13.85	13.82	13.78	13.74	13.71	13.67	13.63
5	13.60	13.56	13.52	13.48	13.45	13.41	13.37	13.34	13.30	13.26	13.23	13.19
6	13.15	13.12	13.08	13.04	13.00	12.97	12.93	12.89	12.86	12.82	12.78	12.75
7	12.71	12.67	12.63	12.60	12.56	12.52	12.49	12.45	12.41	12.38	12.34	12.30
8	12.26	12.23	12.19	12.15	12.12	12.08	12.04	12.01	11.97	11.93	11.90	11.86
9	11.82	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.67	11.64	11.60	11.56	11.53	11.49	11.45	11.42
10	11.38	11.34	11.31	11.27	11.23	11.20	11.16	11.12	11.09	11.05	11.01	10.98
11	10.94	10.90	10.87	10.83	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.69	10.65	10.61	10.58	10.54
12	10.50	10.47	10.43	10.40	10.36	10.32	10.29	10.25	10.21	10.18	10.14	10.11
13	10.07	10.04	10.00	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.86	9.82	9.79	9.75	9.71	9.68
14	9.64	9.61	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.47	9.43	9.40	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26
15	9.22	9.19	9.15	9.12	9.08	9.05	9.02	8.98	8.95	8.91	8.88	8.84
16	8.81	8.77	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.64	8.60	8.57	8.54	8.50	8.47	8.44
17	8.40	8.37	8.34	8.30	8.27	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.14	8.10	8.07	8.04
18	8.00	7.97	7.94	7.91	7.88	7.84	7.81	7.78	7.75	7.71	7.68	7.65
19	7.62	7.59	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.43	7.40	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27
20	7.24	7.21	7.18	7.15	7.12	7.09	7.06	7.03	7.00	6.97	6.94	6.91
21	6.88	6.85	6.82	6.79	6.76	6.73	6.7	6.67	6.64	6.61	6.58	6.55
22	6.52	6.50	6.47	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.36	6.33	6.30	6.27	6.24	6.22
23	6.19	6.16	6.13	6.11	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.94	5.92	5.89
24	5.86	5.84	5.81	5.79	5.76	5.74	5.71	5.69	5.66	5.63	5.61	5.58
25	5.56	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.41	5.39	5.36	5.34	5.32	5.29
26	5.27	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.08	5.06	5.04	5.01
27	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93	4.91	4.88	4.86	4.84	4.82	4.80	4.78	4.75
28	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.61	4.59	4.57	4.55	4.53	4.51
29	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.28
30	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.06**

* The values set forth in this table are applied to all ages.

** In all subsequent years and months thereafter, the annuity factor is 4.06

PLEASE SEND ME A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CONTAINS FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PRUCO LIFE PRUDENTIAL PREMIER® RETIREMENT VARIABLE ANNUITY X SERIES, B SERIES, L SERIES AND C SERIES℠ ANNUITY DESCRIBED IN PROSPECTUS (April 27, 2020)

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